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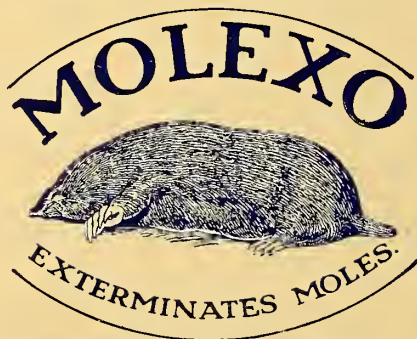


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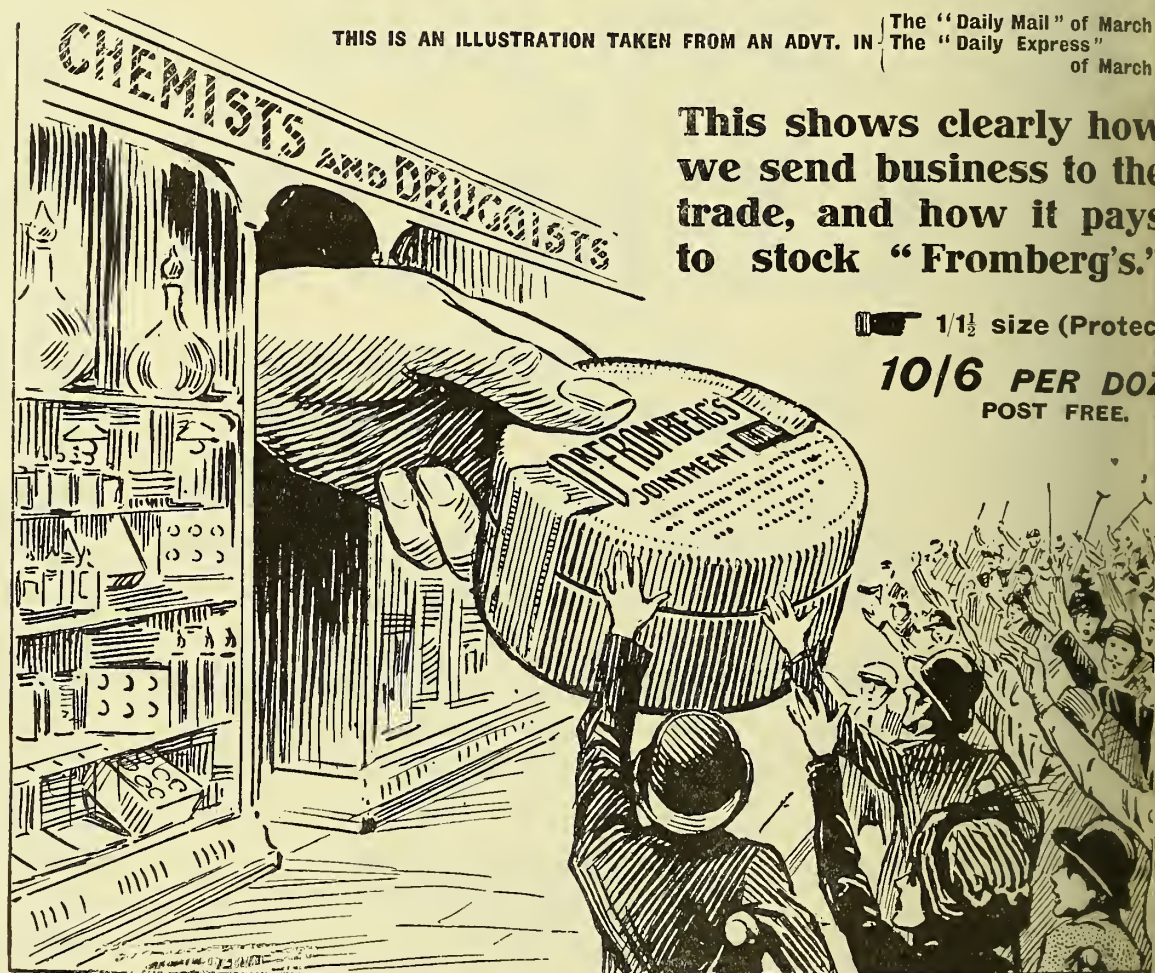
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" 2 " " 1 "	37/- "
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No. 1 size, bottle, in cardboard case	3/- per doz.
" 2 " " " "	5/- "
1-lb. tins, round	6/3 "
1 " " square	10/6 "
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10 " " "	5/- per tin.
25 " " "	12/- "
50 " " "	23/- "

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Collapsible tubes, No. 1 size	3/6 per doz.
" " " 2 "	5/6 "
Blue Seal, in bottle, carton	3/6 "
No. 1, 3-oz. size, in cartons	6/- "
" 2, 6-oz. " "	10/- "
1-lb. tins, round	10/- "
1 " " square	20/- "
5 " " "	60/- "
10 " " "	9/3 per tin
25 " " "	22/- "
50 " " "	41/8 "

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5 " " "	22/- "
10 " " "	3/6 per tin.
25 " " "	7/6 "
50 " " "	13/4 "
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Barrels, about 3 cwt.	24/6 "

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10 " "	3/8 " "

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No. 0 size bottle	8/3 per doz.
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" 2 " "	24/9 "
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No. 1 size	9/- per doz.
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No. 1 size, in boxes of 1 gross	20/6
" 1 " " 3 dozen	21/-
" 2 " " 1 "	41/-
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Darter, Wilkinson & Co.
Smith Bros. & Co.
Viscose Co. (Self-fixing)

CAPSULED PILLS

McKesson & Robbins

CAPSULES (VARIOUS)

Allen & Hasbunys, Ltd.
Baies Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Davies, Sons & Co.
Denonal, Jules, & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Martindale, W.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Stehr, Dr. Frans, Ltd.
Tye, John, & Son
Warrick Bros.
Wigglesworth & Co.
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

CARBOLIC ACID XTLS.

Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd.

CARTONS

Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd.

CASH TILLS

British Machine Co., Ltd.
National Cash Register Co., Ltd.

CATHETERS

Bell, John, & Croyden, Ltd.
Mason Bros. & Chapman
Warne, Wm., & Co., Ltd.

CAUSTIC SODA

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.

CEMENTS

Kay Bros, Ltd.

CHALK, PRECIPITATED

Levermore, A., & Co., Ltd.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons
Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd.
Sturge, John & E., Ltd.

CHEMICAL PLANT

Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.

CHEMICAL REAGENTS

Hopkin & Williams, Ltd.

CHEMICALS

Bayer Co., Ltd.
Bramwell, E., & Son
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co.
Burrongs Wellcome & Co.
Carnegie Bros.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd.
Curling, Geo., Wyman & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Griffin, J. J., & Sons, Ltd.
Hoffmann-La Roche Chem. Wks.
Hopkin & Williams, Ltd.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Knoll & Co., Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Merck, E.
Sturge, John & E., Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Washington Chemical Co., Ltd.
Whiffen & Sons, Ltd.
White, A., & Sons
Widenmann, Broicher & Co., Ltd.

CHLORATES, PER-CHLORATES

Société d'Electro-Chimie

CHLORIDE OF LIME

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.

CHLORODYNE

Davenport, J. T., Ltd.

CHLOROFORM

Burrongs Wellcome & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Smith, T. H., Ltd.

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES

Singleton & Cole, Ltd.

CITRIC ACID AND CITRATES

British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Sturge, John & E., Ltd.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Perken, Son & Co., Ltd.
Pillischer, J.
Powell, J. T., & Co.
Zeal, G. H.

CLOTH BALLS

O'Neil, Zetts & Co.
Semler, Alf., & Co.

COAL TAR SPECIALITIES

Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

CAINE
Ischinger, O. F., & Soehne
Inchler & Co.
Ierck, B.

COA
adbury Bros., Ltd.
Plasmon, Ltd.

D LIVER OIL
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Junge, Johann, & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
ervell & Co., Ltd.
diller, Peter, Ltd.
arks, White & Co., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

LLAPSIBLE TUBES
letta & Co., Ltd.

MBBS
ripwell
Hovenden, R., & Sons Ltd.
Simplex Conduits, Ltd.

MPANY REGISTRATION
Information Bureau, Ltd.

MPLEXION SPECIALITIES
Cyclax " Company

NDENSERS
ennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.

NFECTORY COLOURS
ash, W. J., & Co., Ltd.

NFECTORY, MEDICATED
nest, Thos., & Co.
acmill, James, Ltd.

NTINENTAL PROPS.
reillon, M., & Co.
opp & Joseph
oberts & Co.
haacht, Warner & Co.
ilcox, Joseau & Co.

PPERSMITHS
raithwaite, H., & Co.

RKS
lithell, N. W., & Sons, Ltd.

RN EXTERMINATOR
ardner

RN PLASTERS
iersdorf, P., & Co.
olport Bros.

RRUGATED PAPER
rightling, Geo. C., & Co., Ltd.

UNTER ADJUNCTS
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

UNTER SPECIALITIES
Allen & Hanbury, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
urgoyne, Burdidge & Co.
urling, Geo., Wyman & Co.
ewlett, O. J., & Sons, Ltd.
outhall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

UNTING AND FILLING
MACHINE
orgrove Machinery Co., Ltd.

URT PLASTER
olport Bros.

EOSOTE
ales Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
orson, T., & Son

PEE BANDAGES
lumber, W., & Son
arge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
ellies, Ltd.
orwich Crepe Co. (1855), Ltd.
ood, Vincent

ANIDES
ay & Baker, Ltd.

RY SPECIALITIES
allwood, R. J., & Bland
ldfield, Pattinson & Co.
omlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

INTAL MECHANICS
entiman, A. G.
entiman, A. J., & Co.
alder, E. C.
ardale, F. C., & Co.

INTAL TOOLS, &c.
laughtons, Ltd.
dwards' Dental Mfg. Co., Ltd.

DENTIFRICES
Beocham, T.
Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd.
Berliner, Arthur
Blackie, Robert
British Medical Toilet Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.
Ewery, Ltd.
Jewsbury & Brown
McKesson & Robbins
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Odol Chemical Works
Parke, Davis & Co.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

DEVELOPERS (PHOTO)
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Express Developing Co.
Johnson & Sons (Mfg. Chts.)

DEXTRINE
Fink, F., & Co.

DIABETIC FOODS
Scott, R. M.
Van Abbot, G., & Sons

DIGESTIVE PRODUCTS
Fairchild Bros. & Foster

DISINFECTANTS
Baies Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.
Chemical Union, Ltd.
Condy & Mitchell, Ltd.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.
Millsen, Henry, Ltd.
Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Ltd.
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Standardised Disinfectants Co., Ltd.
Willows, Francis B. & T.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

DISINTEGRATORS
Hardy Patent Pick Co., Ltd.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Berliner, Arthur
Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd.
Brytstete Manfg. Co.
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Edwards, W., & Son
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Metz, Paul
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Pothe, H., & Co.
Quelch, H. C., & Co.
Sangers
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.
Solport Bros.
Swales, Thomas
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Tozer, J. V.
Wattenbach, O.
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

DRUGS, CRUDE
Gathergood's Exor.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Schmitt & Wildenhayn

EARTHENWARE JARS, &c.
Fulham Pottery & Chaevis
Filter Co., Ltd.

EAU DE COLOGNE
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Farina, J. M.
Farina, J. M. (No. 4)
Fiskus, Courtenay & Co.
McCracken, J., & R.
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITS.
Bath & West of England College
Birmingham & Midland College
Charleston, J.
College of Preceptors
Elt's College
Glasgow School of Pharmacy
Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London College of Pharmacy
North of England School
Northern College of Pharmacy
South of England College
Westminster College

EFFERVESCENT PREPS.
Allen & Hanbury, Ltd.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
Bristol-Myers Co.
Cupal, Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Gneet, Thos., & Co.
Kerfoot, Thos., & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Reade Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Wyleys, Ltd.

EGG PRESERVATIVE
Home Yeast Co., Ltd.
Keeps, Ltd.

ELASTIC GUM
INSTRUMENTS
Mason Bros. & Chapman

ELASTIC HOSIERY
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Haywood, J. H., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Wood, Vincent

ELECTRICAL NOVELTIES
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Millard Bros., Ltd.
Simplex Conduits, Ltd.
Tokalon, Ltd.
Ward & Goldstone
Wright, Archibald J., Ltd.

EMERY AND CLOTH
Oakley, J., & Sons, Ltd.

EMETINE SALTS
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Whiffen & Sons, Ltd.

EMULSIFIERS
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

EMULSIONS, C.L.O., &c.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Baies Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Blackie, Robert
Boulton Macro, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Scott & Bowne, Ltd.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Wyleys, Ltd.

ENAMELLED HOSPITAL REQUISITES
Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd.

ENEMAS
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

EPSOM SALTS
Howards & Sons, Ltd.

ESSENCES, SOL. AND FRUIT
Allance Drug & Chem. Co.
Barnett & Foster
Boake Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Hay, Wm., Ltd.
London Essence Co.
Sinaceo Co., Ltd.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.

ETHERS
Baies Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
White, A., & Sons

EUCALYPTUS OIL
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co.

EVAPORATORS
Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.

EXTRACT OF HERBS
Newhall & Mason
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

EXTRACTS (MEDICINAL)
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Barronchs Wellcome & Co.
Curling, Geo., Wyman & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Gathergood's Exor.
Howlett, O. J., & Son, Ltd.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd.

FACTORY, &c., SITES
Great Western Railway

FEEDING BOTTLES
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.

FILLING MACHINES
Roberts' Pat. Filling Machine Co

FILTERS
Norkefeld Filter Co., Ltd.

FLYWATCHERS
Alabastine Co. (British), Ltd.
Booth & Co., Ltd.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Smith, Jno. H., & Co.
Tanbridge & Wright

FOODS, INVALID, &c.
Allen & Hanbury, Ltd.
Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
Branovim Co.
British Casein Co. (1911), Ltd.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd.
Marker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.
Morliek's Malted Milk Co.
Rothhouse & Saltmer, Ltd.
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Nemol, Ltd.
Paternmann Bros.
Plasmon, Ltd.
St. Ivel, Ltd.
Sister Lauras Infant Food Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Wander, A., Ltd.
Willows, Francis B. & T.
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co., Ltd.

FOOT APPLIANCES
Schell Mnfgr. Co., Ltd.

FULLER'S EARTH
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

FUMIGATORS
Sanitas Co., Ltd.

GINGER WINE
Eleggs & Co.

GLASSWARE, CHEMICAL
Williams, E., & Co.

GLYCERIN
Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
Anglo-American Pharm. Co.
Marek, B.

GREASE REMOVER
Fertin & Co., Ltd.

GRINDERS, DRUG, &c.
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Willows, Francis B. & T.

GRINDING MACHINERY
Hardy Pat. Pick Co., Ltd.

GRIPE WATER
Woodward, W., Ltd.

GUMS
Fink, F., & Co.
Kidston, W. M., & Co.

HAIR DYES
Marker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.
Knox Walker, J., & Co., Ltd.

HAIR PREPARATIONS
Alexandre, L.
Blackie, Robert
Edward's "Harlene" Co.
Harrison, G. W.
Knoll & Co., Ltd.
Lodner, M.
Osborne, Garrett & Co.
Robare's Aureoline
Sangers
Steele & Marsh
Tokalon, Ltd.

HAND CARTS, TRUCKS, &c.
Crows & Co.

HAT CLEANERS
Christy, Thos., & Co.
Milner's Chemical Co.
Senter, Alfred, & Co.

HAT DYES
Jackson, T. S., & Sons
Whitaker & Co.

HERBS

Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES

Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.
Leath & Ross

HORSE REMEDIES

Harvey & Co. (Dublin), Ltd.

HOT-AIR DOUCHES

Ward & Goldstone

HOTELS

Kingsley Hotel
Thackeray Hotel

HOT-WATER BOTTLES

Bailey, W. H., & Son
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Fulham Pottery & Chevin
Filter Co., Ltd.
Galen Manfg. Co., Ltd.
Schutte, F. & Co., Ltd.
Toogood, William, Ltd.
Wood, Vincent

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

May & Baker, Ltd.
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

HYPNOTICS

Knoll & Co., Ltd.
Widenmann, Broicher & Co., Ltd.

HYPOPHOSPHITES

May & Baker, Ltd.
Morse, T., & Son
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

ICHTHYOL

Ichthyol Gesellschaft

INK, DICHROIC

Bewlay & Draper, Ltd.

INSECT POWDER

Danya Virus, Ltd.
Keating, Thomse
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

INSECTICIDES

Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE

London & Midland Insurance
Co., Ltd.
Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.

JAPANESE SUNDRIES

Hardie, H. D., & Co.

JUJUBES

Blyton, Astley & Co.
Guest, Thos., & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

LANOLINE

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

LARD

Ewen, J., & Sons

LAVERDER OIL

Jackson, John, & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd.

LAVERDER WATER

Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.

LECITHIN

Chem Works "Victoria"
Merck, E.

LIME JUICE AND CORDIAL

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Idris & Co., Ltd.

LINSEED, CRUSHED, &c.

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

LINTS

Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, S. Son & Sons
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.
Taylor, W. G.

LIQUORICE JUICE

Apollo
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Jackson, Ernest, & Co.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons
Solazzi

LITHIA SALTS

British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.

LOOFANS

Hall Forster & Co., Ltd.
Internl. Sponge Importers, Ltd.
Solport Bros.
Swales, Thomas

LOZENGES

Blyton, Astley & Co.
Cartwright, W. B., Ltd.
Denouel, Jules, & Co.
Guest, Thos., & Co.
Jackson, Ernest, & Co.
Meggeson & Co., Ltd.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Raines & Co.
Warriack Bros., Ltd.

MACHINERY, PHARMACAL

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Forgrove Machinery Co., Ltd.
Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.
Gardner, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.
Griffin, J. J., & Sons, Ltd.
Hardy Patent Pick Co., Ltd.
Pindar, J. W., & Co.
Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.
Thompson & Capper, Ltd.
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

MAGNESIA AND PREPS.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.
Henry, T. & W.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Phillips, Chas. H., Chem. Co.
Tokalon, Ltd.
Washington Chemical Co., Ltd.
Wigglesworth & Co.

MALT EXTRACT & PREPS.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Blackie, Robert
Boulton Macro, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Barrroughs Wellcome & Co.
Calder, James, & Co., Ltd.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd.
Curling, Geo., Wyman & Co.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd.
Paine & Co., Ltd.
Pascall, James, Ltd.
Patermann Bros.

MARKING INK

John Bond ("Crystal Palace")

MEASURES, GRADUATED

Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.

MEAT EXTRACTS

Armour & Co., Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
Tooth's Extract of Meat Co.

MEDICAL COILS

Ward & Goldstone

MERCURIALS

Alliance Drug and Chem. Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Whifen & Sons, Ltd.

METHYLATED SPIRIT

Burrough, J., Ltd.
Preston's Liverpool Distillery
Randall & Son, Ltd.
Riddell & Smith
Thornley, Samuel, Ltd.

MILK SUGAR

Hollandische Melkenfabriek

MINERAL WATERS, SALTS

Apollinaris Co., Ltd.
Ingram & Royle, Ltd.
Vichy-Celestins
Vittel

MIXERS AND SIFTERS

Gardner, Wm., & Sons (Gloances
ter), Ltd.

MOTOR CARRIERS, VANS, &c.

Bentlack Motor Supply, Ltd.
Tilling, Thomas, Ltd.

MUSTARD PLASTER

Blyton, Astley & Co.
Rueff, Julius

MUSTARD SEED OIL

Johnson, J. H. & S.

NAIL POLISH PAPER, &c.

Pharm. Ind Ges. Offenbach

NAPHTHALINE

Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.

NICOTINE

Campbell, J. D.

NIGHT LIGHTS

Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.

OILS, ESSENTIAL

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Alliance Drug & Chemical Co.
Boake Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Bonaventura, F., & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Dodge & Olcott Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Jackson, John, & Co.
London Essence Co.
Lueders, George, & Co.
Poppelreuter, W.
Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd.
Schimmel & Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Zimmerman, Chas., & Co.

OILS, MINERAL, FATTY, &c.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Plantin Bros.
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Stern Sonneborn Oil Co., Ltd.

ointments

Blackie, Robert
Burgess, E.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

OLIVE OIL SOAP

Boddington & Kutassy

OPTICAL GOODS

Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Nitsche & Gunther Opt. Co., Ltd.
Standard Optical Co.

OPTICAL TUITION

British Optical Institute, Ltd.
College of Optics
Spectacle Makers Company

ORANGE & QUININE WINE

Idris & Co., Ltd.
Miller, A., & Co., Ltd.
Robinson, B., & Co., Ltd.

ORGANIC SOLVENTS

Hopkin & Williams, Ltd.

ORGANO-THERAPEUTIC PREPS.

Armour & Co., Ltd.
Dunoon, Flockhart & Co.

OTTO OF ROSE (SYNTH.)

Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Givaudan, L.
Kerfoot, Thos., & Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Warriack Bros., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

PACKED GOODS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Baies Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Blackie, Robert
Boulton Macro, Ltd.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.
Christy, Thos., & Co.
Cupal, Ltd.
Curling, Geo., Wyman & Co.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Harker, C. R., Stagg & Morgan
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd.
Lorimer-Marshall, Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Sangers
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.
Toogood, W., Ltd.

PALATINOLDS

Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.

PAPER HANDKERCHIEFS

Powell, J. T., & Co.

PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM

Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.
Schliemann's Oil & Ceresine Co.
Stern Sonneborn Oil Co., Ltd.

PASTILLES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Asche, O. V., & Co.
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Guest, Thos., & Co.
Kerfoot, Thomas, & Co.
Warriack Bros., Ltd.

PATENT AGENTS

Barker, R. W.
Raworth, John E.

PELLETS

Blyton, Astley & Co.

PEPPERMINT OIL

Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Dodge & Olcott Co.
Jackson, John, & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd.

PERBORATES

Prescott & Co.

PERFUME MATERIALS

Boehringer, O. F., & Soehne
Bonaventura, F., & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Givaudan, L.
Kerfoot, T., & Co.
Lueders, George, & Co.
Naef, M., & Co., Sucors.
Schimmel & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Zimmerman, Chas., & Co.

PERFUMES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Baies Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Christy, T., & Co.
Erasme Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Fickus, Courtenay & Co.
Lescot Perfumery Co.
McCracken, J. & E.
Pazery, Richard
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Price's Co., Ltd.
Prichard & Constance, Ltd.
Queloh, H. O., & Co.
Raynaud, Claude, & Cie
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Vinolia Co., Ltd.
Warriack Bros., Ltd.
West, T. & Son

PERLES

Tye, John, & Son

PRESSARIES (SOLUBLE)

Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Rendell, W. J.

PETROLEUM JELLY

Cheesebrough Manfg. Co.
Kidston, W. M., & Co.
Stern Sonneborn Oil Co., Ltd.

PHOSPHORUS AND PREPS.

May & Baker, Ltd.

PHOTO. CHEMICALS

Boehringer, O. F., & Soehne
Johnson & Sons (Mfg. Chas.), Ltd.

PHOTO. GOODS

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Butcher, W., & Sons, Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Express Developing Co.
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd.
Lennon, Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Newberry, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Rajar, Ltd.

PHOTO. POSTCARDS, ETC.

Rajar, Ltd.

PILL MAKERS

Blyton, Astley & Co.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Lloyd, H., & Co., Ltd.
McKesson & Robbins
Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.
Stohr, Dr. Franz, Ltd.
Wand Manufacturing Co.

- MASTERS**
 Hock Manfg. Co.
 elersdorf, P., & Co.
 erliner, Arthur
 lyton, Astley & Co.
 almas, A. de St., & Co.
 alen Manfg. Co., Ltd.
 selles, Ltd.
 abury & Johnson
- FATE POWDER**
 es, A., & Co.
- FEATED PAPER**
 arter, Wilkinson & Co.
 nth Bros. & Co.
- POCKET LAMPS, ELECTRIC**
 ard & Goldstone
- PISHES (VARIOUS)**
 adley & Bourdas
 key, J., & Sons, Ltd.
- PITAL BOXES**
 binson & Sons, Ltd.
- POWDER PAPER**
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Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.

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Reade Bros. & Co., Ltd.
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Smith, Stephen, & Co., Ltd.

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Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Coleman & Co., Ltd.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Idris & Co., Ltd.
Robinson, B., & Co., Ltd.
Smith, Stephen, & Co., Ltd.

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Welch Grape Juice Co., Ltd.

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WRIST STRAPS
Solport Bros.

ZINC OXIDE
Hubbuck, T., & Son, Ltd.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

ZINC SULPHIDE SCREENS
Buehler & Co.

ONE MORE CHANCE!

YOUR LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS WILL COST YOU NOTHING!

So that if an **ARBITRARY COMMITTEE** rules *no pay* for proprietaries in prescriptions under the Insurance Act, you will not be the loser, but know you have done what is proper for the patient.

DR. NORMAN WALKER, the well-known skin specialist, stated before the Patent Medicines Committee in the House of Commons, in October, 1912:—

"I prescribe proprietary medicines when necessary. As an example, I do frequently order **WRIGHT'S LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS**, because there is **nothing like it** in the Pharmacopœia."

READ THIS CAREFULLY:—Our last Special Offer was made in December, when many chemists were stocked up with Christmas perfumery and sundries, and so could not take advantage of the offer. At the request of very many pharmacists, we repeat it therefore for

MARCH, with Window Display Orders for WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

viz.: A window display of three gross of tablets of Wright's Coal Tar Soap for three weeks with a Bonus of half a gross of tablets, which works out thus:

SELLING PRICE.		BUYING PRICE.	
3 Gross of Tablets Wright's Coal Tar Soap	£7 4 0	3 Gross Tablets Wright's Coal Tar Soap	£5 18 6
½-Gross Tablets as a bonus for Window Display of three weeks	1 4 0	½-Gross Tablets Free	— — —
	<u>£8 8 0</u>	Less 2½ per cent. for Cash ...	0 3 0
			<u>£5 15 6</u>

We give free One two-pint bottle (Unstamped for dispensing purposes), value, 4/9 of **LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS.**

WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Limited,
LONDON, S.E.

About our Advertising.

Our advertising schemes for this year are in full swing, so this week we give particulars of Tokalon lines that are backed by extensive publicity. ❧ ❧ ❧

Considering our 1914 policy of greatly increased advertising expenditure, the demand for all these preparations should be much larger than in any previous year. Our advertising covers every paper of any standing, Tokalon advertisements appearing in practically every monthly magazine, illustrated weekly and daily paper throughout the United Kingdom. In view of this we respectfully ask our chemist friends to hold good stocks of each of the lines mentioned below.

In addition to those we advertise so widely, we are makers of nineteen other good selling lines, including perfumes, face creams, face powders, shampoos, hair preparations, and tooth paste.

The Tokalon price list which gives full particulars of trade and retail prices, terms of business, etc., will be sent post free to any chemist upon request.

Tokalon Limited

— Tokalon House —
212/214 Gt. Portland St.
LONDON . W.



Our Advertised Lines.

Bisurated Magnesia
Crème Tokalon ❧
Flowers of Oxzoin
Lavona de Composé
Lavona Hair Tonic
Salrado Compound
Salrado Tonic ❧
Sulthine Concentrate
Tokalon Electric Hair Brush

126.

SON
DISP



111. Shows
the brushes
in section. 7d.

112. Shows
the brushes
in section. 7d.
113. Shows
the brushes
in section. 7d.
114. Shows
the brushes
in section. 7d.
115. Shows
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116. Shows
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121. Shows
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122. Shows
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123. Shows
the brushes
in section. 7d.
124. Shows
the brushes
in section. 7d.
125. Shows
the brushes
in section. 7d.



126. To hold 2
lenses. Price

S. MAW, SON & SONS

7 to 12, ALDERSGATE ST.

LONDON, E.C.

Maw's

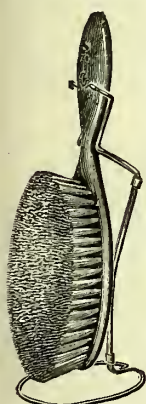


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No. 126.

MARCH 14, 1914.

SOME NEW DISPLAY STANDS

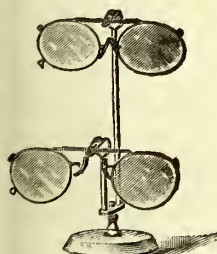


100/C. Shows off Hair Brushes to perfection. 7d. ea.

illustrated; and 93/C for 5 brushes, 1/11 each. We also have a larger Stand—No. 94/C—fitted with adjustable arm to hold 12 tooth brushes, 5/9 each.

The Chemist - Optician will find a similar series most useful for displaying Spectacles and Goggles. Numbers and prices as follows:

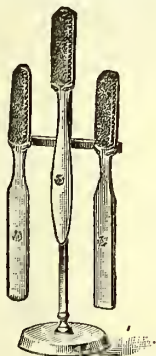
30/U. With 1 clip, 1/2 each. 31/U. With 2 clips (as illustrated), 1/7 each. 32/U. With 3 clips, 2/2 each.



31/U. To hold 2 Spectacles or Goggles. Price 1/7 each.

These are the days when the Pharmacist is "looking for something" to improve the appearance of the Pharmacy. We are offering prompt assistance in this direction with our new series of useful Show Stands. Hair Brushes are most difficult to display, and the adjoining Stand will solve the problem effectively and economically. For Tooth Brushes we have a series of 3 Stands, as follows:

91/C. For 2 brushes, 1/- each; 92/C. For 3 brushes, 1/4 each (as



92/C. To hold 3 Brushes. Price 1/4 each.

300/W is the number of a most useful stand, fitted with four adjustable glass shelves. Price 11/9 each.

Write for Illustrated List. These Stands are just the thing for the coming "Holiday Season."

TELEPHONE (4 LINES)
LONDON WALL 3230
TELEGRAMS & CABLES
'ELEVEN, LONDON'
CODE. ABC (4" & 5" EDN)

NOTES & NEWS

A NEW SHOWCARD

FIVE Showcards free. This is the unique offer we are making to all purchasers of our money-making Personal Weighing Machines. The latest card depicts a bonny "golfer" girl who is asking "Are you healthy?" Write for our "P.W.M." Catalogues.

EAR AND NOSE SYRINGES

THE announcement in last week's "Maw's Page" concerning the reduced prices of Ear and Nose Syringes should be read by all Pharmacists who are seeking good quality patterns at low prices.

A WELL-NAMED SYRINGE

CHEAPEST on the market. This aptly describes our "Triumph" all-glass Hypodermic Syringe. The price is only 15/- per dozen. It has a glass plunger fitted with chain attachment to prevent it falling out, and is fitted with two steel needles. Every "Triumph" is put up in a tubular nickel-plated metal case.

DIRECT
EXPORT
SHIPPERS

- - - AND - - -

MANUFACTURERS

OUR OPTICAL CORNER

WASHABLE TEST CARD

Every Optician knows how quickly the ordinary reading test type shows signs of usage. Finger and thumb marks assert themselves, while dust plays havoc with the original virgin white appearance of the card. Such fittings somewhat mar the appearance of the consulting-room.

Many customers have greatly appreciated the Washable Test Card recently produced by us after a great deal of experimenting. We have treated two of the best known types—Reid's and Cowell's—by this process. They are mounted together to fold up in an attractive green case. It forms a very handsome addition to the testing-room. It will last out many of the ordinary patterns and always looks nice. **FOR HOT CLIMATES** specially suitable for hot climates. The price is 5/6 each, and we should be pleased to forward one on approval.

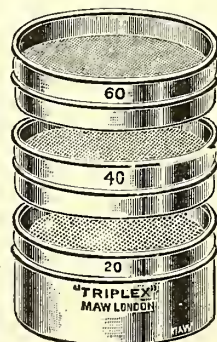
A final word:—Let us have your next prescription or repeating order.



PHARMACY EQUIPMENTS

MAW'S "TRIPLEX" SIEVE.

The "Triplex" Sieve was primarily designed for use in connection with our Prescription Tablet Machine, but it has been found very useful for other purposes where only a small quantity of material is in use. The "Triplex" is a composite sieve made in four sections. It consists of three interchangeable brass wire sieves 20, 40 and 60 mesh respectively. These fit into a tin receiver.



B4573/R

The dimensions are:—Receiver and one Sieve, 4½ inches in diameter, 2½ inches in height. The Receiver and three Sieves complete, 4½ inches in diameter, 4 inches in height. The price of the "Triplex" Sieve complete is 3/-.

Pharmacists should watch these notes on "Pharmacy equipments." We are reviewing under this heading some of our best and most useful lines.



Packed Drugs
Toilet Preparations
Superfatted Toilet Soaps



■ LABELS ■
CAN BE RESERVED
for a chemist in his locality,
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS
■ ■ to ■ ■
buyers in quantity.



Labels printed with own name and
address free subject to orders being
received for 3 dozen and upwards.

A revised edition of our Packed
Drug List can be forwarded on
request, also specimens of available
labels and cartons.



Allen & Hanburys Ltd,
London.

SAMPLES of PREPARATIONS and specimens of available LABELS and CARTONS forwarded on request.

Toilet Preparations.

Astringent Face Lotion.

Venetian or American flats, 4 oz. 6/-, 6 oz. 8/- doz.

Bath Powder.

Cardboard barrels, 3/9, 5/6 doz.
Wood barrels or tins, 4/3, 6/- doz.

Egg Julep.

White glass rounds, 6 oz. 6/6, 8 oz. 9/- doz.

Face Powder.

Round-cornered square boxes, or rounds, 7/6 doz.

Hazel Bloom Foam.

Fancy white glass jars, screw metal caps,
1 oz. 3/-, 2 oz. 5/- doz.

Lanolin and Cucumber.

White glass Mexicans or American flats,
2 oz. 3/-, 4 oz. 5/- doz.

Poudre de Riz.

Round-cornered square boxes, or rounds, 3/6 doz.

Rosa-Camph. Cream.

Fancy china jars, celluloid caps, 1 oz. 3/-, 2 oz. 4/6 doz.

Shampoo Powders.

Fancy envelopes, loose 9/- gross, 7 in box 6/- doz. boxes.

Borated Talc Dusting Powder.

Oval tins, dredger tops, labelled, 4/6 doz.

Toilet Oatmeal.

Cardboard barrels, 3/-, 5/- doz.
Wood barrels or tins, 3/3, 5/6 doz.

Violet Powder.

Cardboard barrels, 2/-, 4/- doz.
Wood barrels or tins, 3/-, 4/6

Water Softener.

Cardboard barrels, 3/6, 5/6 doz.
Wood barrels or tins, 4/-, 6/- doz.

*Specimens of available labels forwarded
on request.*

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.



SAMPLES of PREPARATIONS and specimens of available LABELS and CARTONS forwarded on request.

Packed Drugs.

Blaud's Pills.

White glass direct squares, cartoned, gelatin coated,
144's, 5/9 doz.

Carlsbad Salts.

Plug stoppered Cheltenham, squat, cartoned, 7/6 doz.

Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia (No. 3 quality).

White glass kalis, corked, capsuled,
2 oz. in 4 oz. 3/-, 4 oz. in 8 oz. 4/4, 8 oz. in 16 oz. 8/- doz.

Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia (No. 3 quality).

Blue flats, corked, capsuled, 4 oz. in 8 oz. 4/10,
6 oz. in 12 oz. 6/10, 8 oz. in 16 oz. 8/3 doz.

Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia (No. 3 quality).

Cheltenham, boxwood top shives, 3 oz. in 6 oz. 4/9,
4 oz. in 8 oz. 5/3, 8 oz. in 16 oz. 9/6 doz.

Health Saline.

Round cornered tins, lever lidded, 5 oz. 30/-,
8 oz. 50/- gross nett.

Lemonade Crystals.

Direct squares, corked, capsuled, 1½ oz. f.c. 3/-,
4½ oz. 7/- doz.

Liver Saline.

Round cornered tins, lever lidded, 5 oz. 30/-,
8 oz. 50/- gross nett.

Effervescent Saline, Granular.

Wood's plug stoppered Cheltenham, capsuled, 6 oz. 6/6,
8 oz. 8/-, 12 oz. 12/- doz.

Second quality plug stoppered Cheltenham, capsuled,
6 oz. 6/-, 8 oz. 7/6, 12 oz. 11/6 doz.

Seidlitz Powders.

B.P., loose, 5/9, extra strong 6/6, double strength 7/6 gross.

Seidlitz Powders.

Boxes, B.P. 6/6, extra strong 7/3, double strength 8/-
doz. boxes.

Seidlitz Powders.

Banded, 6/3, extra strong 7/-, double strength 8/- gross.

Sulphate of Quinine.

White glass wide mouth rounds, ½ oz. in 1 oz. 4/6,
½ oz. in 2 oz. 8/3, 1 oz. in 4 oz. 16/- doz.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.



SAMPLES of PREPARATIONS and specimens of available LABELS and CARTONS forwarded on request.

Packed Drugs.

Bronchial Cough Lozenges.

Cardboard boxes, labelled, 33/- gross.

Camphorated Oil.

Wood's flats or American flats, 2 oz. 3/8, 4 oz. 6/- doz.

Capsules.

Assorted kinds, see Packed Drug List, page 28.

Aniseed Cough Balsam.

Pannelled flats or American flats, 2 oz. 3/9, 4 oz. 6/9 doz.

Balsam of Horehound and Honey.

Pannelled flats or American flats, 2 oz. 4/-, 4 oz. 7/- doz.

Cherry Pectoral Cough Linctus.

Pannelled flats or American flats, 2 oz. 4/-, 4 oz. 7/- doz.

Black Currant Cough Balsam.

Pannelled flats or American flats, 2 oz. 4/-, 4 oz. 7/- doz.

Lemon Juice, Honey and Glycerin Cough Balsam.

Pannelled flats or American flats, 2 oz. 3/9, 4 oz. 6/- doz.

Linseed and Honey Cough Balsam.

Pannelled flats or American flats, 2 oz. 3/6, 4 oz. 5/3 doz.

Compound Liquorice Powder.

White glass kalis, boxwood corks, No. 3
4 oz. f.c. 3/-, 8 oz. f.c. 4/6 doz.

Eucalyptus Oil, B.P.

Wood's white glass flats or American flats,
1 oz. 3/6, 2 oz. 6/- doz.

Quinine and Cinnamon Perles.

Boxes containing 24 perles, 7/6 doz.

Santal Perles.

Bottles containing 42 perles, 3 min., 12/6 doz.

Stomachic Powder (Dr. Gregory).

White glass kalis or flats, boxwood top shives,
2 oz. f.c. 3/3, 4 oz. f.c. 4/6 doz.

Compound Syrup of Figs.

Pannelled flats or American flats,
2 oz. 3/6, 3 oz. 4/9, 4 oz. 6/- doz.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.



FIG. 218



FIG. 1299



FIG. 1733



FIG. 439



FIG. 1731



FIG. 1731



FIG. 1417



FIG. 279

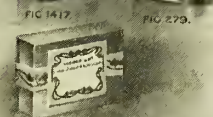


FIG. 623



FIG. 623



FIG. 1471



FIG. 227



FIG. 545

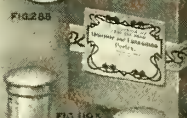


FIG. 1163



FIG. 1876



FIG. 392



FIG. 1085



A REVOLUTION IN EGG PRESERVATION



"TESTING HER WARES."
From the original painting purchased by Keeps Ltd.

KEEPS Egg Preservative

"DIAMOND BRAND."

**Enables Users to preserve their Eggs
TWELVE MONTHS so that they will
fry, poach, or boil without cracking.**

It may interest readers to learn that the originator of this preparation—our Managing Director—is well known to the scientific world as the inventor of VIROL.

"On Friday last we called at Keeps' offices and were allowed to test some eggs that had been 'down' for twelve months. We broke one into a glass, and not only did it turn out well, but the flavour of the yolk was equal to that of the best new-laid egg, and it was difficult for us, either by taste, sight or smell, to distinguish from that egg and one taken from the nest. We then boiled one for four minutes, and after sampling it we had to admit that the results were such that we do not hesitate to pronounce the 'Diamond Brand' the best Egg Preservative on the market, since eggs kept in it can scarcely be detected from new-laid, and DO NOT CRACK in the process of boiling."

POULTRY.

Testimonials from actual users have reached us by the hundred, which are published in our REGISTER for 1914, and will be sent to those interested.

KEEPS EGG PRESERVATIVE is packed in 1 lb. canisters
at 1/4 each, or in 7, 14, & 28 lb. boxes at 1/- per lb

This preparation will be advertised very largely indeed this season in every Poultry paper of importance, and we have directed consumers so far as possible to obtain their supplies through Chemists, but last year there were so many expressions of disappointment that they were unable to get it that we hope this season the Trade will be more disposed to meet the requirements of their customers. Printed descriptive leaflets sent by request.

Obtainable from any Wholesale House.

KEEPS, Ltd., Dept. V, 24-26 Holborn, E.C.

ALBUMOZO TONIC FOOD

Registered No. 299,515

A scientific combination of finest Milk Casein, and Sodium Glycerophosphates, also containing the only true nerve food, viz. Organic Phosphorus, in such a form that it can be easily absorbed and assimilated by the cells, thus strengthening the weakened nerves.



PRICE LIST.

	Wholesale.	To Retail at
2 oz.	8/- per doz. tins.	1/3 per tin.
4 oz.	12/6	2/-
8 oz.	18/-	3/6
16 oz.	30/-	6/-

TERMS.—14 days net or 2½% discount for cash with order. An additional 5% will be allowed on orders up to the value of £5 assorted, or of one size.

PROFIT 110 PER CENT.

For the convenience of chemists who wish to pack under their own name, we also supply our Tonic Food in bulk, in packages of 7, 14 and 28 lb. Prices on application. Albumozo Tonic Food may also be had with an addition of Ovo Lecithin.

We shall be glad to send samples and literature to all parts of the world. Colonial inquiries specially solicited.

The British Casein Co. (1911) Ltd.

24 GREAT DOVER STREET, S.E.

Telegrams: "Albumozo London."

Telephones { 309 Hop.
8633 Central.

**20,000
Doctors**

are recommending

PLASMON
ALL NOURISHMENT OATS

Because

*"It is 70% MORE NOURISHING than
any other Oats or Oatmeal whatsoever."*

Vide "Lancet" Analysis.

**Delicious Nutty Flavour. Five minutes' boiling only. Double the quantity of Porridge.
6d. per packet. LARGE PROFITS FOR YOU.**

LET YOUR CUSTOMERS KNOW YOU STOCK.

PLASMON, LTD.

66a Farringdon Street, LONDON, E.C.

**Will YOU share
in the Big Profits**

GARANTOL

**will be making for
chemists this year?**

Garantol is the finest Egg Preservative on the market. It is in powder form, put up in packets and boxes. Dissolved in water, it produces a preserving fluid far superior to the old-fashioned preservatives. Hundreds of chemists put it to the test last year, and their flattering testimony is convincing proof that Garantol bears out in actual use all that is claimed for it. Eggs preserved in Garantol will keep fresh for quite twelve months, and when opened the whites are found to be almost as pure, and the yolks as good as the day they were put in. Wherever Garantol has been tried it has superseded all other forms of egg-preserving. There's a great future in store for Garantol. A curious experimenter becomes a firm believer in it.

Will YOU share in the big Garantol trade that will be done during the coming egg-preserving season? Garantol will win golden opinions from your customers and earn big profits for you—if you will let it.

Place a small trial order NOW, and you will be delighted with the result.

*Sole
Agents—*

The HOME YEAST CO. LTD.,

**47 ST. PAUL'S STREET,
LEEDS.**



BRANOVIM

**THE NERVE AND
BRAIN FOOD**

Contains NITROGEN ... 12.32%
" PHOSPHORUS ... 3.53%

RETAIL PRICES:

1 lb. tins, 7/6; 8 oz. 4/-
4 oz. " 2/6; 2 oz. 1/4

**THE BRANOVIM COMPANY,
33 TOOLEY ST., LONDON, S.E.**

SAL HEPATICA

PUT UP FOR EXPORT.

Small size, 3 oz. bottle, in case.
Medium " 7 " " "
Large " 16 " " "

OBTAINABLE IN LONDON FROM

Thos. Christy & Co., 4-12 Old Swan Lane,
Upper Thames Street, E.C.

The American Drug Stores, 24 Orange Street,
Haymarket, London, W.C.

Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co., 26 Coleman Street,
E.C.

F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27 Charterhouse
Square, E.C.

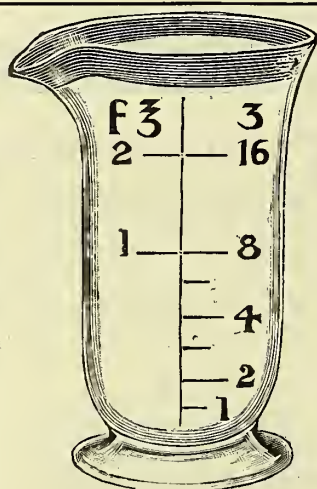
Roberts & Co., 70 New Bond Street, W.



BUSH'S GRADUATED MEASURES

THE
BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST ACCURATE
FOR
HOME & EXPORT TRADES
(Wholesale Only)

REDUCED PRICES. PROMPT DELIVERY.



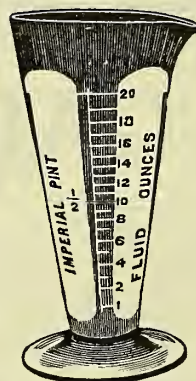
No. 1.

New Dark Room Measure.
The top having an opal band can be seen well in darkness. All sizes in stock from 1 oz. to 20 oz.



No. 2.

Heavy Solid Foot Measure.
Specially made to give greater stability. 1 oz. and 4 oz.



No. 3.

Photo Measures.
"Clear Letter," all size Conical and Cylindrical.



No. 4.

Chemists' Dispensing Measures.
Stamped and plain. 1 dram to 40 oz. in stock.

Illustrated Catalogue on Application.

HENRY W. BUSH & CO. Ltd.

REMBRANDT WORKS,

32/34 COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON, E.

VITAFER

(Registered Trade Mark.)

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONIC FOODS

Although but recently introduced has already jumped into the front rank.

It won for itself a **GOLD MEDAL** at the **INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MEDICINE** of 1913, and we are so encouraged by the largely increased sales of last year that we are materially adding to our advertising expenditure both at home and abroad.

Our Scheme of Publicity this year includes, in addition to an augmented campaign in the United Kingdom, a large range of the best papers, both Medical, Trade, and Public Press, in—

**CANADA. SOUTH AFRICA. INDIA. AUSTRALIA.
NEW ZEALAND. CEYLON. CHINA.**

Letters speaking in the highest terms of the value of VITAFER are received daily, not only from Great Britain and Ireland, but from all parts of the world.

Two recently to hand, one from a Toronto Physician with a large practice, and the other from an eminent Medical Practitioner in Ceylon, read as follows :—

The First says :—

VITAFER is all right. A wealthy West Indian lady came to me broken down with Neurasthenia, saying that she wanted to go to Washington in two weeks, but preferred to go straight through to the West Indies. I told her if she followed my advice she would be able to do so. This, considering the condition she was in, she very much doubted. I sent her to bed and gave her VITAFER, and one week later she left for the West Indies very much improved. I told her to obtain a supply of VITAFER in

New York, but she being unable to do so, I have just sent her twelve 16 oz. packages by "Express" to enable her to continue taking it.

The Second says :—

I tried your VITAFER on a child aged 18 months suffering from malnutrition. I am very glad to testify to the excellent results obtained from its administration. The chronic diarrhoea and wasting were checked, and the child picked up wonderfully.

N.B.—Since first introducing VITAFER, we have sent out to the Medical Profession, Nurses, etc., close on 100,000 free tins of VITAFER; to be exact, 96,807 tins of varying sizes. These samples at wholesale prices amount to something like £2,000 in value.

It is packed suitably for Special Markets—e.g. for India and the Tropics, in bottles containing 4 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz.

Wholesale Agents or Merchants should in all cases specify the market so as to get the right packing.

AS A GUIDE TO BUYERS, THE PRICES FOR THE HOME TRADE ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

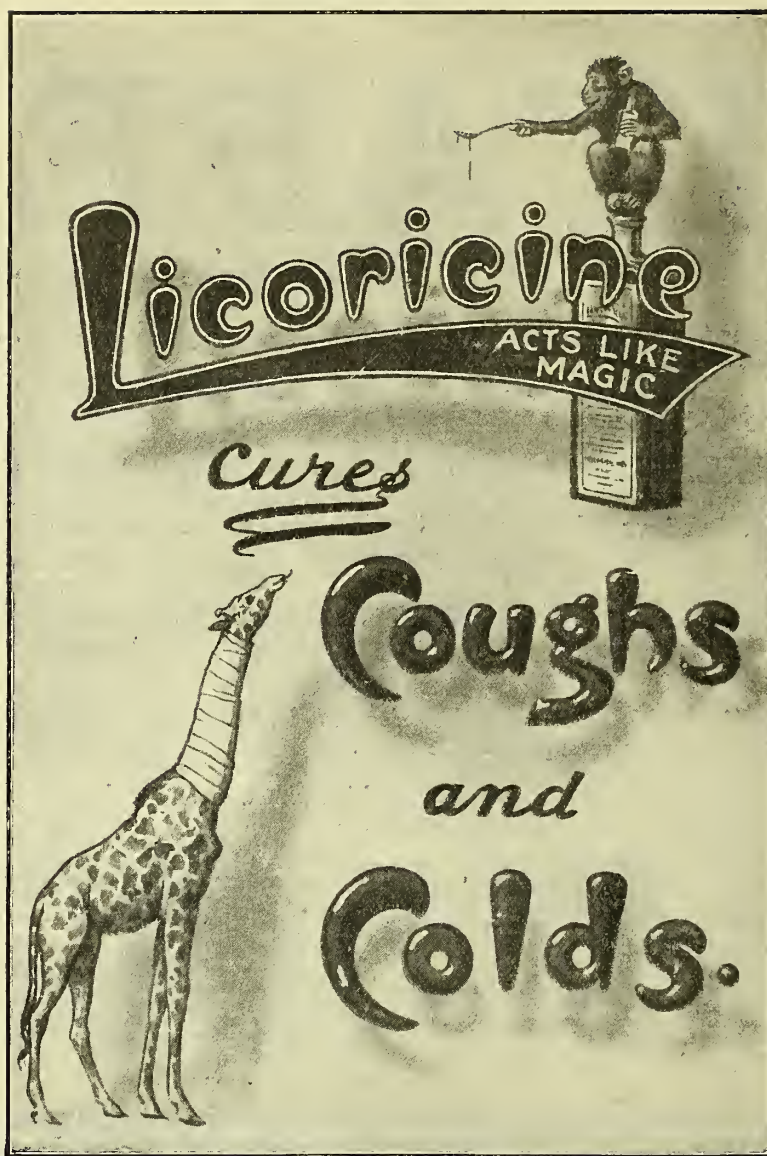
In Square, Upright Tins, containing 2 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz.

Wholesale : 9/-, 14/6, 24/-, 42/-
PER DOZEN.

Export Terms and Full Particulars of Advertising Aids on Application.

VITAFER IS ALL BRITISH

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham



Licoricine
ACTS LIKE MAGIC
Cures
Coughs
and
Colds.

The illustration shows a monkey perched on a bottle of Licoricine, holding a wand. Below the bottle, a giraffe is depicted looking up at the product. The text 'Licoricine' is in a large, stylized font, with 'ACTS LIKE MAGIC' in a banner below it. 'Cures' is written in a cursive script, and 'Coughs and Colds.' are in large, bold, block letters.

**A Popular
 Remedy
 Wherever
 Introduced.**

7½d. size ... 6/3 per doz. net.
 1/1½ " ... 10/- " "
 2/9 " ... 25/- " "
 £2 worth Carriage Paid. £5 worth and upwards,
 subject to 5 per cent. discount. Minimum Retail
 Prices, 7½d., 1/-, and 2/6.

N.B.—This allows the Chemist a net profit of
 26 per cent., or more than 3d. in the
 1/- on £5 lots.

**Established
 over
 50
 Years.**

Mandall & Co., Ltd., *Manufacturing Chemists,*
Tower Works, Stockton-on-Tees.

Agents for Ireland - - - *Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool.*

DIGESTIVE BENDER'S PREPARATIONS

REG. DESIGN NO. 585439

ON THE
P.A.T.A.
LIST

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

Health Exhibition, London, Adelaide and Melbourne.

Showcards &
Handbills on
application

*The British
Medical Journal*

says :

"Benger's Food has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."



REG. DESIGN NO. 585439

The Lancet
describes it
as :

"Mr. Benger's
admirable pre-
paration."

For Infants, Invalids, and the Aged.

This delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily-digested Food has been very successfully used in England for many years in the rearing of Infants, and by those whose digestive powers have been weakened by illness or age. It may now be obtained in sealed tins of Chemists, &c., throughout the Colonies and Abroad, and will prove a boon to Mothers and Nurses.

The Practitioner says :—"All these preparations are, we think, deserving of highest praise."

The London Medical Record says :—"It is retained when all other foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

The Medical Press and Circular says :—"Few modern improvements in pharmacy have done so much as Benger's Preparations to assist the physician in his treatment of the sick."

BENDER'S FOOD is sold in Tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s., by Chemists everywhere.

LIQUOR PANCREATICUS (Benger). (REGISTERED.)

Containing all the digestive principles of the fresh pancreas. Used to prepare peptonised or partially digested milk and other articles of food. Directions for use with each bottle.

In 4, 8, and 16 oz. Bottles, to retail at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d.

BENDER'S PEPTONISING POWDERS ("Pulvis Pancreatis Alkalinus, Benger"). Half a powder will peptonise a pint of milk, gruel, beef tea, &c., in a few minutes. Box of Eight Powders, to retail at 1s.

LIQUOR PEPTICUS (Benger).

An exceedingly active fluid Pepsine. Dose.—One or two teaspoonfuls with meals. It is without disagreeable taste.

In 4, 8, and 16 oz. Bottles, to retail at 3s., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.

BENDER'S PEPTONISED BEEF JELLY. A Delicious Quick Restorative.

A concentrated, partially digested, and solidified beef tea, of delicate flavour. Unlike the various Extracts and Essences of Meat, it contains much of the fibrin or flesh-forming element of the beef in solution.

Glass Jars, 2s. each.

BENDER'S PEPTONISED CHICKEN JELLY.

A Nutritive Delicacy for Invalids. Glass Jars, 2s. each.

BENDER'S ESSENCE OF RENNET (Curdling Fluid).

Bottles 1s. and 1s. 9d. each.

BENDER'S PANCREATISED LENTIL FLOUR.

This flour is specially prepared for the use of children and invalids. It can be used in the same way as the well-known "Benger's Food," for which it may be substituted when a change of diet is thought desirable.

Sold in Tins at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Benger's Preparations have the unqualified recommendation of the Medical Profession throughout the world.

Of all Wholesale Houses and Shippers or from the sole Manufacturers—

BENDER'S FOOD LTD., ———— OTTER WORKS, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A.): 92, William Street.

SYDNEY (N.S.W.): 117, Pitt Street.

CANADIAN AGENTS: The National Drug & Chemical Co., Ltd.

34, St. Gabriel Street, MONTREAL, and branches throughout CANADA.

(48)

BEFORE placing your orders for

HEALTH SALT

SEE OUR PATENT "AIRTIGHT" TINS.

These tins are filled from the bottom, and the consumer has to cut the inner lid with a penknife and remove a small disc of metal. Into this opening an ordinary lever-lid fits for closing, after once opened.



THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES ARE OBTAINED:—

1. When the consumer opens the box the Saline will be found to be in perfect condition.
2. Bad stock avoided, as any left over from one season will be in good condition the next. Who can say this of ordinary Saline Tins? This is of great importance to the Wholesale handler, as every Wholesale house knows the trouble they have had from time to time with the returned Tins from the Retail trader, owing to dampness having affected the Saline.
3. For Export these tins are indispensable, as Saline can now be shipped abroad in decorated Tins without any risk, whereas with the old-fashioned box it was impossible, as in nine cases out of ten the Saline would have lost its effervescence by the time it got into the hands of the consumer.

We have at present three distinct patterns, all smartly decorated, as under:—

	PER DOZ.		PER DOZ.
X286. (As design) $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ...	2/9	X41/SP. Slightly shorter, to hold 3 oz.	2/3
X286L. ,, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ...	4/6	X356. "St. George and the Dragon" design in Wedgwood blue colouring ...	2/9
X41/P. "Plate of fruit" design, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	2/9		

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS FOR QUANTITY, ON APPLICATION.

We also supply SALINE in ordinary lever-lid Tins when required, the price of the $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. size being 3d. per dozen less than the patent tins. X28 Ship design; X41 Fruit design; X227 Neat plain design.

Special Designs produced for MANUFACTURERS of Saline and LARGE Buyers; and as a Machine is necessary for closing this Tin, we can arrange to fill Buyers' own Saline for them, if desired, at a small charge, or shall be pleased to quote for the Machine. If you adopt some of these Tins you will find your HEALTH SALT TRADE largely increase, without any worry or trouble to yourself.



HYGEIA SALT.

In square round-cornered Tins,
ordinary lever lid, very smart
decoration ... 2/9 per dozen.

EFFERVESCENT SALINE.

Packed in Cheltenham.

6 oz.	...	4/6 per dozen.
8 oz.	...	5/6 ,, ,,

SHIRLEY BROTHERS, LTD.,
"WHITECROSS WORKS," LONDON, S.E.

Telegraphic Address:

"PHARMACY MANCHESTER"

James Woolley Sons & Co Ltd



HOME OF "VALKASA"

THE TONIC NERVE FOOD.

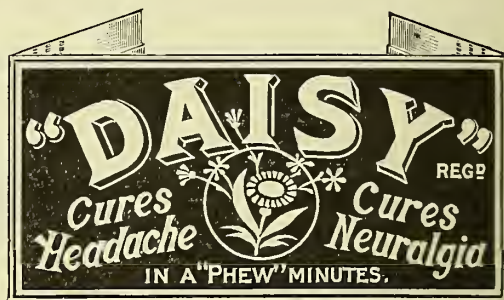
Sold in 2, 8, & 16 oz. Tins, 1/-, 3/- & 5/6 each. Special packing for India in Bottles at 3/-.

These Prices are P.A.T.A. Minimum.

MANCHESTER

Foreign and Colonial Indents through British Shippers.

FOR EXPORT



The "Daisy" Cure for Headache and Neuralgia is the most popular remedy of its kind of British manufacture. It has the largest sale in the Home market, and is known wherever the English language is spoken.

We supply "Daisy" to bona-fide export houses at lowest special wholesale rates in either large or small parcels to suit customers' requirements. We invite your inquiries.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS ABROAD.

We are at all times pleased to send, carriage paid to any part of the world, parcels of Showcards and Literature to promote sales of "Daisy."

Write direct to
DAISY, Ltd., Mammoth Works, LEEDS,
ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1893.

Telegrams : "DAISY LEEDS."

*The Sweet
for Sale by
Chemists*



THE IDEAL
FOOD-SWEET



"A DELICACY FOR
THE DELICATE"



AND EQUALLY
GOOD FOR ALL.

GOLDEN MALTEX

IN YOUR WINDOW
MEANS

GOLDEN GLEAMS

IN YOUR TILL.

PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX

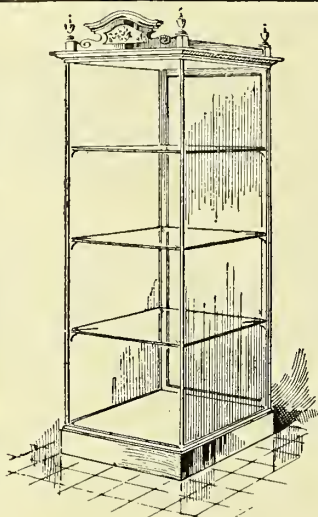
contains 25 per cent. of Allen & Hanbury's Malt Extract, and is especially recommended for children. It is admirably suited for sale by Chemists owing to its nutritive and restorative qualities; and as beneficial as Cod Liver Oil, with the advantage of being a delightful sweet.

In 6d., 1s., and 1lb. bottles, and (loose) 4 oz. 3½d.

Also Golden Maltex Bonbons, in oval tins, and in sachets.

Order through your wholesale druggist, or direct from the manufacturers—

JAS. PASCALL LTD
LONDON, S.E.



PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, Ltd.

COMPLETE SHOPFITTERS, 93 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "JOSIPHIAH LONDON." EST. 1826. Telephone: 9057 London Wall.

Catalogues and Price List post free on application.

"SILENT SALESMAN" SHOWCASES.

Mahogany and Plate Glass throughout.

For Counter.

3 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. square	... ..	£6 10 0
2 ft. 6 in. high, 1 ft. 6 in. wide, 12 in. deep	... ..	3 12 6

For Floor.

6 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. wide, 1 ft. 6 in. deep	... ..	9 17 6
6 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. square	... ..	10 10 0
6 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, 1 ft. 6 in. deep	... ..	10 15 0

"ALL GLASS" COUNTERS.

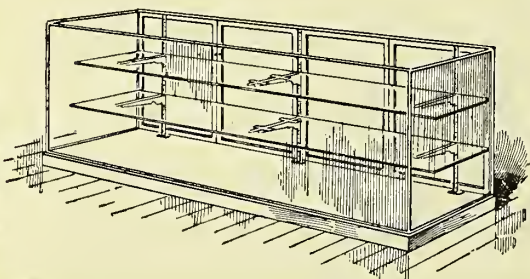
Mahogany and Plate Glass throughout.

3 ft. high, 2 ft. wide.

3 ft. long	... ..	£9 0 0
4 ft. "	... ..	10 10 0
5 ft. "	... ..	12 15 0
6 ft. "	... ..	15 0 0
7 ft. "	... ..	17 10 0
8 ft. "	... ..	19 10 0

Longer lengths in proportion.

We have a large stock of Fittings and Cases, etc., always on hand ready for immediate dispatch.



"Something Different" ADVERTISING.

You need this to make sales. My booklet, folders, form-letters, etc., attract and convince. Large and small firms use them. Investigate.

SEND NOW FOR FREE FOLDER.

F. A. DEGEN, F.I.S.A.C.

(The Chemists' & Druggists' Ad. Expert),
C/O The Chemist & Druggist, 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.

Please Try Our DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS.

We send six gross assorted or otherwise, carriage paid, to any address in the United Kingdom. Smaller quantities not carriage paid.

REDUCED PRICES.

Clear Blue Tinted.—Good Quality.

3 & 4	6 & 8	12	16 ozs.	Plain or graduated, round edges
8/-	9/-	13/-	18/-	per gross.

Clear Blue Tinted. Best Quality. QUININE.

3 & 4	6 & 8	12	16 ozs.	Plain or graduated, round edges
10/-	11/-	16/-	20/-	per gross.

CHEAP BOTTLES for Dispensing.

3 & 4	6	8 ozs.	Plain or graduated, round edges.
7/-	8/3	8/6	per gross.

WHITE PHIALS.—GOOD QUALITY.

3	1	2 ozs.	Plain or teaspoons.
4/-	4/6	4/9	5/3 per gross.

I. ISAACS & CO.,

106 MIDLAND ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, LONDON, N.W.,
or ISLINGTON BOTTLE COMPANY, 7 New Inn Yard, Tottenham Court Road, London, E.C.

Orders sent to either establishment have attention.
Established 100 Years.

£10 10s.

ROME TOUR,

£18 18s.

EXTENDED ITALY TOUR,

Visiting Genoa, Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, and Milan.

£14 10s.

RIVIERA TOUR,

Visiting Nice, Sta. Margherita.

£7 17s. 6d. SWISS TOURS,

Including a Return Ticket and 14 Days' Hotel Accommodation.

£5 5s.

TOUR TO BRUGES,

Including a Return Ticket, 14 Days' Hotel Accommodation, and 6 Excursions.

The Secretary, FREE CHURCH TOURING GUILD,

89 Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., London, E.C.

C. & D. BOOKS.

EVERYONE PRACTICAL, MONEY MAKING, & MONEY SAVING.

ART OF DISPENSING. (9th Edition.) 580 pages, 6/-, by Post 6/4.
VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE. 4/-, by Post 4/4.
THE CHEMIST-OPTICIAN. 4/-, by Post 4/3.
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PRACTICAL METHODS OF URINE ANALYSIS. 2/6, by Post 2/9.
THE CHEMIST'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY. 2/6, by Post 2/8.
GUIDE TO PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS. 2/6, by Post 2/9.
MANUAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL TESTING. 2/6, by Post 2/9.
OPENING A PHARMACY. (3rd Edition.) 2/6, by Post 2/9.
CHEMIST'S DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL TERMS. 2/6 net, by Post 2/8.
CHEMIST'S DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS. 2/6 net, by Post 2/8.
PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL PHARMACOPŒIAS. 2/6, by Post 2/8.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Also Stocked by the leading Wholesale Houses.

Follow the Large Stores, and Stock

The
Celebrated

"Cyclax"

Preparations,

Prepared Solely by

Mrs. Hemming, England's Premier Beauty Specialist.

THESE PREPARATIONS NEVER FAIL TO PRODUCE

PERFECTION OF COMPLEXION

AND

PERFECTION OF CONTOUR

Certain Demand. Extensively Advertised, these Preparations for the Skin have had an Enormous Sale for 25 years. Most liberal Discounts. Full particulars direct from the Manufacturers.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT OFFICES—

The **"Cyclax" Company**

58 South Molton Street, London, W.

These Preparations are obtainable at Selfridge's, Harrods', Whiteley's, &c.

Australian Agents - - Roche, Tompsitt & Co.

These Preparations keep perfectly in any climate.

"Cyclax" Skin Food is regularly used by the World's most beautiful women



TWO of the
World's
FACE
POWDERS

ARE



Bourjois' Java Powder.

Minimum Retail Price ... 9½d. per Box.
1 doz. 7/6 per doz.; 6 doz. 7/3 per doz.;
12 doz. 7/- per doz.

BOURJOIS'
Poudre Manon Lescout

20/- per doz.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

BOURJOIS' Eyebrow Pencils, Rouges, Perfumes, Soaps, &c., always command a ready sale.

SOLE AGENTS—

HENRY C. QUELCH & CO., Ludgate Square, LONDON, E.C.

(See also page 51.)

SOUTHALLS' NEW CHEMICAL LABORATORIES



Specially designed and erected for the manufacture of fine chemicals, these laboratories have been equipped with the most up-to-date plant and machinery for the preparation of pure products.

We manufacture :

Chloroform (in amber stoppered bottles or sealed flasks).

Potassium Iodide

Ferri et Quinae Cit.

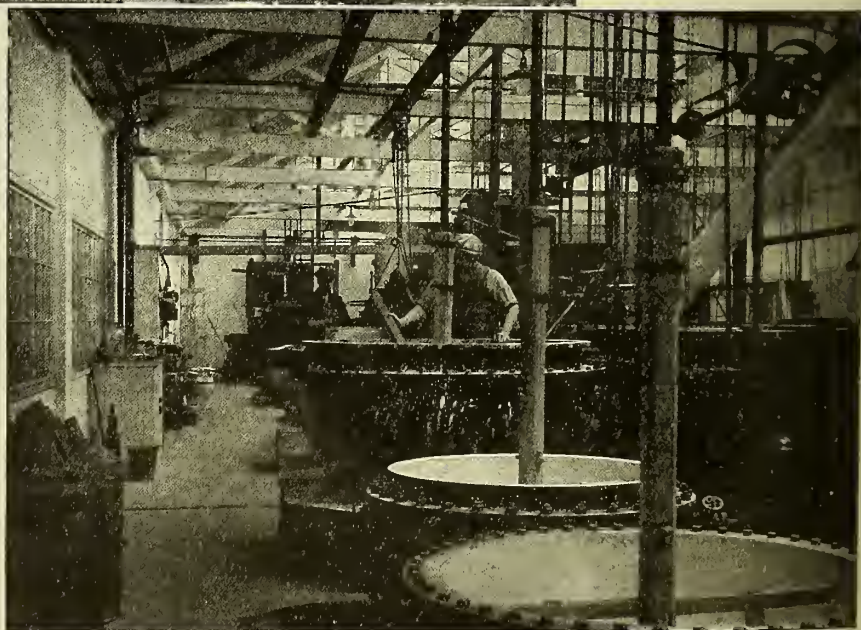
Ferri et Ammon. Cit.

Sodii Sulphas, "Pea"
and "Feathery"

Citrates of Potassium
and Sodium

Benzoates

Iron Salts, etc. etc.



SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES & CONTRACTS ON APPLICATION.

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, Ltd., BIRMINGHAM.

A "Patent" with a Profit

SOME "patents" are like postage stamps—in selling you merely oblige the customer. Freeman's Chlorodyne yields 30% profit (P.A.T.A.). Fair, is it not?

But Freeman's have always been fair to the retailer. The inventor of Chlorodyne, Richard Freeman, was himself a pharmacist, and the policy of the great house founded by him has ever been fair dealing with those on whom we must rely for the distribution of our goods to the public. That is one reason why we have won the goodwill of pharmacists throughout the world.

Another reason is that Freeman's Chlorodyne—the Original and only true Chlorodyne—is still unmatched for unvarying reliability and high curative value. Freeman's is the only Chlorodyne that never causes headache or other bad after-effect; it is the doctors' Chlorodyne, endorsed by leading medical men; and in recommending Freeman's Chlorodyne you recommend that which will give every satisfaction to the purchaser, and enhance your reputation as supplying only the best.

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE



The Pharmaceutical Journal of Great Britain speaking of Freeman's Chlorodyne (March 4, 1913) says:—"This preparation was invented by Richard Freeman, pharmacist, nearly seventy years ago, and is a recognised specific for diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera and diseases incidental to hot countries, also for respiratory diseases, etc., common to damp, cold climates. It has long been recommended by the medical profession It is a preparation which is constantly advertised, has a steadily increasing demand, and secures to the pharmacist a very handsome profit, secured, at home, through the P.A.T.A."

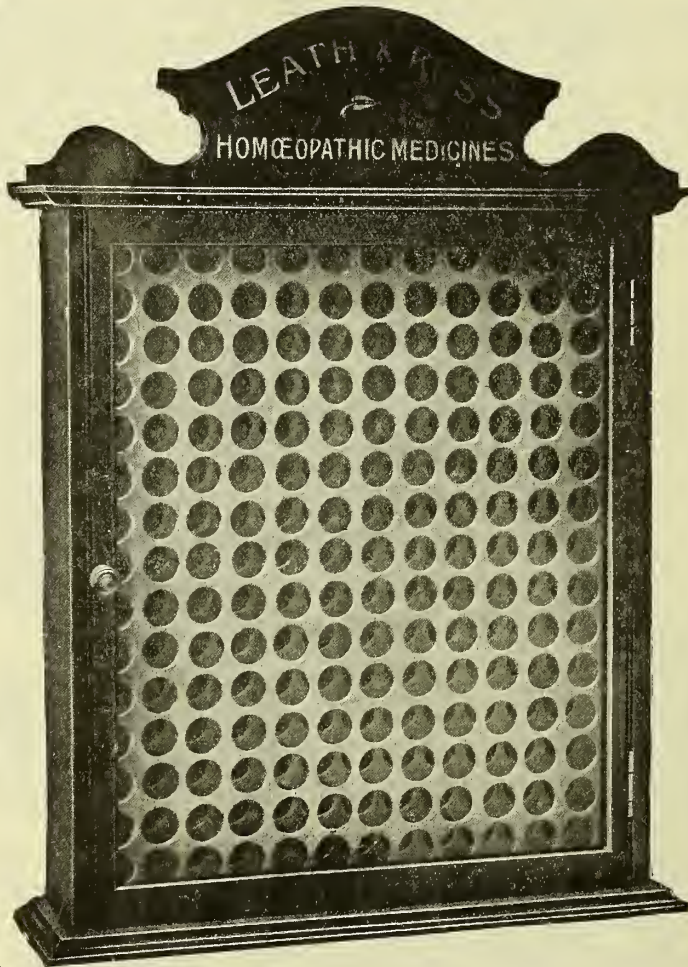
Cables: "CHLORODYNE, LONDON."



This handsome Mahogany Show-case of superior make is with an order for 2 gross of 1/- Medicines, Tinctures or Pilules, assorted as you please, at 2/3 per doz., the total outlay being only **£2 14 0**

It occupies less than half the Counter space of other Homœopathic Showcases, though it gives a much better frontal display.

FREE CASE



FREE CASE

FREE CASE

FREE CASE

DIMENSIONS:
26 inches high.
19 " wide.
6 " deep.

LEATH & ROSS,
Homœopathic Chemists,
58 DUKE STREET,
GROSVENOR SQ.,
LONDON, W.

If there's a Chemist in the land who does not yet stock C. & T. SALUTIS SOAP he is going to lose good business, and we will tell you why.

We are informing over sixteen million people—mostly ladies—how a number of them may enjoy a fourteen days'

TRIP TO ITALY FOR 6½d.

They first write to us for a free sample of C. & T. SALUTIS SOAP and full particulars of our wonderful scheme. We will send you copies of these particulars and rules if requested.

They must then think out a phrase and write it on the back of a wrapper taken from a tablet of the soap bought from their Chemist.

We will give them your name if you are stocking it.

LADIES ALL OVER THE KINGDOM WILL BE ASKING FOR SALUTIS SOAP, SO DON'T DISAPPOINT THEM.

C. & T. SALUTIS retails at 6½d. per tablet, and is made from genuine Tuscan Olive Oil at our works at Ferrara, Italy, where we have been established for over 100 years.

It is unequalled for imparting the soft and delicate bloom so desired by all who value a perfect complexion. It is invigorating and cleansing, and is in every way a most desirable and trustworthy article. Chemists can recommend it with perfect security.

GOOD PROFITS ASSURED.

WRITE

**BODDINGTON & KUTASSY, 34-36 Oxford Street, London, W.,
or 12 The Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.**

OUR OTHER IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS ON PAGE 40

IMPORTERS OF GUMS & WAXES

of all descriptions.

Petroleum Jelly, B.P.

American Manufacture. Yellow & White.

INQUIRIES ESTEEMED.

**W. M. KIDSTON & CO., 29 Mincing Lane,
LONDON, E.C.**

Telephone No. : 12793 Central.
Telegrams : "KIDSTONISM LONDON."

YOUR SHARE?

Are you getting your share of the business?

"MILES AHEAD OF SOAP"

GRE-SOLVENT

Instantly
DISSOLVES GREASE AND GRIME

Liberal supply of Advertising matter.

Is having a marvellous sale wherever introduced. It is unequalled for cleaning the hands of all working people, as well as the dainty hands at home, and has a score of uses to the housewife for cleaning paint, kitchen pots and pans, &c.

FOR 10/- we will send you a large parcel as a trial order.
QUICK SALES. GOOD PROFITS.

PERKIN & CO., Ltd., Gresol Works, LEEDS.

For
**FOUNTAIN
PENS**
and all Pens
the Best.

Dichroic Ink

Makes
Writing
Easy

Proprietors:

Bewley & Draper, Ltd., Dublin.

A nicely packed article is
half sold when it is shown.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S
ORIENTAL
TOOTH POWDER,

6d. and 1/-,

is most attractively put up.

If you have not seen it send for a sample.

**JEWSBURY & BROWN, Ardwick Green,
MANCHESTER.**

**PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.**

CHIEF OFFICE—HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

Invested Funds Exceed £86,000,000.

Summary of the Report presented at the
Sixty-fifth Annual Meeting, held on
5th March, 1914.

ORDINARY BRANCH.—The number of policies issued during the year was 71,359, assuring the sum of £6,843,224 and producing a new annual premium income of £425,717. The premiums received during the year were £4,920,518, being an increase of £93,525 over the year 1912. In addition, £11,116 was received in premiums under the Sickness Insurance Tables. The claims of the year amounted to £3,768,625. The number of deaths was 8,699. The number of endowment assurances matured was 23,497, the premium income of which was £131,017. The number of policies in force at the end of the year was 917,091.

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.—The premiums received during the year were £7,874,456, being an increase of £81,894. The increase shown would have been much greater but for the fact that, owing to our system of accounts, fifty-three weekly collections were credited in the report for the year 1912. The claims of the year amounted to £3,139,193, including £359,572 bonus additions. The number of claims and surrenders, including 5,942 endowment assurances matured, was 366,104. The number of free policies granted during the year to those policyholders of five years' standing and upwards who desired to discontinue their payments, was 126,768, the number in force being 1,890,406. The number of free policies which became claims during the year was 45,546.

The total number of policies in force in this branch at the end of the year was 19,778,135; their average duration exceeds twelve and three-quarter years.

The assets of the Company, in both branches, as shown in the balance sheet, after deducting £1,750,000 written off securities, are £86,993,003, being an increase of £2,421,071 over those of 1912.

The six Prudential Approved Societies formed under the National Insurance Act, 1911, have done important work during the year, and the membership continues to increase. Payment of sickness and maternity benefits commenced on the 13th January, 1913, and during the year a sum of £1,401,360 was distributed to members by the Company's Agents. It may be noted that in a Government Inter-Departmental Report recently presented to Parliament, particular attention is drawn to the advantage of payment in cash by a representative of the Society. The Report continues:—"The fact that a personal visit accompanies the payment imposes some restraint on any temptation to claim benefit improperly. The risk of the benefit falling into wrong hands is reduced to a minimum. . . ."

In the Ordinary Branch a reversionary bonus at the rate of £1 16s. per cent. on the original sums assured has again been added to all classes of participating policies issued since the year 1876.

In the Industrial Branch a bonus addition will be made to the sums assured on all policies of over five years' duration which become claims either by death or maturity of endowment from the 6th of March, 1914, to the 4th of March, 1915, both dates inclusive, as follows:—

PREMIUMS PAID FOR.		BONUS ADDITION TO SUMS ASSURED.
5 years and less than 10 years		£5 per cent.
10 " " " " 15 "		£10 "
15 " " " " 20 "		£15 "
20 " " " " 25 "		£20 "
25 " " " " 30 "		£25 "
30 " " " " 35 "		£30 "
35 " " " " 40 "		£35 "
40 " " " " 45 "		£40 "
45 " " " " 50 "		£45 "
50 " " " " 55 "		£50 "
55 " " " " 60 "		£55 "
60 " and upwards.		£60 "

The rate of bonus declared for last year has thus been maintained, and an increased bonus of £5 per cent. will be distributed in the case of policies on which premiums have been paid for 35 and less than 40 years, 45 and less than 50 years, and 55 and less than 60 years.

Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co. have examined the securities, and their certificate is appended to the balance sheets.

THOS. C. DEWEY, *Chairman*,
W. J. LANCASTER, } *Directors*.
J. IRVINE BOSWELL, }

D. W. STABLE,
J. SMART,
Joint Secretaries.

A. C. THOMPSON,
General Manager.
J. BURN, *Actuary.*

The full Report and Balance Sheet can be obtained upon application.

In Constant Demand all over the World.

Over a quarter of a century
of uninterrupted success as
a specialised preparation.

Unsurpassable reputation for
genuineness. Never claims to
do more than it can accomplish.



KUTNOW'S POWDER

For Liver, Kidneys & Bowels.

The Incomparable Morning Health Invigorator.

Dr. F. A. LEES, of Meanwood, Leeds, wrote:—"I have taken Kutnow's Powder for my own case of 'Suppressed Gout,' and would like to give my honest experience of it. I have used many anti-uric remedies, but must certainly award the palm for mild but speedy elimination of uric acid poison from the blood to Kutnow's. It is invaluable in the morning to brain-workers who have sedentary occupations. It surely 'keeps at bay' every liverish disability."

Dr. J. T. SIMPSON wrote:—"I consider Kutnow's Powder the greatest uric acid solvent and eliminator in the world. I suffered for two years with gout in its most painful form, my body being thoroughly charged with uric acid, and hardly able to move. I took Kutnow's Powder, and in three days the morning tests of urine showed less and less uric acid, until, after taking four bottles, I am now entirely free from the poisonous dross. I am prescribing it throughout my practice."

Dr. ERNST OTT, physician to the late King Edward VII. at Marienbad, wrote:—"I have for some time prescribed Kutnow's Powder for many of my patients as an after-cure to the treatment here in Marienbad, and have always received good reports as to its efficacy. I consider it a most efficient aperient, as it always produces a free bilious discharge, without discomfort, griping, or any bad after-effects. In many cases of inactivity of the liver I was delighted with the prompt effect. I found it of very great use in very bad cases of Dyspepsia, and can therefore conscientiously say that it is one of the best, most efficient and agreeable of remedies."

SIMPLE—SAFE—SALUTARY—SANITARY—SATISFACTORY

It is on the P.A.T.A.
It is well advertised
It is very popular
It is a good article
It is never dead stock
It yields a good profit
It satisfies everybody



The Doctors prescribe it
The Nurses recommend it
The Public appreciate it
The Customer comes again
The demand is constant
The sales are increasing
The trade is booming

ORDER AT ONCE FROM
YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.

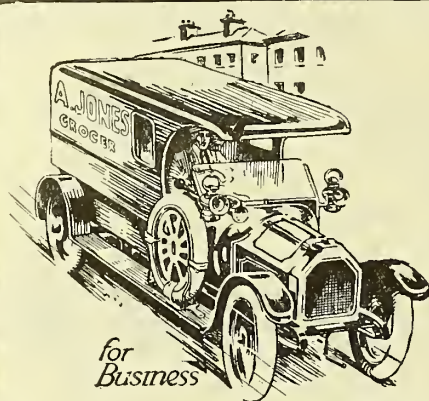
WINDOW SHOWS ATTRACT
REMUNERATIVE BUSINESS.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO RUN OUT OF STOCK—SEE TO IT

SEND A POSTCARD FOR DUMMIES AND SHOWCARDS TO

S. KUTNOW & Co., Ltd.,

41 FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.



Belsize

10/12 H.P. Belsize with the dual body.

Two cars with but a single engine—as a light delivery van it makes profit for you, and as a touring-car it gives you pleasure.

To change the bodies is as simple as putting another leaf in your dining-table.

If you buy a Belsize on the easy payment system you need never touch your capital. The car more than pays for itself as it goes on.

To the tradesman who hitherto has not been able to buy a car, this exceptional proposition means everything.

The Belsize is the most dependable car on the market, no previous experience is necessary to drive it.

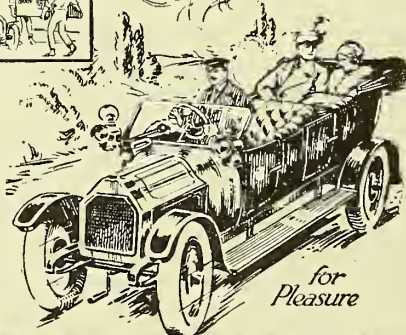
Write for Explanatory Booklet.

**The Bentinck
Motor Supply Co.
LTD.,
13 Spring Gardens,
MANCHESTER.**

D1



The Same Car



30/- NATIONAL Autographic TILL

THE Till as illustrated has writing space 4½ inches wide ruled for four classes of transactions: Cash, Received on Account, Charge and Paid Out. Size 10 inches wide, 19 inches deep and 8½ inches high.

The output of Nationals of all kinds is over 175,000 per year. This enables us to guarantee to furnish a better Cash Register or Autographic Till for less money than any other concern in the world.

Receipt Issuing Autographic Tills from £6.

containing large
illustrations in
natural color of
Tills and Cash
Registers to suit
every kind of
business.

Write
for
Booklet



NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO. LTD.,
225, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

Do you
like my
Hat?



Made new for 6d
with
'LUTON'
STRAW HAT DYE

WHITAKER & CO. Colour Works, KENDAL, ENGLAND

NO
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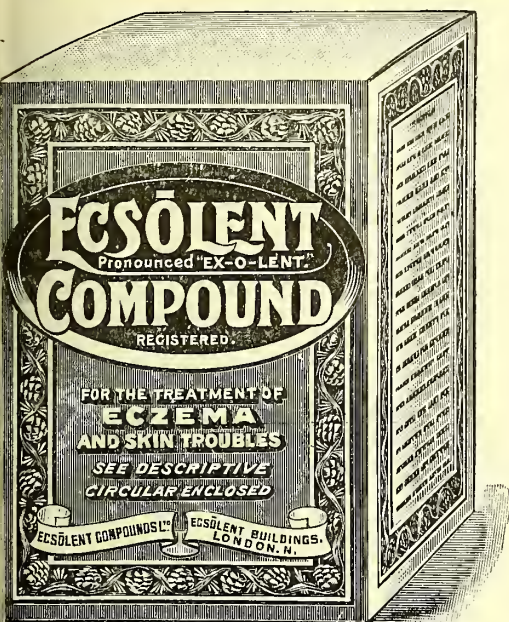
In bottles, 6d. each, in separate neat cartons, with suitable brush. These Dyes are a distinct invention, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance, and producing the effect of new goods. On the P.A.T.A.

Write for terms, patterns, also leaflet of testimonials:

WHITAKER & CO. COLOUR WORKS,
KENDAL, ENGL.

London Depot: 60-62 CLERKENWELL ROAD, E.C.

Special Non-Inflammable Series for Export. EST. 1878.
Telegraphic Address: "Dulleite Kendal." Telephone: No. 214.



A Selling Line—

ECSÖLENT COMPOUND (Pronounced "EX-O-LENT")

**The World's Greatest Skin Remedy
ON THE P.A.T.A.**

Ecsolent Compound sells because:—

1. It has been tested and is most highly approved by the British Medical Profession, and is strongly supported by the British Medical Press.
2. It is extensively advertised in a large number of home-reaching papers, in the leading London and Provincial Dailies, the Monthly Magazines, &c., with selling power arguments and designs.
3. It is put up in attractive packages of the highest class which lend dignity and brightness for Counter or Window Display.
4. It is sold at popular prices within the reach of all.
5. It yields good profit, so there's good business in it for you.

*Handsome Window Models, Counter Caskets, Showcards,
Dummies, Sales-creating Literature sent free on application to:—*

Ecsolent Compounds, Ltd., Ecsolent Buildings, Elthorne Rd., London, N.

Telegrams: "Ecsolencom-Upholl, London."

Telephone: No. 1453 Hornsey.

KENT'S 'BEST' BRITISH BRUSHES

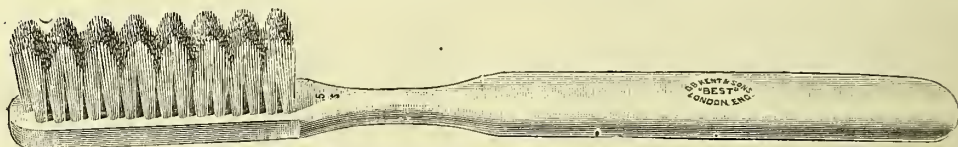
Good
Selling
Assortment
of 16 patterns

This assortment is strongly recommended as containing the most popular and saleable patterns in 'Best' Tooth Brushes. We keep a large stock of these favourite patterns in the various stiff-nesses ready for immediate supply.

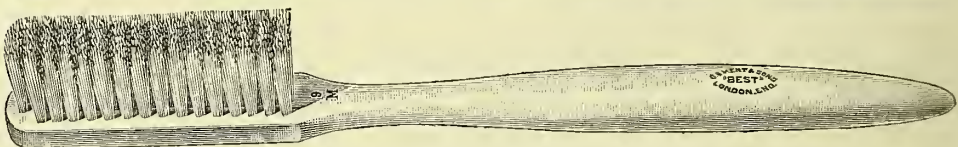
6/6
PER DOZEN
75/-
PER GROSS
Ladies' or Gents

No.

5



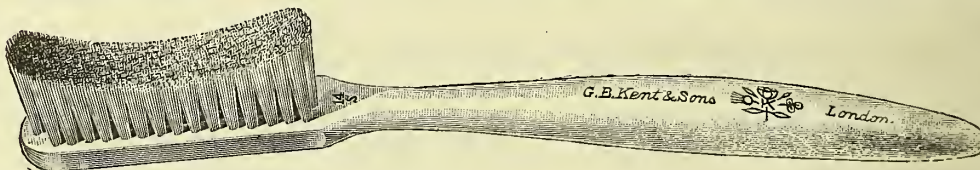
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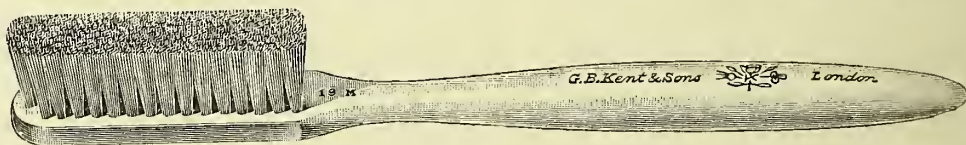
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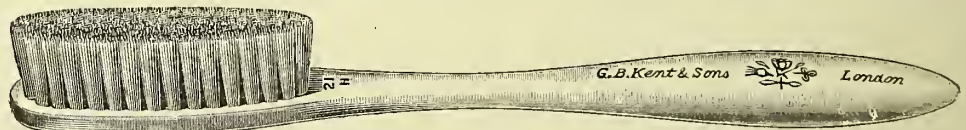
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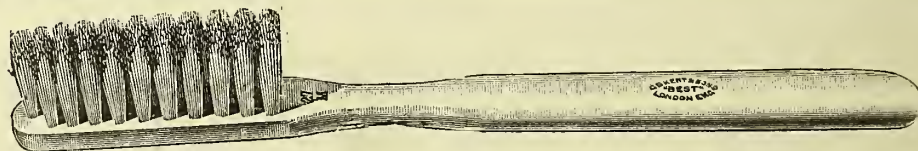
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G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

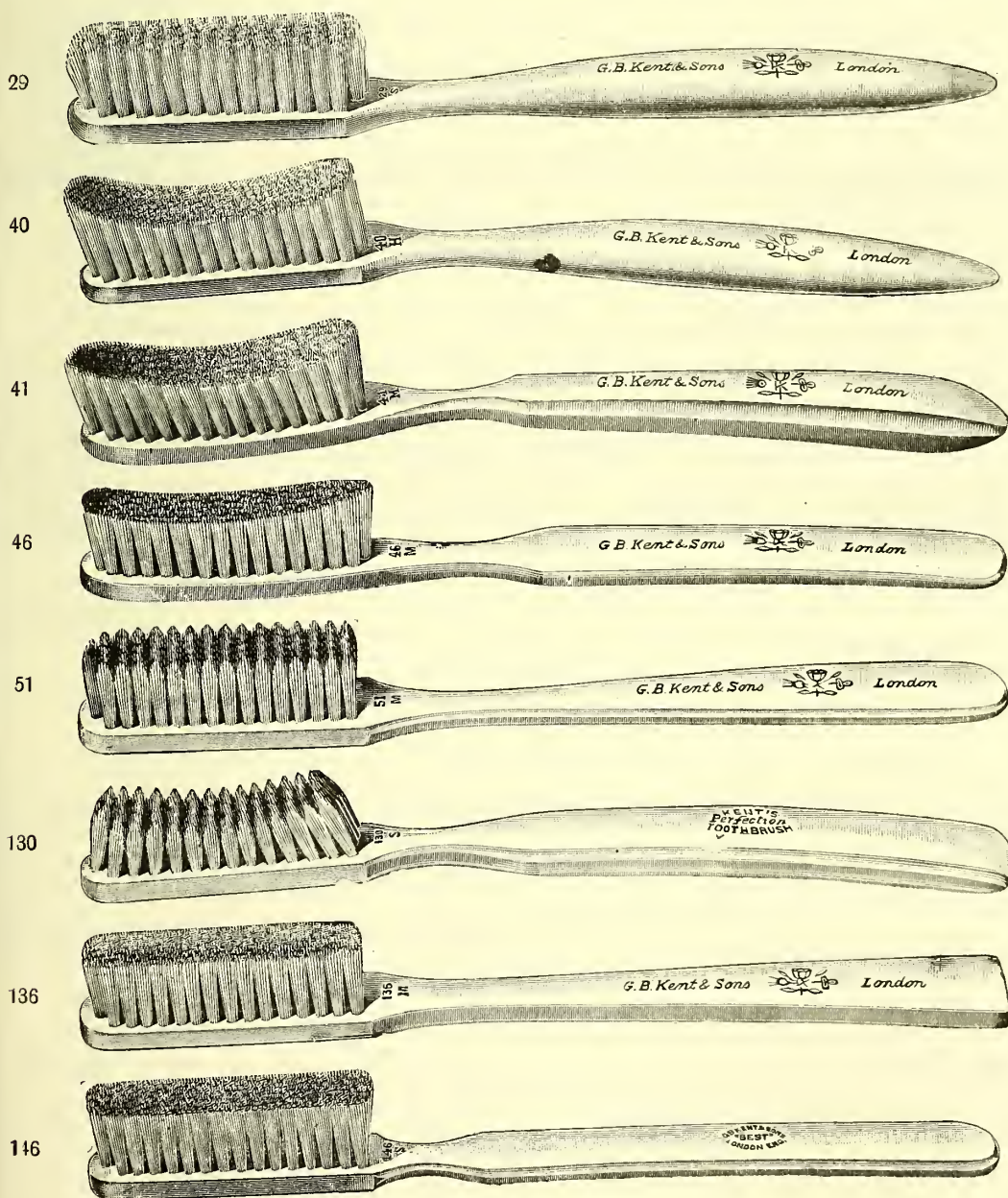
KENT'S 'BEST' BRITISH BRUSHES

**Good
Selling
Assortment**
of 16 patterns

This assortment is strongly recommended as containing the most popular and saleable patterns in 'Best' Tooth Brushes. We keep a large stock of these favourite patterns in the various stiffnesses ready for immediate supply.

6/6
PER DOZEN
75/-
PER GROSS
Ladies' or Gents

No.



G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INGENIOUS CHEMISTS

We have decided to offer several Prizes to Chemists for the best selling schemes for our Soap. The simplest suggestions are generally most effective, and too elaborate plans are non-practical.

***The Awards will be—1st Prize £25; 2nd £10;
and Fifteen Consolation Prizes of £1 each.***

The Judge is Idris Phillips, Esq., Ph.C., M.P.S., whose name is a guarantee of fairness.

OUR OTHER IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS ON PAGE 33

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Tooth
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OZOFLUIN

a fluorescent, granulated, highly perfumed

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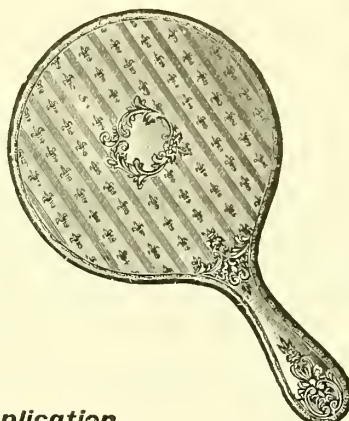
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We export: LINALOE (from Mexico directly),
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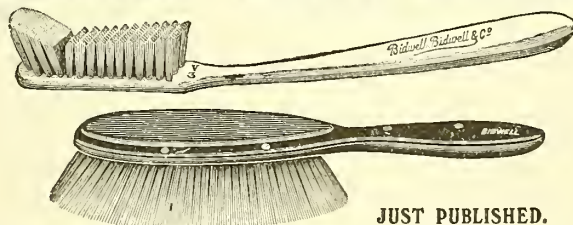
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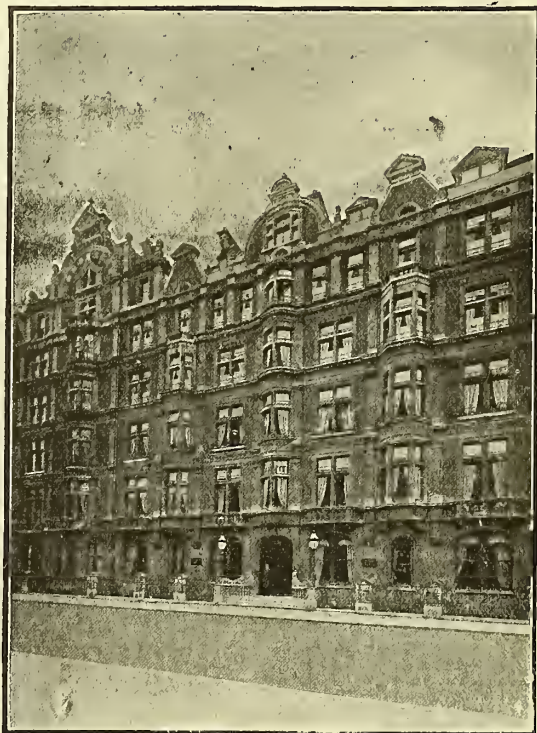
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GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON.

NEAR THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

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Butcher's Famous Cameras

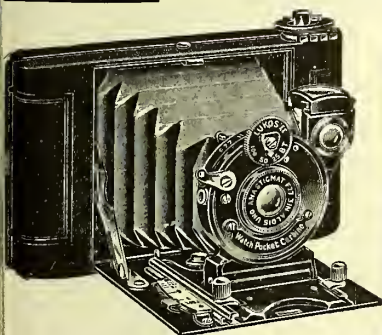
SHOWCARDS
POSTERS
DISPLAY
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and other striking
advertising matter
sent to dealers
on Butcher's
Famous Cameras.

HERE are some of the Cameras which no dealer can afford to be without. They are in everyday demand; there is nothing to equal them for finish and value. They are fully described in our 1914 Catalogue. The discounts are liberal. Write for copy and terms.

DEALERS' PRICE LISTS

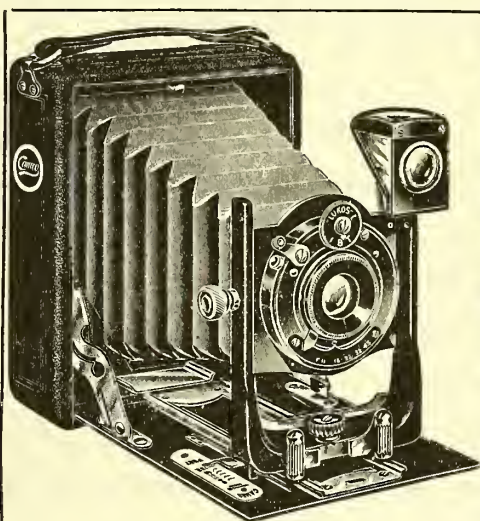
192-page Price Lists, printed on art paper and illustrated with half-tone and line blocks. Bound in cloth and address blocked on cover. Particulars and prices on application.



**The WATCH
POCKET CARBINE**

The Perfect Miniature Camera. All metal body, Aldis Uno Anastigmat, Speeded Shutter, Rising Front, Focussing Movements. Takes the standard $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ film.

Model I. Lukos Shutter
1/25 1/50 and 1/100 sec. £2 5 0
Model II. Compound
Sector ... 3 7 6
Model III. For roll films
and $2\frac{5}{16} \times \frac{1}{4}$ plates 4 4 0



The CAMEO

A MOST popular series of inexpensive Cameras, and one which offers exceptional value for money. This year's patterns have been greatly improved, and the series O, the cameras illustrated, now have metal baseboards, solid cast front, with spring thumb grips and rack rising movement, extra rigid side struts and large Brilliant finder. The Series I. and II. have been greatly improved in detail, and for value and finish are without rival.

Prices.

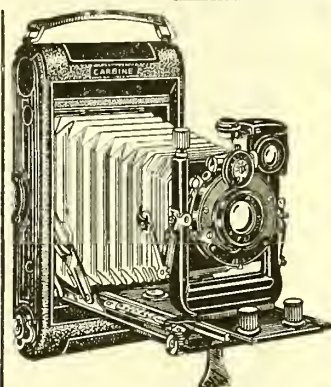
No. 01 $\frac{1}{4}$ -p., Single Achromatic Lens	£1 1 0
No. 02 $\frac{1}{4}$ -pl., Primus Rapid Aplanat	1 5 0
No. 03 $\frac{1}{4}$ -pl., Beck Rapid Symmetrical, Lukos 3-speed shutter, Flexo release and 2 slides	1 12 6
No. 04 $\frac{1}{4}$ -pl., Aldis Uno Anastigmat f/7.7	2 2 0
No. 05 $\frac{1}{4}$ -pl., Zeiss Triotar f/6.3	4 12 0

MODEL I.—Single Extension.

Beck Symmetrical f/8— $3\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -plate.	Postcard.
£1 15 0	£2 0 0	£2 15 0
Aldis Uno Anastigmat f/7.7—		
£2 2 6	£2 10 0	£3 10 0

MODEL II.—Double Extension, rack and pinion focussing.

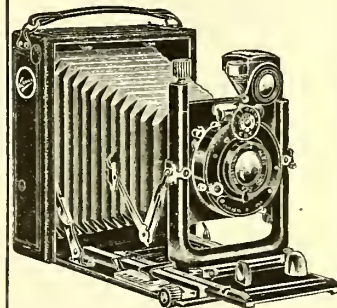
Beck Symmetrical f/8—		
£2 7 6	£2 15 0	£3 10 0
Aldis Uno Anastigmat f/7.7—		
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The CARBINE

A fine range of Roll Film or Plate Cameras. Solid design, high grade finish, reliable Lens (Aldis or Beck) and Shutters, Large View Finder. Made in all the standard sizes

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The KLIMAX

The best Folding Pocket Camera made, solid and substantial. Extremely rigid front, Rack Focussing Swing Back and all Movements, Lukos Sector Shutter, 1 to 1/100 Aldis Uno Anastigmat.

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Postcard...	4 15 0
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Postcard...	5 7 6



The POPULAR PRESSMAN

Wonderful value in Reflex Cameras Focal Plane Shutter, speeds 1/15-1/1000 sec. Everset Mirror, deep Focussing Hood, Aldis-Butcher F 4.5 Anastigmat. Six Single Metal Slides.

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Stoco
OPTICAL GOODS

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The thoroughness with which a prescription is "followed up" from the time of its removal from the envelope to the dispatch of the finished work is one of the secrets of the excellence of our R_x work. The combination of the most skilled workmen with a system which obviates any risk of their receiving incorrect instructions—that is what you get in sending your R_x to

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Goldona is the self-toning paper of unequalled quality. The secrets of its success are:—

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It gives good prints from any kind of negative and, with it, stains, blisters and freak marks are absent.

Surfaces—Pearl-Matt, Satin and Glossy.

Supplied in popular 6d. and 1s. packets up to $\frac{1}{4}$ -plate size.

TWO OUTSTANDING GUINEA CAMERAS.

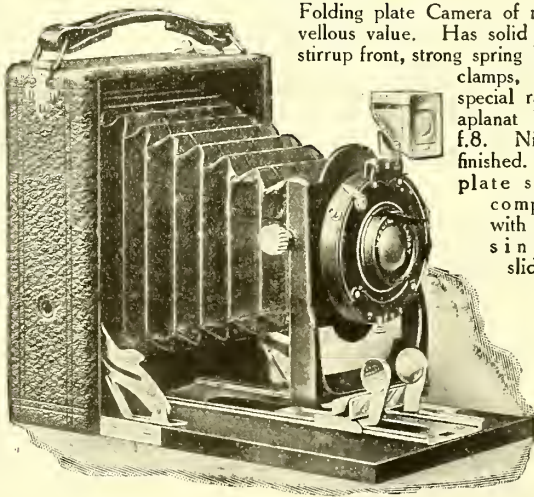
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Well designed and built Magazine Camera, equipped with R.R. lens of fine quality, reliable changing mechanism and heavy cast brass fittings.

Quarter-plate size for 12 plates.

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Folding plate Camera of marvellous value. Has solid cast stirrup front, strong spring base clamps, and special rapid aplanat lens, f.8. Nicely finished. $\frac{1}{4}$ -plate size, complete with one single slide.



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100%**



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100%**

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BISMUTHATED MAGNESIA was the outstanding 'seller' during 1913. Our sales during the first two months of 1914, however, were more than double those of the corresponding period of 1913—eloquent testimony to the efficacy of the article.

As a result of the world-wide popularity of Bismuthated Magnesia, we can now supply the preparation, with the label printed in Spanish or French, for foreign markets.

The Retail Prices are

1/3, 2/3, and 4/- per Bottle.

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We supply splendid display matter, commensurate with size of order, free of charge, and, during March and April only, 500 samples with each complete gross. Foreign and Colonial orders will be valid if posted during April or May.

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AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., Ltd.

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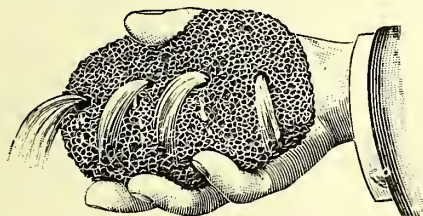
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India-Rubber Sponge.

Size Nos.	K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6	K7	K8
Per Dozen	7/9	9/6	10/6	16/-	19/6	31/6	38/-	42/-

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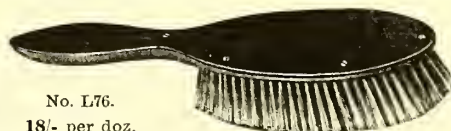
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10 and 14-ct. Solid
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Brand = $\frac{1}{7}$ th 14-ct.
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SHOW SETS AND SHOW
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Write us for full Particulars
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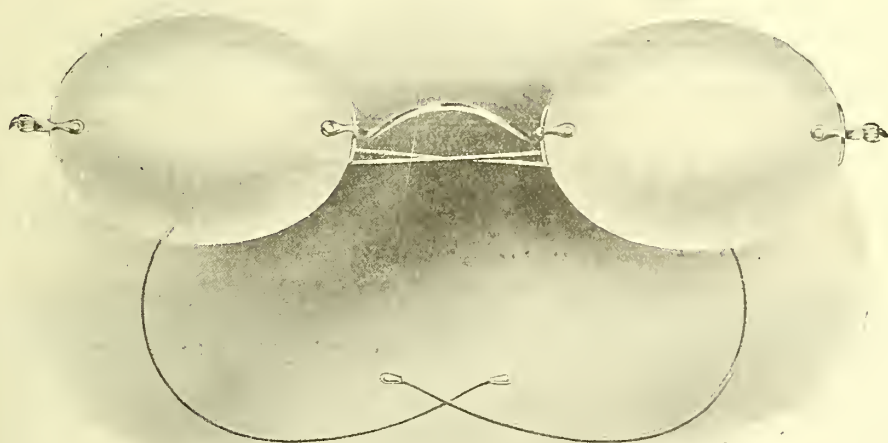
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ANZORA CREAM, the unrivalled non-greasy dressing for men's hair, is the safest seller that can be stocked. It offers a good profit to the retailer (being on the P.A.T.A. List), and by its merits ensures repeat sales.

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Are you prepared to meet the demand?

Order a supply to-day from your usual wholesaler.

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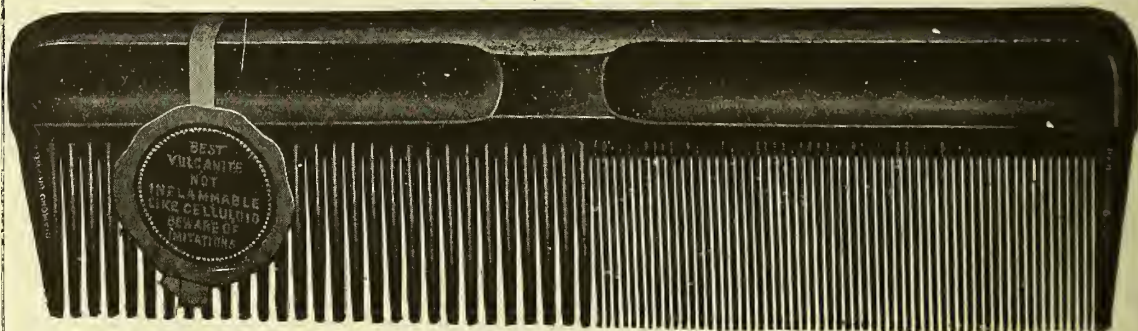
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Traun's "DIAMOND" Gripwell Comb

PATENT, DESIGN REGD.



Actual size, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{16}$.

RETAIL PRICE **3/-** EACH.

Made in Dressing Comb and Rake.

Specially designed to make the use of the Comb a Perfect Luxury and Comfort.

All teeth carefully grailed and highly polished. Made of Finest Para Vulcanite, which does not split like Horn, but is Elastic, Strong and Springy, and is the Ideal Material for Combs.

Manufactured by the Makers of the
CELEBRATED GRIPWELL COMBS,
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TO RETAIL FROM 1/- UPWARDS.
 STYLISH SHOWCARDS SUPPLIED.
 SOLD BY ALL THE USUAL WHOLESALERS.

GUARANTEED UNBREAKABLE.



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PAPIER POUDRE, LTD.,
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Papier Poudre and Poppæa (Regd.) preparations

The All-British
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PAPIER POUDRE.

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1/- SIZE, 4 in. × 3 in., do	7/6	do
6d. SHAVING PADS, do	3/9	do
NEAT 1/- MIRROR CASES, containing Pads of PAPIER POUDRE	7/6	do
REFILLS to these MIRROR CASES	2/-	do
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IN WHITE, ROSE, OR RACHEL TINTS.

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"POPPÆA" ROUGE, 6d. and 1/- size
4/- and 8/- per doz. pads.

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12/- per doz.

"POPPÆA" CIRCASSIAN CREAM, in Jars
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Pure Rectified Re-distilled Spirit

FINEST QUALITY
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**Makers of Industrial
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THE NIT KILLER CLEANS CHILDREN'S HEADS.



A lady writes from Cornwall:—"RAILOX is the best I have used." From Croydon, March 4, 1914:—"Dear Sirs—Kindly forward me per return half-dozen of your RAILOX POWDERS for which please find postal order and stamp enclosed. I have found them excellent for the purpose, and am unable to get them about here."

A new invention, used dry, cannot be seen on the hair, and is very effective. It is non-poisonous and will not injure the most tender scalp.

RAILOX IS SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR EXPORT,
CANNOT BREAK, MELT OR LOSE ITS STRENGTH.

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13 to the doz. for cash with order.

Discount—2 gross, 2½%. 5 gross, 5%. 10 gross, 7½%.

2d.
RETAIL.



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MILNER Cleaner for Straw Hats

Easily used.

Gives complete satisfaction.

3 doz. will full-size Specimen Hat, 4/- 6 doz. 7/- 12 doz. 13/-
Carriage Paid. 13 to the doz. cash with order.

Discount—2 gross, 2½%. 5 gross, 5%. 10 gross, 7½%.

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"It is really marvellous how this line sells."
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We could print pages of testimonials.

RAILOX and MILNER CLEANER may be assorted for discount.

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Please order from your Wholesale House, and specify :

FINEST
LIQUID PARAFFIN
(STERN'S MAKE)

- ¶ Highly recommended for Internal Use.
- ¶ The Highest Standard of Excellence.
- ¶ Water White, free from Taste and Smell.
- ¶ Quality and Purity guaranteed.

Wholesale from the Makers, **STERN** SONNEBORN OIL CO., LTD.,

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Manufacturers of RUSSIAN White and Coloured Oils, Petroleum
Jellies, 115° M.P., White, Yellow, etc.

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FOR CHIP, TAGAL and YEDDA HATS.

NON-INFLAMMABLE.

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MAKERS OF HAT POLISH TO THE LUTON HAT TRADE FOR 50 YEARS.

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| 5. Stone | 15. Reseda | 25. Navy Blue |
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Price 4/- per dozen. F.O.B. London or Liverpool.

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ESTABLISHED 1853.

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"WAX FLOOR POLISH" and "VARNISH STAINS."



WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY.

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Write for Price List and Tint Cards.

LEES PLATE POWDERS.

SUPERIOR ROUGE.

Per doz., 6/6;
per gross, 72/-,
and in bulk.

PINK PLATE POWDER.

Per doz., 3/-;
per gross, 30/-,
and in bulk.

PREPARED

SPANISH WHITING.

Per doz., 3/-;
per gross, 30/-,
and in bulk.

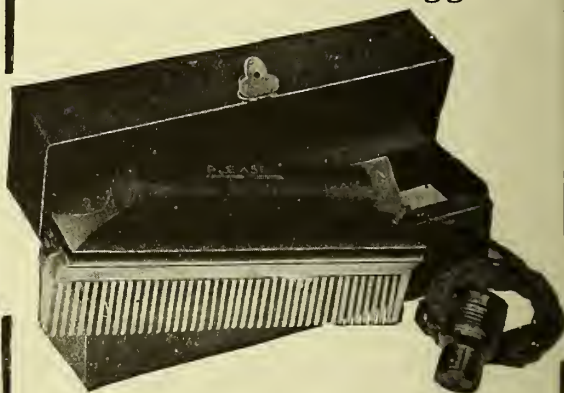


1/- Size.

Lists and Samples on Application.

SECOND TO NONE.

*A paying side-line for all
Chemists and Druggists.*



The "Plexsim" Electric Comb and Hair Dryer.

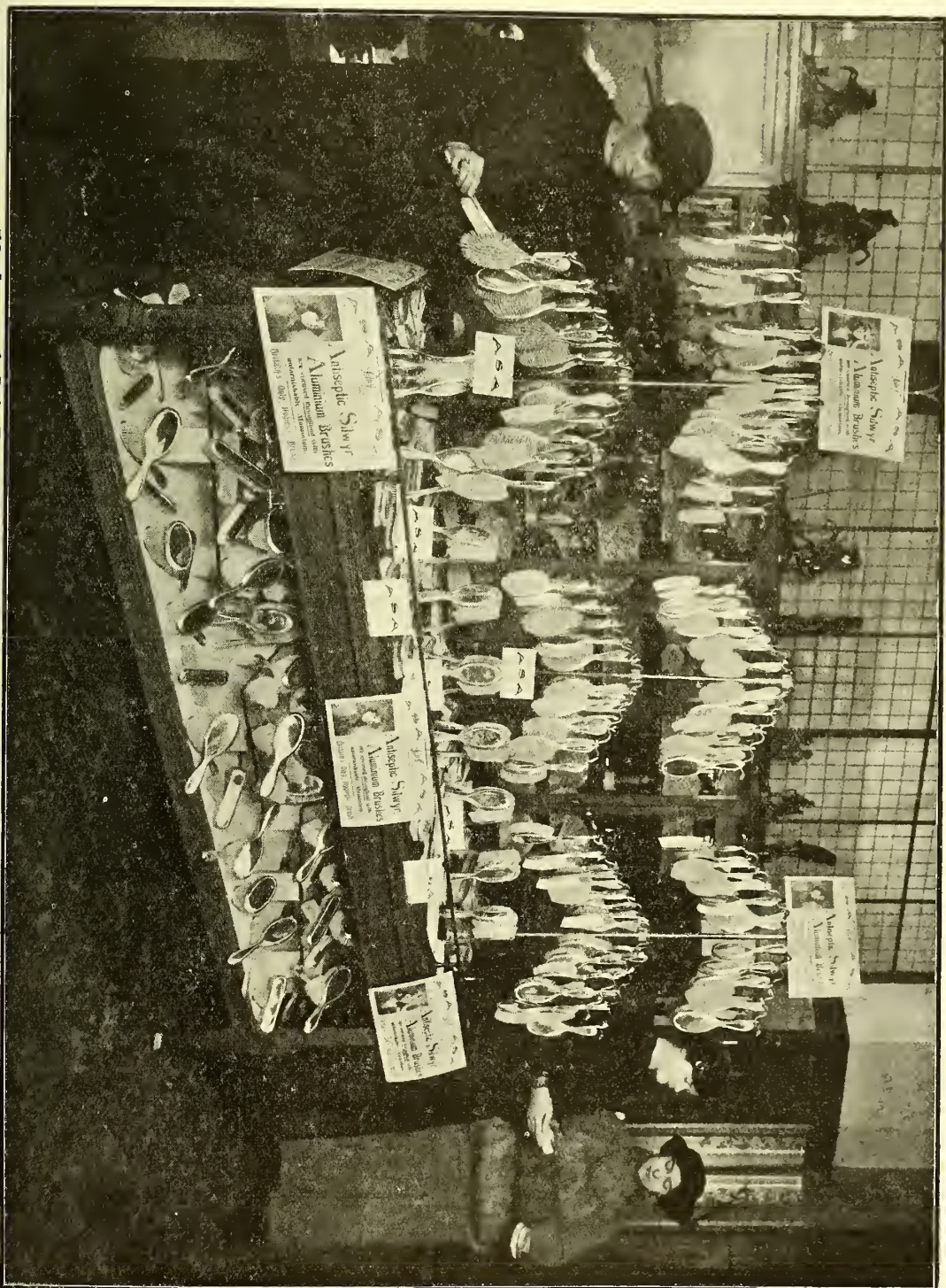
It will dry the heaviest head of hair in twenty minutes, without fatigue. Gives all the effects of an expensive shampoo, and leaves the hair soft, glossy and wavy. Can be attached to any existing electric light socket.

Complete in Leather Box, 12/6

SIMPLEX CONDUITS, LTD.

GARRISON LANE,
BIRMINGHAM.

Manufactured in London under approved sanitary conditions. Made from pure hogs' bristles and real whalebone, dressed in London. Encased throughout with untarnishable aluminium, highly polished. Prevent dandruff and other diseases of the hair.



28/- per dozen, from all Wholesale Houses

50 dozen A.S.A. Brushes sold in 16 days at one drug store.

Or particulars from Manufacturers—

MAKE WINDOW SLOW AND CAREFUL

CHURCHILL & CO. LTD.

J. C. & J. FIELD, L^{TD.}, TOILET SOAP EXPERTS, LONDON, S.E.

Direct the attention of CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS to their

"SPERMACETI" TOILET SOAP.

Prepared with Cetaceum Alb. Pur. (B.P.)

An Excellent White Skin Soap.

Selling at 4d. per Tablet.



Advertised in the Popular Journals.

Shows an Excellent Profit.

Protected Prices.

There is also a "Free Sample" Scheme in connection.

Manufacturers of "MIGNONETTE," "LILY CREAM," "SAVON aux FLEURS," and other Brands of TOILET SOAPS, showing TRADE PROFITS of from 28% to 40%

We make a speciality of the preparation of CHEMISTS' PROPRIETARY LINES, and cordially invite applications for SAMPLES and PRICES. New List now ready.

Telegrams: "Ozokerit, Lamb, London."

Estd, 1642.

Telephone : 3905 Hep.

DIAMOND MILLS PAPER CO.
44 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

BROMO

TOILET PAPER

This well-known brand has been made and sold by us for over 40 years. We hereby call to the attention of our old or prospective customers that the GENUINE article is made ONLY by us, and our name will be found thereon as below.

DIAMOND MILLS PAPER CO.
44 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

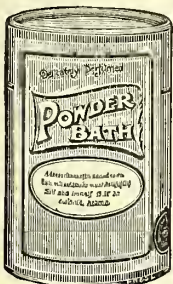
"Newbery's"

FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS LTD



BATH POWDER

Delicately perfumed.



Per Gross.
1d. packets ... 7/0
Per Doz.
6d. 8-oz. round cartons ... 3/9
1/- 16-oz. round cartons ... 6/10
(3 doz. assorted with name and address.)



TRADE MARK.

The Hall-Mark of Excellence.

"CHARTERHOUSE" PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS

Should be shown now by all Chemists.

A WINDOW DISPLAY
will greatly develop
your Photographic
Business.



Small,

14/8



Large,

25/3

per gross.

Our "IVORETTA" Series of DRESSING COMBS

is one that appeals to the taste of the most fastidious, being particularly delicate and cleanly in appearance.



PER DOZ.

1/6 or 2/- Combs..... 13/0
1/- Combs 8/6
6d. „ 4/6
6d. Gents' Combs 3/9

5 % Monthly Account.

27 & 28 CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

THE "D & O" BRAND
MEANS
"STANDARD OF QUALITY"

ESSENTIAL OILS, SOUTH AMERICAN BALSAMS & DRUGS.

Write for Samples and Prices of our PEPPERMINT OILS.

DODGE & OLCOTT CO., 20 MARK LANE,
LONDON, E.C.

Our

**ROSE, JASMIN & NEROLI
Synthetics**

can be used in the place of the Natural Oils to great advantage, at a much cheaper cost.

BLUE BAND BRAND

SICILIAN ESSENTIAL OILS,

guaranteed absolutely pure, from our own works in Messina.

**DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
FINEST VALENCIA SAFFRON,**

guaranteed genuine B.P.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

FELICE BONAVENTURA & CO.,

98 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C.

Telephone No.:
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Telegraphic Address:
"Felibona London."

Ask for General Price List.

L. GIVAUDAN,
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

SYNTHETIC & AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Acetate of Linalyl

Bergamot art.

Cinnamic

alcohol

Citronellol

Coumarin

Geraniol

Geranium

Jacintheas

Jasmins

Musks

Neroli

Phenylethyllic

alcohol

Rhodinol

Roses

Violets

&c. &c.

LONDON BRANCH: 43/45 Great Tower Street, E.C.

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**OKELL'S ORIGINAL
MONA BOUQUET.**

(First introduced by the late JOSEPH O'KELL).

Registered Trade Mark, "DOUGLAS PIER."

The most popular and best-selling perfume in the market.
Retail Prices ... 1/-, 1/9, 3/6, 6/-, 7/6, 10/6, per Bottle,

ALSO 3d. SAMPLE BOTTLES.

Shippers and Wholesale Buyers supplied on the best terms by
THOMAS WEST & SON, 1187 Chester Road, MANCHESTER.
Stretford.

We are the largest manufacturers on the Continent of

POWDER=PAPER

**SHEETS,
BOOKS,
BLOCKS,**



Best quality,
lowest prices

Ask for free samples.

KOPP & JOSEPH,

Perfumer, 122, Potsdamer Strasse,
BERLIN, GERMANY.

"Ye Oldest Essence Distillers"

Telephone: 461 DALSTON (4 lines).
Codes: A B C, 4th & 5th Editions, & Private.

Telegraphic Address:
"TANGERINE LONDON."

Every trade using Flavours

or

Perfuming Materials

will get best service
by applying to——

W. J. BUSH & CO. Ltd.

ASH GROVE,

HACKNEY=====LONDON, N.E.

Factories and Depots at MITCHAM, SURREY;
MESSINA, SICILY; GRASSE, FRANCE;
MELBOURNE, VICTORIA; SYDNEY, N.S.W.;
MONTREAL; MOSCOW; NEW YORK, &c.



Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd.

*Distillers and Importers
of*

ESSENTIAL OILS,

*Manufacturing Chemists,
Expressers of Medicinal Oils,*

Drug and Spice Millers

*Cultivators of English
Medicinal Leaves, Roots,
and Perfume Plants,*

Manufacturers of

**SOLID, GRANULATED & POWDERED
EXTRACTS, RESINS, OLEO-RESINS,**

Liquid Extracts & Alcoholic Preparations.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES, QUOTATIONS and "THE HISTORY OF ALLEN'S ENGLISH."

Flower Farms & Distillery :
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Drug Mills & Factory:
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Telegrams : "Persic London."

Telephone : L.W. 804.

ABC (4th & 5th Editions) and Lieber's Codes used.

Registered Offices :
Cowper Street, Finsbury, London.



Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd.

Quality,

"Allen's English," or in conformity with the B.P., B.P.C., U.S.P., P.G.V., or other pharmacopœia.

Prices

for wholesale quantities and subject to cash discount or close quotations for contracts. C.I.F. prices on application.

Alcoholic

preparations shipped in bond, subject to British Customs regulations.

Packages

extra, but charged at cost or special quotations for "packages included."

Delivery

free by our own vans to London Docks ; indents over £10 F.O.B.

Invoices

to meet Consular requirements.

Payment

cash against documents.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES, QUOTATIONS and "THE HISTORY OF ALLEN'S ENGLISH."

Flower Farms & Distillery :
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Registered Offices :

Cowper Street, Finsbury, London.

By Appointment
to



His Majesty
the King.

"THE GENUINE" EAU DE COLOGNE

Was first made in the year
1709, over 200 years ago, by

**JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
GEGENÜBER DEM JÜLICH'S-PLATZ,
COLOGNE.**

It is still made by his descendants at
the same address, according to the
original receipt, and labelled thus:—



SPECIAL EXPORT PRICE.

Size No. 1.	Long Green Flasks	12 bottles	} to one dozen.
" " 2.	Short White Bottles	...	...	...	12 "
" " 3.	Double ditto	...	...	...	6 "
" " 4.	Wickered Bottles (small)	...	...	...	8 "
" " 5.	ditto (medium)	...	...	...	4 "
" " 6.	ditto (large)	...	...	...	2 "

14/-

Orders equal to at least 12 dozen short bottles will be promptly executed at 14/- per dozen, against bill drawn at three months from the date of invoice, delivered free on board the export ship at Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, or Bremen, no charge being made for the case and packing, but insurance charged extra.

5 % discount on orders amounting to £8 in one consignment.
7½% " " " " £20 " "
10 % " " " " £70 " "

As Mr. Farina does not draw on the Colonies, all Orders must be accompanied by a credit on some London House, or permission to draw on same at three months.

SOLE AGENTS—

Messrs. J. & R. McCracken, 10 Bush Lane, Cannon Street, LONDON, E.C.

"TRUFRUIT"

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS FOR PURITY.

Extract from Trade Papers.

"Messrs. Boake Roberts & Co. secured a great distinction at the Turin Exhibition. The awards granted this well-known Stratford (London) firm included two Grands Prix, two Diplomes d'Honneur, four Gold Medals and four Silver Medals. Their exhibit of 'Trufruit' Extracts was specially singled out for award. Having regard to the fact that the jury was composed very largely of French and Italian experts this is assuredly very high praise."

"TRUFRUIT"

Almond
Aniseed
Carraway
Cherry
Cinnamon
Clove
Currant, Black
Coffee

EXTRACTS

Special Label.



"Trufruit" Extracts are only sold under the above Registered Label.

"TRUFRUIT"

Lemon
Lime
Orange, Sweet
" Bitter
Raspberry
Strawberry
Tonquin
Vanilla

EXTRACTS

Samples and quotations for any of the above preparations will be forwarded upon receipt of application direct or through our local agents.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

A. BOAKE ROBERTS & CO.,

Stratford, LONDON, E.

Ltd.,

**OVER 100% PROFIT
ENSURED & PROTECTED (P.A.T.A.)**

for sellers of

Laurence's Hair Dyes

One solution, nine shades.

A first-class article with an excellent demand, created entirely on its own merits, and carrying a first-class profit.

Size.	Minimum retail.	Minimum wholesale.	
1/-	1/-	7/6	} per doz. less 5% discount
1/6	1/6	9/-	
2/6	2/3	15/-	
3/6	3/3	21/-	

SPECIAL BONUS.

Buyers of 3 doz. bottles receive 3 bottles gratis (may be assorted and any size).

Do. 6 doz. do. 8 bottles gratis.

Do. 12 doz. do. 18 bottles gratis.

Equivalent in the case of the size in most general demand, viz. 1/6 size to 4/6, 12/- and 27/- respectively.

SOLE PROPRIETORS—

C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN,

LTD.

DEVON WHARF,

Emmott Street, Mile End, London, E.



WILLIAM LASSON'S Hair Elixir

has a 30 years' reputation as an
Unique Hair Producer.

All wholesale houses supply it.
Chemists & Druggists
should apply for

COLOURED ART PRINT,
a great help in pushing its sale.

Post free. Write to-day to

Sole Consignee:

M. LINDNER,

FARRINGTON AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

ASPAD

(PROTECTED BY P.A.T.A.)

PRICES.

	Retail.	Trade.
Aspad for Human use	1/1½	10½d.
" " (large)	2/9	2/1
Aspad for Vet. use	2/6	1/9
Aspad " " (¾ gal.)	6/-	4/6
Aspad " " (½ gal.)	10/6	8/6
Aspad " " (1 gal.)	20/-	16/-

Special Quantities. Special Quotations.

THE KYHO PROPRIETARY, Ltd., 17 Victoria St., London, S.W.

(Registered)

the new cure for

RINGWORM

MANGE

& all kinds of

Parasitical

Diseases.

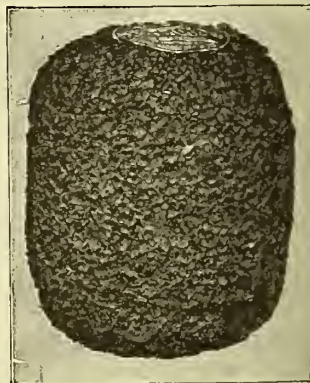
GERMS THRIVE

on the old-fashioned face-flannel
or washing-glove,

**but cannot live in
Rubber.**

Point this out to your Customers,
at the same time showing a

"FEATHEREDGE" RUBBER SPONGE.



The resultant sale will
leave you a Good Profit.

Present Favourable Prices
make the "Featheredge" a
line worth pushing, but insist
on the "Featheredge."

Particulars of all Druggists' Sundriesmen.

MARKT & CO.
(LONDON), LD.
98/100 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.



WHAT a difference a comfortable shave makes to a man. He looks upon all things with brighter eyes, and greets his friends with a cheery smile. Life is a happy song and the world a pleasant place to the man who has just enjoyed the luxury of a "SOLACE" shave. The flat, silky, lasting lather is so soothing to the skin and so helpful to the razor.

Well lathered is half shaved, and you can always be sure of a delicious creamy lather with "SOLACE," the ANTISEPTIC SOLIDIFIED CREAM SHAVING STICK.

Do you stock it? If not, why not? Everybody's doing it! That is, everybody who likes to stock a good line that shows a good profit and that gives satisfaction.

Each stick is packed in an Aluminium Embossed Case with an absorbent lining, and the price of a wood case containing 6 12-Stick Showcases is 30/-.

SOLE MAKERS—

EDWARD COOK & CO., Ltd., *Soap Makers by Appointment to H.M. The King.*
BOW, LONDON, E.

"LESCOL" PERFUMES

We can meet your requirements.

Lines from a 1d. to a Guinea.

YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION
IS DRAWN TO OUR NEW

**PARMA VIOLET, WALLFLOWER,
LILY OF VALLEY,
CARNATION, AND SWEET PEA.**

Write for new Illustrated Price List to—

**THE . . .
Lescol Perfumery Co.**

George Street, Camberwell Green,

Telephone: 810 HOP.
Telegrams: "VANILLIN LONDON."

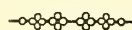
LONDON, S.E.

Crystograv Perfumes

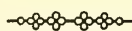


NATURAL SIZE.

THE
LATEST
NOVELTY.



CUT POLISHED BOTTLES
WITH FLOWERS ENGRAVED
:: :: INTO THE GLASS. :: ::



IN
Violet,
Rose,
AND
Lily of the Valley

60/- per dozen bottles.

PROPRIETORS :

W. J. BUSH & CO., Ltd., Ash Grove, HACKNEY, LONDON, N.E.

And at MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, MOSCOW, and NEW YORK.

Telegraphic Address:
"CRESSWELL WESTCENT LONDON."

WORLD'S HEADQUARTERS FOR

Telephone:
No. 1432 HOLBORN.

SPONGES

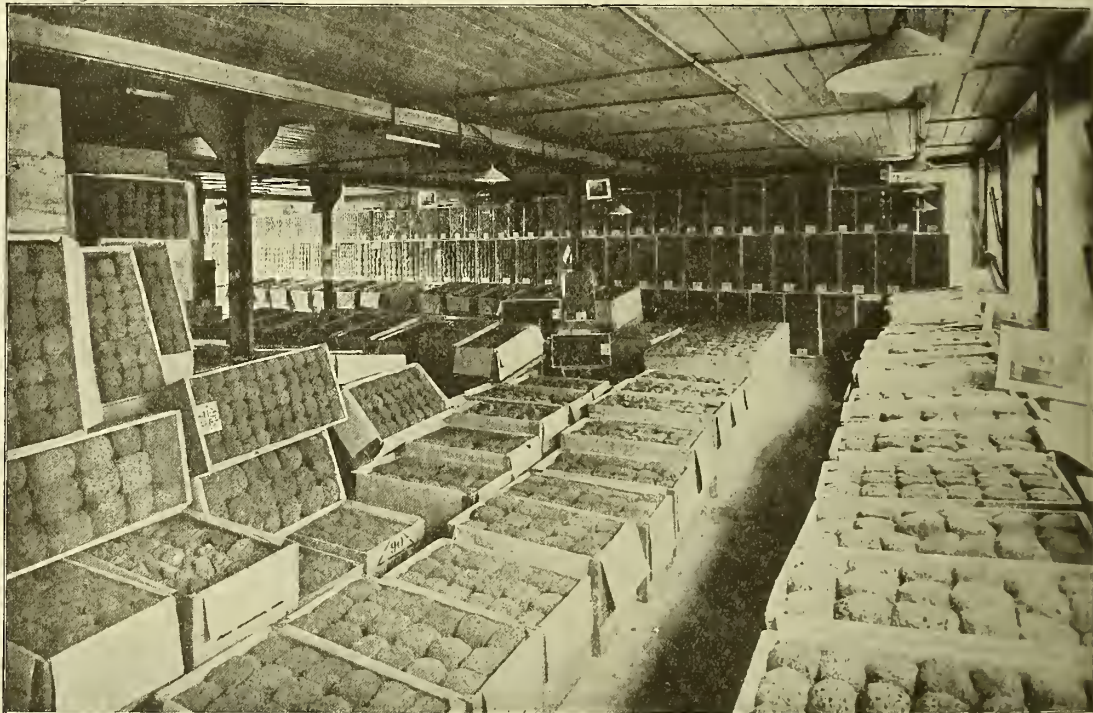
INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LIMITED.

CRESSWELL BROTHERS

Sponge Importers, Exporters and Merchants, and Chamois Leather Dressers, [BRANCH.

18 and 19 RED LION SQUARE, New Warehouses and Steam Bleacheries, 45, EAGLE STREET, LONDON, W.C.

LARGEST SPONGE WAREHOUSES IN THE WORLD.



View of Mediterranean Case Goods Department (Floor Space, 3,000 square feet), where Chemists' and Druggists' Sponges are shown.

Buyers are invited to Call to Inspect our Magnificent Stocks and make their own selections. Lowest Market Prices. Absolutely Best Values.
The following abridged List will serve as a guide to Buyers when writing.

UNBLEACHED MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES IN ORIGINAL CASES.

HONEYCOMB.			HONEYCOMB.			HONEYCOMB.			FINE TURKEY CUPS			FINE TURKEY SOLIDS.		
Extra Choice			Toilet & Bath.			3rd Shape.			1st Quality.					
FINEST TEXTURE & SHAPE.			Good 2nd Quality.			Toilet & Bath.			PICKED SHAPES.			SELECTED SHAPES.		
The Pick of all the Fisheries.			Pieces Average in Case. Price per Piece.			Largest Sponges obtainable at the prices.			Average Pieces Price in per Case. Piece.			1st Quality.		
						Pieces Average in Case. Price per Piece.						Pieces Average in Case. Price per Piece.		
Toilet	400	at 6d.	300	at 4d.	330	at 2d.	300	at 1d.	Toilet Selected	300	at 1d.			
"	300	" 9d.	270	" 6d.	300	" 3d.	280	" 1d.	"	250	" 1/3	Nursery	400	at 3d.
"	250	" 1-	170	" 1-	280	" 4d.	250	" 4d.	"	200	" 1/3	"	300	" 4d.
"	200	" 1/6	160	" 1/2	250	" 6d.	200	" 6d.	"	175	" 1/9	"	200	" 6d.
"	150	" 2-	160	" 1/2	200	" 8d.	180	" 9d.	"	150	" 2-	"	200	" 8d.
"	140	" 2/6	150	" 1/9	160	" 1-	140	" 1/3	"	140	" 2/6	"	200	" 1-
"	120	" 3-	140	" 2-	140	" 1/6	120	" 1/6	"	100	" 3-	Toilet	150	" 1/6
"	100	" 3/6	120	" 3-	120	" 1/9	100	" 1/9	"	90	" 3/6	"	100	" 1/9
Medium Bath	90	" 4/6	110	" 3/6	90	" 1/6	80	" 2-	"	80	" 4-	"	100	" 2/6
"	80	" 5/6	90	" 4/6	80	" 3/6	80	" 2/6	"	70	" 4/6	"	50	" 3-
"	72	" 6/6	80	" 5/6	75	" 4/6	60	" 3-	"	60	" 5/6	Bath	50	" 4-
"	60	" 7/6	70	" 5/6	65	" 5/6	45	" 4/6	Bath	45	" 6/6	"	24	" 5-
Large Bath	45	" 8/6	60	" 6/6	30	" 5/6	30	" 5/6	Selected	40	" 7/6			

SPONGES SENT TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD PARCELS POST FREE.

The contents of any of the above cases will be press packed and sent per Parcels Post FREE OF CHARGE to any part of the world upon receipt of remittance. TERMS: 2½ per cent. Cash with order.

There's a big profit for You in every Box

of McClinton's "Colleen" Soap ;
and, in fact, all of McClinton's
Preparations carry a profit that's
above the average.

And, in addition, there is an
"uniqueness," an undeniable distinction which is winning new friends every day—something that it pays you to recommend—something that customers will come back for.

You recommend McClinton's Soaps to your customers upon a basis of satisfaction or money refunded—because we guarantee that your customers will be delighted with



McClinton's Colleen Soap And Toilet Preparations

Used and recommended by over 200 members of the Peerage

*McClinton's Colleen Soap, Box of 3 Tablets, 1/-
McClinton's Shaving Stick, Bowl or Cream, 6d. and 1/-
McClinton's Toilet Cream, 1/-, and other good lines.*

Write To-day for Price List and Trade Terms

It will pay you to stock these delightful Irish Toilet Preparations for which the public demand grows steadily.

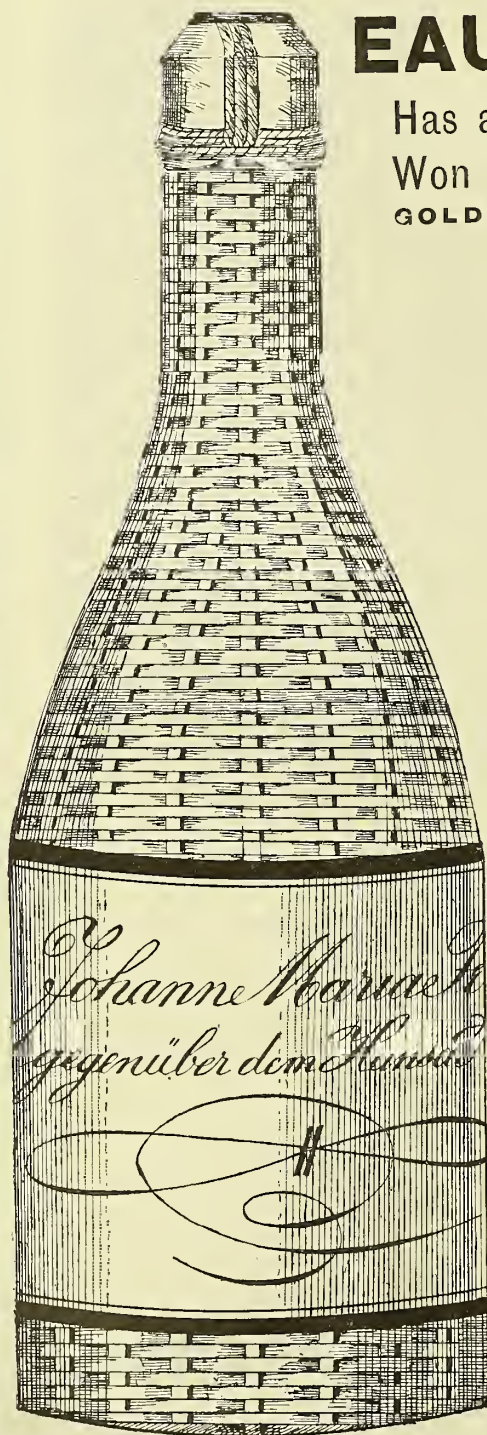
McClinton's, Ltd., Donaghmore, Ireland

HANSA PLATZ

(JOHANN MARIA FARINA)

EAU DE COLOGNE

Has attained a world-wide reputation—
Won on its own intrinsic merits.
GOLD MEDAL AND DIPLOMAS AWARDED.



The demand for this famous Brand of Eau de Cologne is continually increasing, and up-to-date Chemists at home and abroad are strongly advised to stock Hansa Platz Eau de Cologne to ensure satisfaction to their customers and a living profit for themselves.

HANSA PLATZ EAU DE COLOGNE is put up in bottles of various sizes and shapes as follows:

The ordinary familiar-shaped Eau de Cologne bottles in four sizes—
1 oz., 2 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz.

The 4-oz. size in a beautiful Electro Silver Case of best Sheffield plate.

Handsome Champagne-shaped bottles with top and stopper of burnished and permanent Gold.

Champagne-shaped bottle as above in best Silver Plated Sheffield Cases.

Wickered bottles (as illustrated) in reputed $\frac{1}{4}$ -pints, $\frac{1}{2}$ -pints, pints, and quarts.

Original cases of three or six 4-oz. bottles.

Original cases of 1 dozen 2-oz. bottles.

OTHER HANSA PLATZ SPECIALITIES.

Wickered bottles of Smelling Salts, delicately perfumed with Hansa Platz Eau de Cologne.

High grade Toilet Soaps perfumed with Hansa Platz Eau de Cologne.

Tooth Powder impregnated with Hansa Platz Eau de Cologne.

**PROTECTED PRICES FOR HOME TRADE
SHOWING A SUBSTANTIAL MARGIN OF PROFIT.**

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS IN BOND FOR EXPORT.

Sole Depot for the United Kingdom and British Possessions:

F. SCHUTZE & Co., Ltd.,

BLACK BULL WORKS,
CALEDONIAN MARKET, LONDON, N.

Exquisite Perfumes
are prepared from
"DISTOL" OTTOS
TRADE MARK

at a cost of
5/3 per pint

Simplicity itself!—Just add ½ oz. Distol to 1 pint S.V.R. and you produce a 10/6 perfume at half price. That is all there is to do, and the perfume improves greatly with age. (Where S.V.R. is obtainable duty free the cost of the finished perfume is 1/3 per pint plus the price of spirit.)

Distol Ottos make Perfumery your most profitable line, and show 200 % to 300 % profit.

Distols are of uniform strength (2 drs. to 1 pint), and are supplied in 1 oz. bottles only at the uniform price of 5/- per oz., subject, post free.

Distol Ottos are at present supplied in the following range of odours:

CARNATION, HELIOTROPE, GIROFLE, LILAC, ORIENTAL HONEYSUCKLE, LILY of JAPAN, OPOPONAX, ROSE (Red or White), LILY of the Valley, SWEET PEA, VIOLET (English, Parma, White and Wood), JOCKEY CLUB, ORCHID, NARCISSUS, NIGHT-SCENTED STOCK.

A Chemist, re-ordering Distols, writes :

"I beg to congratulate you on your new production. Their quality is exceptional. They are such a convenience, I don't remember ever seeing any preparation which pleased me so."

Write for sample tubes of your best selling odours made from Distol Ottos (for comparison with your present stock) to the sole manufacturers,

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO.,
BARDSLEY VALE, Lancashire, and
Bardsley House, LONDON, England.

Est'd 1767

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JOHN JAKSON & CO.

(MITCHAM ROAD) LTD.

**WEST CROYDON,
SURREY.**

SEVEN FARMS
and THREE
DISTILLERIES
in SURREY.

Gold Medal

Paris
Universal
Exhibition,
1900

HORS CONCOURS
BRUSSELS, 1910.

MEMBER OF JURY
LONDON, 1912.

GHENT, 1913.

**FRANCO-
BRITISH
EXHIBITION,
LONDON, 1908**

Grand Prize

The highest awards for
the production of

**ESSENTIAL OILS OF
PEPPERMINT, LAVENDER
and CAMOMILE**

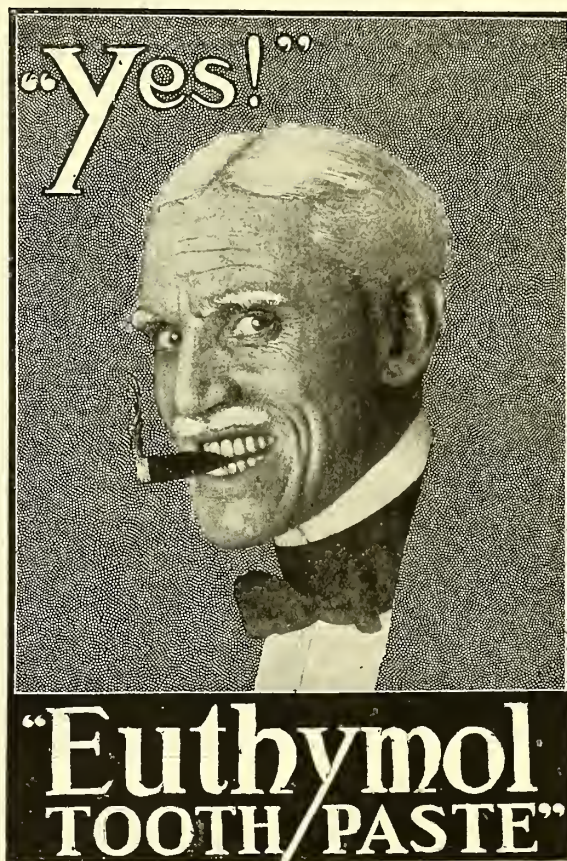
When you are asked—

Whether there is a dentifrice which, in the strength applied to the teeth, really exerts any appreciable germicidal power within the time ordinarily devoted to the dental toilet,

You can answer—

This design (in three colours) is being used as a poster (19 by 30) in our Euthymol Tooth Paste publicity.

Would you like one for your window? Ask for a No. 6 Poster on your next order.



BUY on Display Terms

(particulars may be had on application), and benefit by our Advertising.

Every customer convinced means that the full profit on the sale of many dozens of Euthymol Tooth Paste will find its way into your till.

PARKE, DAVIS & Co. (T.J. 6), 50-54, Beak Street, LONDON, W.

BEETHAM'S *Larola*^{Regd}

**The Best Skin and Complexion Preservative for
extremes of Climate in all parts of the World.**

South Africa.

Egypt.

India.

Japan.

South America.

Canada.

Australia.

New Zealand.



**Have you our
new Showcard?**

*What "The Chemist & Druggist" says
of it:*

BEETHAM'S NEW SHOWCARD.—One of the prettiest lithographic productions which have come to us lately is the Larola beauty here depicted. The card measures 24 in. by 18 in., and is all roses, even the word "Larola" being formed from prickly rose-stems. The fair rose-gatherer has rosy cheeks, and she and the setting make so bright a picture that no pharmacy will be complete without it. Copies can be obtained from Messrs. M. Beetham & Son, Cheltenham, the originators of Glycerine and Cucumber and Larola.

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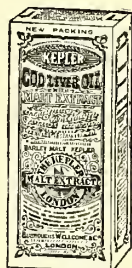
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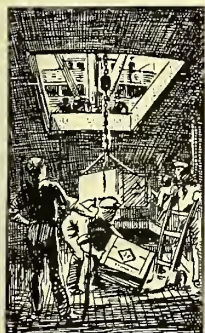
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THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

Merchant Shippers Issue
March 14, 1914



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OUR FELLOW SUBJECTS

in the United Kingdom and throughout the British Colonies and Dependencies number

more than one quarter of the estimated number of the entire human race.

The great bulk of this vast population is in the Colonies and Dependencies and in foreign countries. They demand goods of British origin, or articles sanctioned by British use. Besides catering for over four hundred million Britshers, manufacturers of chemists' merchandise have likewise the markets of foreign countries to compete in. They will find an exceptionally valuable helper in the

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ISSUE

of

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

which is to be published on April 25. The Easter holidays intervene, so the Publisher would like all instructions for advertisements in that Issue to be sent on as soon as possible.

SUMMARY.

Subscribers are advised to read this column first.

A big, bright, and business-building number.

Barley is this week's Minor Botany subject (p. 82).

The New Zealand Customs Bill is epitomised on p. 107.

How not to treat customers in foreign countries is the subject of an article on p. 83.

The P.A.T.A. is being hotly assailed by co-operators, who have held a meeting in Leeds (p. 117).

A series of annotations and memoranda regarding new and profitable commodities for chemists' sale begins on p. 114.

A Bill has been introduced into the Manitoba Legislature to consolidate existing Pharmacy Acts. It contains new provisions (p. 106).

Some statistical information on p. 88 regarding the exports and imports of chemicals in Germany presents many points of study to business men.

A description of a visit to the London Docks, which is illustrated by five excellent photographs, and which deals with spices and drugs, begins on p. 84.

Mr. E. J. Parry deals critically with the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill (p. 87), which was put forward last year by the Government, but whose fate this year is doubtful.

Among the remedies that Mr. Cecil Owen proposes for perfecting the organisation of English pharmacists is that the local Associations Conference should be changed into a trade-union (p. 93).

In the correspondence section, which begins on p. 128, are letters on Insurance matters, Jay Mack's problems, pharmacy ideals and economics, Druidical drugs, and other subjects, besides many replies to queries.

We report a conference held at Blackburn regarding Lancashire chemists' accounts, and give statistical details respecting nineteen areas, the most complete statement of the kind that has been published (p. 92).

Among the subjects dealt with at the meeting of the Chemical Society was the chemical composition of *Daviesia latifolia*. Drs. Power and Salway have found two new compounds, which they name glucosylose and dibenzoyl-glucosylose (p. 82).

In regard to Insurance dispensing matters, we call attention to letters which have passed between the Scottish Insurance Commissioners and Mr. Hill respecting the revision of the tariff, which is delayed owing to the tardiness of some chemists in rendering their accounts (p. 121).

Legal reports are interesting this week, especially those arising from the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts about sweet spirit of nitre and grey powder. In the former case Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Liverpool) were summoned for alleged false warranty, but they proved that the spirit as sent out was full B.P. strength, and had remained so after several months (pp. 107-110).

American peppermint oil, Matto Grosso ipecacuanha, cloves, citric acid, celery and bergamot oil are more or less higher. Copper sulphate, benzols, acetate of lime, acetates, cod-liver oil, lemon and peach-kernel oil, and glucose are cheaper (p. 125).

Minor Botany.

Being the tenth of a series of articles for pharmacy students which commenced on January 3, 1914.

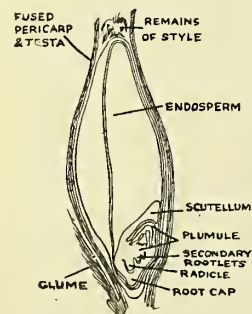
THE inflorescence of barley is noticeable because of its "beard," due to its glumes being prolonged into a long bristle (awn). The spikelets are arranged in threes on the notches of the zigzag axis of the



HORDEUM DISTICHON.

flowering stem. In *Hordeum distichon* (two-rowed barley; *di*=two, *stichos*=row) only the middle spikelet of the three sets seed, while in *Hordeum hexastichon* (six-row barley) all the rows are fertile. These are, of course, cultivated forms—indeed, they were grown by the Lake Dwellers of the Stone Age. There are three wild species of this genus fairly common in Britain. The chief interest of barley to the Minor student is that the

partly germinated grain forms malt. To appreciate the significance of the changes during the conversion of barley into malt an understanding is necessary of the structure of the barley grain itself. The smaller sketch shows a diagrammatic section of this "fruit," which is called a caryopsis (a fruit being the product of a ripened ovary). In most fruits the wall, known as "pericarp," remains distinct, but in grasses the pericarp and testa (shell) of the ripe seed are fused together, forming the characteristic grass grains. The consists of reserve food-material



upper part of the grain (mainly starch), termed "endosperm" (*endo*=within, *sperma*=seed). Below this is the germ, or embryo proper, consisting of a tiny plant, with rudimentary leaves and stem (plumule) and root (radicle),

in a state of suspended animation, awaiting a favourable opportunity to resume growth on germination of the grain. At the side adjacent to the endosperm is an absorbing organ called a "scutellum," generally regarded as the single cotyledon modified for purposes of feeding the germinating embryo. The cell layer of the scutellum in contact with the endosperm, known as the epithelial layer, is distinguished by being elongated at right angles to the surface of contact and by its avidity for microscopic stains. When barley grains are placed under suitable conditions of moisture, warmth, etc., as regards germination, this epithelium layer secretes ferments, or enzymes, known as diastases, which have the power of converting starch into dextrin and sugar (maltose). The enzymes resemble chemical catalytic agents in being regenerated at the completion of the cycle of changes, and thus a small amount of diastase can convert a large amount of starch into maltose. Malt is thus merely barley in which most of the starch has been converted into soluble food-material for the benefit of the germinating embryo. The progress of events is judged by the length of the protruding shoot (acrosipire), the malt being dried off and kilned to kill the embryo when the acrosipire is about one-third the length of the grain.

Seeds containing "endosperm" were formerly designated as albuminous, in contradistinction to "exalbuminous" seeds, the importance of this differentiation lying in the fact that the endosperm is formed outside the embryo, while in exalbuminous seeds the reserve material is usually stored in the cotyledons. It is thus endosperm, increased by careful cultivation, that makes cereals so important from an economic standpoint.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

THE benches of the lecture-theatre at Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., were better filled than usual at the ordinary scientific meeting held on March 5. The President, Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., occupied the chair. The first communication related to a

REDETERMINATION OF THE ATOMIC WEIGHT OF VANADIUM, by Messrs. H. V. A. Briscoe and H. P. V. Little. These workers purified vanadyl trichloride by boiling with sodium and distilling (rejecting the first and last fractions) without exposure to air in an apparatus without taps (to keep out traces of moisture). The fifth fractionation was used for the determinations, and gave results corresponding to a value of 50.96 for the atomic weight of vanadium. In the discussion it was mentioned that part of the vanadium pentoxide from which the vanadyl chloride was made was used by Sir Henry Roscoe in his early experiments.

The next paper, by Messrs. O. L. Brady and F. P. Dunn, concerned the isomerism of the oximes, being Part III.:

HYDROXYBENZALDOXIMES.

In this it was stated that hydroxybenzaldoxime cannot be obtained in the *syn* form; also that in the monoacetyl derivatives the acetyl group in the *ortho* compound replaces the hydroxyl of the oxime radicle, but in the *para* compound the phenolic hydroxyl is substituted. The authors were unable to confirm the suggestion of Jowett that a substance obtained in the examination of black-willow bark by hydrolysis of salinigrin was *syn*-hydroxybenzaldoxime. Dr. Lowry hinted in the discussion that the authors might be dealing with isoximes containing a nitrogen ring. This led to a running commentary between Dr. Lowry and Dr. Forster, the latter stating that his formula for the hydroxybenzaldoximes differed from those used by the authors. The Chairman aptly closed the discussion by stating that it shows the keen interest taken in spatial configuration. The next paper was one from the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, being by Drs. F. B. Power and A. H. Salway, on

THE CONSTITUENTS OF DAVIESIA LATIFOLIA.

The parts used were the leaves and stems of *Daviesia latifolia*, R.Br., a leguminous plant two to three

feet high, indigenous to Victoria, Australia, but also said to occur in parts of Tasmania and New South Wales. The designation "Native Hop Bush" is supposed to have been given to it owing to the bitter taste of the leaves rather than to any similarity in appearance to the common hop-plant (*Humulus Lupulus*, Linn.), to which it bears no botanical relationship.

Mr. J. Bosisto, of Victoria, by the simple evaporation of an aqueous infusion of the leaves, obtained a bitter crystalline substance. Dr. B. H. Paul and Mr. Cowley found this to be neutral, free from nitrogen, and not to reduce Fehling's solution until after heating with an acid. They concluded it was either of a glucosidal character or a plant-sugar, favouring the former view owing to its persistent bitter taste. For the purpose of a complete examination by the present authors about 50 kilograms of material, consisting chiefly of the leaves and stems of the plant, was specially collected in Australia during the period of flowering. This was dried, ground, and extracted with hot alcohol, and the alcoholic extract submitted to the usual systematic methods of examination. By distillation in a current of steam a small amount of volatile oil with a pleasant odour was obtained. This deposited benzoic acid on standing. The portion of the alcoholic extract soluble in water was exceptional in yielding three aromatic acids (benzoic, salicylic, and *p*-coumaric acids) as well as a small quantity of fumaric acid. The chief interest consisted in the isolation of the bitter principle in a pure crystalline form. This proved to be the benzoyl derivative of a new disaccharide, and represents a type of substance not previously known to occur in nature. The disaccharide contains both a dextrose and a xylose complex, and has accordingly been designated *glucoxylose*, while the bitter compound is a *dibenzoylglucoxylose*. This compound separates, on crystallisation from water, in fine, colourless needles, melting at 147°-148°. It is sparingly soluble in cold water, readily in hot water and cold alcohol, and possesses the empirical formula $C_{22}H_{30}O_{12} \cdot H_2O$, which may also be expressed as $C_{11}H_{15}O_6(CO.C_6H_5)_2 \cdot H_2O$. It amounted to less than 1 per cent. of the weight of dried material employed.

Other definite constituents of the plant which have been isolated or identified from the water-soluble portion were a quercetin glucoside, $C_{22}H_{30}O_{16}$, which is probably identical with rutin, and a quantity of sugar which yielded *d*-phenylglucosazone (m.p. 210°). The resinous material, forming the portion of the alcoholic extract which was insoluble in water, amounted to about 8.6 per cent. of the weight of drug employed. From this were isolated a mixture of fatty acids (consisting of palmitic, stearic, and linolic acids), myricyl alcohol, a phytosterol, $C_{27}H_{46}O$, and hentriacontane, $C_{31}H_{64}$, as well as a little more free benzoic acid and dibenzoylglucoxylose.

The last contribution, communicated by Dr. J. J. Dobbie and Mr. J. J. Fox, was from the Government Laboratory, and related to

THE COMPOSITION OF SOME MEDIEVAL WAX SEALS.

Ten seals, dating from the thirteenth to the beginning of the sixteenth century, had been examined on behalf of the Deputy-Keeper of Records. Two of these were found to consist of beeswax only and the others of beeswax, resin, and pigment in varying proportions. The wax and resin were dissolved out by chloroform, and the resin then taken out by cold alcohol. As this method does not yield quite pure products the constant of wax and resin admixed and separated by this process were determined for comparison. The beeswax constants were near those of modern European beeswax, except in two cases, including the Great Seal of 1350, where the saponification-value suggested that Indian beeswax had been used. The iodine-value was low, probably due to the absorption of oxygen. Thus the properties of the wax had not altered appreciably during six centuries. Another thirteenth-century seal containing mould spores was laminated and friable, an appearance obtained by working the wax under water. Resins other than colophony were excluded by having lower saponification-values or not mixing with beeswax. The pigments were verdigris

in green seals and native vermilion in red seals. Black and brown seals contained verdigris admixed with organic matter of indefinite character. Photographs of portions of some of the seals were shown, including the first impression of the Great Seal of 1350, the Customs Seal, 1327, and the Chamberlainship of Scotland, 1306.

In the course of the meeting the President intimated that the following

NEW OFFICERS

are proposed for election at the annual meeting on March 26:

Professor P. P. Bedson, M.A., D.Sc., and C. T. Heycock, M.A., F.R.S., as Vice-Presidents in place of Dr. Beilby and Professor Pope; and as members of Council, the Right Hon. the Earl of Berkeley, F.R.S., R. H. A. Plimmer, D.Sc., George Senter, D.Sc., and Professor J. Millar Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S.

Hints and Howlers.

The following observations by A Continental Scot (146/51) are somewhat caustic, though amusing and instructive.

AN Englishman who has had a wide experience of foreign business and an inside knowledge of the workings, who places orders for business as well as for private uses with British firms of all descriptions, from our great emporiums downwards, recently had occasion to write to one London firm "that it is difficult to remain a patron of British goods if explicit instructions are so persistently ignored." When it comes to shipping goods abroad, one gains the impression sometimes that the work devolves upon the youngest office-boy. There are, thank goodness! some brilliant exceptions, and these houses are a credit to England, to which these strictures do not apply, therefore the reader should reflect whether the cap is one that fits somebody else than he. If himself, I hope he will profit by these remarks.

Some experiences of mistakes committed by British firms will show how exasperating these are to the customer abroad. For example, post-parcels to Germany are carried either *via* Ostend or *via* Hamburg—the first route is by several days quicker than the latter, and costs a few pence more. Yet if you write on your order, "To be sent *via* Ostend," and underline it, sending the exact rate of postage, in the majority of cases the parcel will be sent by Hamburg, and you will be credited with 2d., while fuming at the delay. It is an unintentional oversight, most probably due to the fact that the man entrusted with posting the parcel is ignorant of the difference. You order goods exactly to the specifications of the beautiful catalogue received, and by return get a letter saying that "your esteemed order will receive prompt attention." Days, weeks, pass; then, when you are about to write to the firm asking whether they are waiting for the lamb to grow into a sheep to provide the wool for the article you ordered, a polite letter comes along saying that the goods have been despatched. A few days later another letter with the receipted bill, which is a quite unnecessary waste of postage.

But the greatest "howler" was committed some time ago by a firm of advertising agents, who circularised German firms, depicting the facilities of the firm for doing advertising work in all its branches in Great Britain. The letter was franked with a penny stamp, so that the addressees had each to pay for the insufficient postage; a postcard was enclosed, to be filled up by those wishing to have fuller particulars, and this postcard bore an English halfpenny stamp—a glowing testimonial to the business acumen of an advertising firm. It would have served them right had each recipient posted the card; perhaps the amount for postage paid by the firm (2d. on every postcard in this case) might have been a salutary lesson.

The maker of a pharmaceutical speciality was asked whether he had a *dépôt* in Germany from which the article might be ordered, to save postage and possibly duty. The reply was that in future the goods would be packed without any indication of the sender, so that the Customs would not know what the contents were. A brilliant inspiration, forsooth, but what a confession of ignorance!

A VISIT TO THE LONDON DOCKS.

IN visiting the warehouses of the London Docks last month, the King and Queen did something which few of their subjects have the opportunity of doing. Even drug-merchants only visit the warehouses when necessity

duces, it need hardly be said, lies at the disposition of importers, and the Port of London Authority are merely custodians; but, as we show later, the warehousemen of the Authority carry out many operations on behalf

of the owners and upon their instructions. The Authority's functions include the housing of produce immediately it is discharged from the vessel, and reporting upon its weight, quality, and conditions to the importer or broker. The Authority also sort goods as to quality—an operation in the hands of expert warehousemen, many of whom have grown grey in the service of the Authority or their predecessors. The warehousemen also open packages containing goods which are sold by inspection of the whole package, and samples are furnished which represent the condition of the produce in the packages from which they are drawn, or of the bulk of the goods, as the case may be. These samples are sent to the London sale-rooms for inspection by intending buyers, and the accuracy of the samples is such that they are rarely questioned. Of some drugs—e.g., asafetida—it is impossible to draw a sample which truly represents the bulk, and for this reason this drug is turned out of the cases and specially shown on the East Quay of the London Dock, where last week over 500 packages were exhibited.



NUTMEG GARBLING.

It was here that Queen Mary took a hand in the operation during the Royal Visit last month.

faces them, the probable reason of this abstention being that shows of drugs or spices are very rarely held at the dock warehouses. Apart from this, they know that the Port of London Authority exercise jealous care over their produce, and it rarely requires their personal attention. Prior to the removal last year of the drug warehouse to Cutler Street, the choice for the new drug-showroom lay between the London Docks and Cutler Street; and, fortunately for the trade, the first-named venue was never seriously entertained. The fact remains, however, that quite as many drugs are stored at the London Docks as at Cutler Street; indeed, a recent visit by one of our staff left the impression that the Docks warehouses appear to contain more drugs than Cutler Street.

Within five minutes' walk of Tower Hill, and separated only from St. Katharine's Docks by Nightingale Lane, the London Docks occupy 100½ acres, of which 57½ are water. The premises from east to west are almost one mile in length, and the storage capacity of the warehouses and vaults is of vast extent, there being a floor-space of about 5,200,000 square feet, with storage accommodation for about 200,000 tons of goods. Produce from every part of the world is stored in these warehouses, this comprising wool, wine, brandy, sugar, rubber, guttapercha, balata, ivory, spices, cinchona, drugs, gums, metals, rice, coffee, cocoa, isinglass, quicksilver, and many other items. This pro-

NUTMEGS, MACE, AND CLOVES.

Following on our recent articles on the cultivation of



VIEW ON SPICE FLOOR.

In the foreground are barrels of nutmegs, mace is seen in heaps behind, with cases of ginger and bales of cinnamon in the background.

cinnamon (*C. & D.*, 1913, I., 115) and nutmegs, mace, etc. (*C. & D.*, 1914, I., 160), we confine our observations on this occasion to the handling of spices in "No. 6"

warehouse, which is situated to the right of one of the principal entrances. "No. 6" is a huge building erected by the East India Company. It has a wall five feet in thickness, and consists of four floors, each 300 feet in length. The first floor is solely devoted to ivory, the walls of which are held quarterly, and the value of which is constantly increasing owing to scarcity. The second and third floors are given up to spices, and the fourth floor chiefly to cinchona-bark. Passing the "ivories," we ascend to the second floor, where cloves, nutmegs, and mace are dealt with. One of the principal operations carried on here is the garbling and grading of nutmegs, which we illustrate. The operation of garbling (also applied to gums) consists in this instance of separating the sound from the defective or worm-eaten nuts, which are sold separately at comparatively low prices. The buyer of such has a special tool for "scooping" out the nut so as to remove the depredations of the beetle, but we less said about that aspect of the nutmeg business the better. Another operation is that of grading, prices being regulated by the number of nuts that go to the



CINNAMON-PRESSING MACHINE.

A relic of the East India Company, nearly a century old, but as good as ever.

und. As a rule, large nuts vary from 60 to 80 to the hundred, medium 85 to 95, and small 100 to 125. The bulk of our supplies of nutmegs is drawn from the West Indies, principally Grenada. They are packed in barrels of about 100 cwt., and they have to a large extent taken the place of East Indian nutmegs. To the right of our first picture we see a bale of Zanzibar cloves and a case of the same from Penang; the big upright case contains mace. In the background are bales of Bombay capsicums and cases of Cochin and Calicut gingers. Zanzibar cloves occupy a large space in the warehouse, the stock, as compared with other spices, always being heavy. These cloves are usually imported in fibre-plaited mats or bales of 100 cwt., and are a much smaller and darker clove than the Penang (imported in 2-cwt. cases), but commercially the latter are comparatively insignificant. Among other spices stored here are Jamaica pimento-berries, in bags of about 2 cwt., much of which is used for the distillation of oil.

CINNAMON.

Above the spice department is the floor where cinnamon is "worked." Cinnamon is imported from Ceylon in

canvas-covered bales, about four feet in length. It is packed with considerable care. Exceedingly thin quills of the spice are placed one within the other until they form a long and compact though brittle reed or stick. A large number of these sticks are packed in a bale resembling a roll of carpet, and upon their arrival at the warehouse they are sorted, re-packed (in a much neater fashion, by the machine shown in the third picture), and classified in four different grades, known as the "London assortment," and consisting of firsts, seconds, thirds, and fourths, the thinnest bark being the best. The "working" of cinnamon adds appreciably to its value as contrasted with unworked: the present price (at the docks and to buyers on the largest scale) are: fine firsts, about 1s. 10d.; seconds, 1s. 9d.; thirds, 1s. 6d.; and fourths, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb. The machine used for re-packing in bales of 100 lb. appears to be a legacy of the old East India Company, having been invented by one of their employees. It has been in use for at least eighty years. The re-packed bale, when fixed in the machine (which is firmly attached to an iron pillar), is held in place by a few staves of a barrel strongly bound with iron bands, while at the top of the bale a broad leather collar is adjusted which connects by rope with a crank, and a few turns of the handle gives the requisite amount of pressure evenly distributed, the paddle being used to give a smooth appearance to the top of the bale.

The stock of spices held in these warehouses varies considerably, but a rough estimate places the value at about 40,000l. This, however, is but a fraction of the value of our spice-trade, as over thirty private wharves and warehouses on the Thames deal with this produce. The importance of the London spice-trade may be judged from the fact that carefully compiled statistics are issued weekly showing the landings, deliveries, and stock. The latest returns reveal a stock of 16,000 bales of Zanzibar cloves, 18,000 cases and bags of East Indian and 6,000 packages of Jamaica ginger, 4,000 tons of black and white pepper, 3,800 packages of cinnamon, 4,000 cwt. of nutmegs, 400 cwt. of mace, 2,400 bags of pimento, 2,500 packages of cassia lignea, 1,500 packages of chillies, besides many other items of less importance. On the average the stock returns are considerably smaller than a year ago, but it must be remembered that the modern tendency is for goods to go directly into consumption, and that the need for holding large stocks is far less pronounced than formerly. The above figures do not, of course, include the large private stocks held by consumers not covered by statistics.

THE CINCHONA FLOOR.

Above the cinnamon floor is the depot for cinchona-bark, of which two illustrations are given on the next page, the first showing a display of the various samples of cinchona drawn from the stock. This includes Ledgeriana chips from Java and the East Indies; Madras and West Coast African quills; flat cultivated Calisaya (the original Peruvian bark, now seldom met with); and bold quills of South American Calisaya.

The bulk of the present stock is made up of East Indian and Ceylon barks, which, it will be seen, are packed in oblong canvas bales, weighing from 200 lb. to 300 lb., into which the small chips or shavings are tightly packed by hydraulic pressure. The bales usually bear on the outside the name of the plantation and some mark indicating the species of the bark and the character of the contents, whether in chips or shavings, original or renewed. The druggists' barks, as cinchona intended for pharmaceutical purposes is called, are distinguished from those particularly adapted for quinine-manufacture by being imported in cases of varying weights in order to protect the quills from breakage. It is interesting to note that there are about 3,000 packages in stock at these warehouses, of which 1,300 packages are South American, chiefly cuprea, which, before the advent of Java bark, was imported in huge quantities, but is now almost unsaleable. A visit to the bark-floor leaves a melancholy impression, especially when one recalls that Java was once a British possession. In the palmy days of the London cinchona-trade, several thousand packages were offered fortnightly, but a

monthly auction of between 250 and 500 packages now suffices, and the interest shown therein is trifling. London is, however, still an important centre for the quinine-trade, but this does not come under our purview at the moment.

At one period fortnightly auctions were held in the sale-

From a loophole in the eastern side of the cinchona floor a fine view of the extent of the London Docks is obtained, and below is seen the large area, known as "The Crescent," where many casks of wine are deposited directly after landing, for gauging by the Customs officials before being transferred to the vaults, where there is room for 105,000 pipes of wine. One of these vaults has an area of seven acres. Accommodation for wool is provided at the London Docks, of which from 500,000 to 600,000 bales (about one-third of the quantity annually imported into London) passes through the Authority's warehouses.

Space forbids a description of the warehouses for the storage of drugs, essential oils, gums, quicksilver, iodine, etc., which we leave for a future occasion. The value of the goods at the London Docks is but a fraction of the City's yearly intake, but sufficient has been said to realise their importance as a clearing-house for merchandise that pours unceasingly into our markets.

We may fittingly conclude this article with a brief reference to the annual report of the Port of London Authority which has just been issued for the year ended March 31, 1913. This shows that the shipping tonnage of the Port decreased by 986,849 tons. In spite of this there was an increase in the value of the trade of the Port, imports and exports for the year ended December

1912 being 368,629,052*l.*, as compared with 368,202,536*l.* in 1911. These figures are the highest recorded during the four years of the Authority's administration, but this is partly accounted for by the fact that during the strike of lightermen goods ordinarily delivered to craft were



VIEW OF THE CINCHONA FLOOR.

On the table are representative samples of bark drawn from the bales in the background. Bold cultivated Calisaya quill and the original flat Calisaya bark are prominent.

rooms of the brokers, where they frequently lasted from 2 P.M. until 6 P.M. Now half an hour once a month is sufficient. The year 1884 will be long remembered as a crucial one in the history of bark and quinine, as the following extract from our issue of August 15, 1884, shows :

"Very great interest has been excited in the wholesale trade by the sensational events of the past ten days in regard to quinine. The largest producers in the world have failed, and with them has fallen the important house of —, the firm which not long ago made an almost, but not quite, successful attempt to corner the bark-market. The inside history of the bark and quinine trade of the past two or three years, if it could be narrated by someone who has been actually concerned in it, would make a romantic chapter. There have been international and personal struggles; there have been diplomatic moves and combinations, this way and that way; bark-holders and quinine-holders have been pitted against each other, and warfare has occurred within each of the camps. England, France, Germany, Italy, the United States, Bolivia, Peru, Ceylon, and other countries have had rival and opposing interests. Some very clever men have been pulling the wires, and hundreds of thousands of ounces of quinine have been shuttled backwards and forwards between Europe and America. The result of all these mysterious movements is before us. Anyway, the public have no reason to complain of the present position."

Without attempting to review the history of the past three decades, we think it may truly be said that what has happened has been for the good of humanity and for the world's progress.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CINCHONA FLOOR.

Showing oblong bales of East Indian and Ceylon barks.

passed over the dock quays. London heads the list of all the United Kingdom ports, Liverpool being second with 373,365,515*l.* In previous Export Merchant Shippers' issues, Liverpool's facilities have been described.

The Sale of Food and Drugs.

By E. J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., Barrister-at-law.

PROBABLY no one will deny that the present Acts of Parliament which regulate the sale of food and drugs present many unsatisfactory features.

But whether the Bill introduced in the House of Commons on August 6, 1913, by Mr. John Burns, as President then of the Local Government Board, provides any satisfactory remedies for such unsatisfactory features will probably be a matter on which a considerable difference of opinion will be found to exist.

The legislative proposals of this Bill are in a well recognised direction, as every step of late years in legislating with regard to the sale of any goods in this country has been towards destroying our old common-law maxim, *caveat emptor*, and substituting in its place the maxim that ran through all Roman law on the subject—namely, *caveat venditor*. In Roman law the seller was held to be bound by the nature of the contract, and without any stipulation to warrant the thing sold to be free from such defects as made it unfit for the use for which it was intended. When the subject of the contract did not answer this implied warranty the sale might be set aside, and restitution of the price obtained. But not only was the Roman seller bound by law to warrant the thing sold against such faults as rendered it unfit for its proper use, but even where the defect complained of was of a lesser kind, so as merely to diminish its value without rendering it unfit for its proper use, he was liable to repay as much of the price as exceeded what the buyer would have given if he had known of the defect.

It may be taken as a general rule that warranty against defects was implied in contracts of sale in Roman law, while power was left for the parties to derogate from this rule by special convention. So the seller might stipulate that he should not be held to warrant against any defects whatever, or any particularly specified defects. Such derogating clauses were valid, but only in the absence of fraud. English law was, up till the time of the passing of the Sale of Goods Acts, in direct opposition to this principle, as may be seen from the following quotation from Stephen's "Commentaries":

"With regard to the soundness of the wares purchased, the vendor is not bound to answer, unless he expressly warrants them to be sound, or unless he knew them to be otherwise, and hath used any art to disguise them."

On the other hand, Scottish law followed the Roman doctrine of implied warranty, until the question was settled by the passing of the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, which enacts that:

"Where goods shall, after the passing of this Act, be sold, the seller, if at the time of the sale he was without knowledge that the same were defective or of bad quality, shall not be held to have warranted their quality or sufficiency, but the goods, with all faults, shall be at the risk of the purchaser, unless the seller shall give an express warranty of the quality or sufficiency of such goods, or unless the goods have been expressly sold for a specified and particular purpose, in which case the seller shall be considered, without such warranty, to warrant that the same are fit for such purpose."

The passing of such Acts as the various Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and the Merchandise Marks Acts forcibly illustrates how the maxim *caveat venditor* has steadily been allowed more and more to supersede the old common-law maxim *caveat emptor*. Nor has case law been idle in this respect, for there are numerous binding decisions which tend to throw every possible burden on the seller. Take, for example, the case where the contract was for the sale of "Colza oil only warranted up to sample"; the sample was identical with the delivery, but both were adulterated; the Court of Exchequer held that a bad delivery was made, and the buyer was entitled to get pure colza oil on this contract.

Which considerations bring one to consider whether the burdens on the seller are not already sufficiently serious, without the imposition of more. In the projected Bill Clause 1 (1) provides that:

"The Local Government Board may, after such inquiry as they think necessary, make regulations defining an article of food in any matter affecting its nature, substance, or quality."

This clause in effect gives absolute authority for a given individual (for the President of the Local Government Board is the Board) to erect standards for foods which shall have legislative authority. It may possibly be argued that a Minister in such a responsible position would not issue such regulations without careful consultation with all interests involved. But a review of past practice must convince anyone that in general the influence of the Departmental officials is paramount, and there is a tendency to prefer the highly academic to the highly practical man.

The power thus sought to be conferred upon the Department is enormous, as may be seen from the exercise of similar power by the United States officials in regard to standards under the Food and Drugs Act. Not only can standards which purport to limit pure articles be set up, but standards of mere quality as apart from purity can be erected under the power sought to be conferred. As regards standards purporting to limit purity only, we have already a strong example in the case of milk. I venture to say that the regulations made by the Board of Agriculture have had the effect of lowering the quality of the milk-supply of the British people to a considerable extent.

To-day the British trader may sell a bottle of essence of lemon, for example, which may be a mixture of 1 part of lemon oil and 4 of alcohol, and get 1s. per bottle for it. Or in a poorer district he may find the public want a bottle for 6d., and so he uses 1 part of lemon oil in 8 parts of alcohol, giving money's worth in both cases. As has already happened in the United States, an English Department may, under the powers sought to be conferred by this Act, define essence of lemon as a mixture containing so much lemon oil, and thus deprive the poorer classes of such a commodity at all. Under this clause the Department might define tea as containing a certain maximum of tannin, and so tea, a natural article, containing a higher percentage of tannin, could not be sold as tea.

All right-thinking persons will agree that the public ought to be adequately protected in regard to their food-supply. But let it be done in the right way. If standards are to be erected for foods and drugs, let it not be left to the power of an individual, or a group of Government officials, to decide what these standards are to be. A permanent Board should be erected on which there might well be represented such interests as (1) the Government Department, (2) the Institute of Chemistry, (3) the Society of Public Analysts, (4) the Pharmaceutical Society, (5) the General Medical Council, and (6) traders (probably best represented by the London Chamber of Commerce). With such a permanent Board the creation of standards would probably be safe, but in the hands of a Government Department there is every chance that they would press hardly on the honest manufacturer.

Clause 2 of the Bill gives the Local Government Board very arbitrary powers. They may, for example, prohibit the use of boric acid as a preservative in foods. Then in sub-clause 2 of the same clause it is stated that

"If any appliance or substance intended to be used in manufacture, preparation, or treatment for sale of any article of food, the use of which for that purpose is prohibited by regulations under this section, is found on any premises used for the manufacture, preparation, or treatment of such article of food, the occupier of the premises shall be guilty of an offence under this Act: and if any appliance or substance capable of being so used is found on any such premises, it shall be deemed to be intended to be used as aforesaid unless the contrary is proved."

So that if boric acid is prohibited in, for example, potted meats, any wholesale manufacturer, who, as is often the case, is also a general dealer, and who has a parcel of boric acid on his premises to sell as such to a customer, is deemed guilty of an offence, until he proves to the contrary. The right of inspection of the manufacture of goods, etc., appears to be very arbitrary, and would place any progressive manufacturer at the mercy of Government officials, and more or less compel him to disclose the legitimate secrets of his trade.

Germany's Chemical Industry.

Particulars in regard to the export trade of the German Empire in chemical and medicinal products.

ONE of the outstanding features of the colossal strides made by Germany as a manufacturing country since the establishment of the German Empire in 1871 is the enormous development of its chemical industry, which now ranks fourth on the list of that country's exports of finished manufactures. The advances made by Germany's chemical industry are held up to us, and rightly so, as an example of the practical application of science to commerce, and represent the commercial utilisation of the fruits of highly specialised scientific research work. But this is not all. The brains which are able to turn to account the observations of the chemist in the laboratory are quick to seize upon every opportunity to conquer new fields for introducing the products of German industry, and every nerve is strained not only to maintain the ground already gained, but also to extend the market for German products. Practically every year witnesses additions to the laboratories of the leading works, and whereas British manufacturers are satisfied when their hands are fully engaged and refuse orders, the German manufacturer does not hesitate to enlarge his plant in order to secure more business and ensure a greater output. To this must be added the co-operation of the Government, which, realising that the prosperity of one big branch of commerce is an important asset in the common welfare, ably assists the manufacturer in his efforts; and herein may be included such facilities as rebates on the rates of State railways for goods for export, exemption from taxation of alcohol for industrial uses, and last, but not least, reliable information on matters of vital interest to exporters, an example copied by the United States. A few figures may be of interest to illustrate the

NATIONAL POSITION OF GERMANY'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

In 1906 ninety-two purely chemical manufactories were registered as joint-stock companies; of these two had a nominal capital of between one and one and a half million pounds sterling, and twenty-three of one to two million pounds. Of these only one was in existence in 1850, between 1851 and 1860 six were founded, in 1871 to 1880 no fewer than eighteen, followed by fifteen during the next decade, while the years between 1896 and 1900 witnessed the foundation of twenty chemical-works pure and simple. In 1894 there were 5,758 establishments classed as chemical-works, employing a total of 110,348 insured workmen. In 1912 the number had risen to 9,147 establishments, giving employment to 249,819 workmen, with an aggregate annual pay-roll of 16,235,623*l.* Taking the seventeen largest joint-stock chemical-works, we find that in 1911 their capital aggregated 12,072,000*l.*, the total business results of all amounted to 6,149,650*l.* and the net profits to 3,667,950*l.*, out of which an average dividend of 19.8 per cent. was paid; two firms paid even 30 per cent.

As regards the employment of trained chemists, we find that in 1912 339 firms employed 2,467 chemists with a University or Technical High School education. Of these 1,477 are employed by the twenty leading chemical-works, each of which had a staff of over twenty trained chemists.

FOREIGN TRADE IN CHEMICALS.

Turning to a consideration of Germany's foreign trade in chemicals, we find that in 1876 the total exports of chemicals were valued at 9,559,383*l.*, while the imports stood at 22,222,019*l.* In 1893 the position was reversed, the value of the chemical exports figured as 14,954,550*l.*, while that of the imports had fallen to 13,653,900*l.* The value of the finished chemical products exported in 1893 is given as 13,258,800*l.*, and of imports 5,465,700*l.* We see that while the exports consisted almost exclusively of finished products, the imports were represented mainly by raw materials. In 1913 the total value of Germany's chemical exports reached 47,820,700*l.*; this means that in twenty years the value of exports has more than trebled, while chemical imports in 1913 stood at 21,519,250*l.* In

the year 1893, according to the classification then in use, Germany's exports of "drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, and perfumery" figured at 1,540,800*l.*, and of alkaloids at 337,950*l.*; in 1913 the exports of ethers, alcohols, perfumery, and toilet-articles alone represented a value of 2,220,250*l.*, and "chemical and pharmaceutical preparations (to the exclusion of bases and acids) not otherwise classified" account for 5,062,800*l.*

Of particular interest to the British merchant is the development of German chemical exports, drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, to the British Empire. In 1892 Germany exported to Great Britain 347,296*l.* worth of chemicals, while Germany purchased from this country to the value of 260,742*l.*; drugs and medicinal preparations figuring at 41,660*l.* In 1912, the total value of alkaloids, quinine, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations exported from Germany to Great Britain was 217,460*l.*, compared with 128,223*l.* worth in 1908. The amount of alkaloids imported into Great Britain has increased by over five times during the same number of years—viz., from 2,934 kilograms in 1908 to 13,728 kilograms in 1913. In this connection an interesting change in values may be noted; in 1903 the average value of every kilogram of alkaloids exported by Germany was 8*l.*, in 1908 it stood at 9*l.* 6*s.*, and in 1912 had fallen to 3*l.* 2*s.* These still represent only a portion of the chemicals employed in pharmacy which are exported in large quantities to Great Britain.

TABLE I.

No country is given if the total value of the class of goods exported to it did not reach £5,000.

		Kilograms	
		1913	1912
Alizarin...	Great Britain	1,492,900	1,029,300
"	British India	2,442,700	2,894,200
Boric acid and borax	Great Britain	174,100	227,800
Oxalic acid	"	950,100	662,000
Acetic acid and acetic anhydride	"	266,300	366,100
Lactic acid	"	764,200	521,400
Citric acid	"	67,300	85,000
"	Australian Commonwealth	16,600	39,800
Potassium, ammonium, and sodium iodides	Great Britain	16,600	11,900
Potassium, ammonium, sodium, and iron bromides	"	89,000	103,100
Sodium bicarbonate	"	251,700	103,200
Chlorinated lime, barium peroxide, solution of hydrogen peroxide	"	7,438,100	5,778,100
Aluminium sulphate	"	8,970,400	11,143,700
Lead oxide	"	2,128,500	2,160,100
Tin oxide	"	405,400	1,080,000
Potassium nitrate	"	7,515,600	6,594,000
"	Canada	383,000	407,200
"	British West Indies	369,500	246,700
Potassium and sodium ferro and ferriyanides	Great Britain	416,100	178,100
Tartar emetic and other preparations of antimony	"	314,600	237,700
Zinc salts	"	38,800	698,100
Ammonium sulphate	British India	817,600	42,600
" IMPORTED from Great Britain	Great Britain	8,884,000	1,833,700
Magnesium sulphate	Great Britain	2,984,600	2,511,300
Tannic acid	British India	4,616,700	3,934,700
"	Great Britain	155,400	136,900
Purified wood vinegar, acetone, and solution of formaldehyde	"	1,103,300	1,002,400
Acetaldehyde, paraaldehyde	"	9,700	5,500
Perfumed fats and oils and pomades	British West Africa	556,100	554,500
Eau de Cologne	Great Britain	232,700	254,300
"	British South Africa	37,500	33,300
"	Australian Commonwealth	73,400	72,200
"	British India	104,100	102,800
(Total exports 1913 = 898,000 kg.)			
Ethereal, alcoholics and aqueous perfumes	British West Africa	301,400	199,400
"	Australian Commonwealth	39,400	46,500
Secret remedies IMPORTED from Great Britain		6,000	5,500

Great Britain was, in 1913, Germany's principal purchaser of the following chemicals:

Ceresin.	Lactic acid and lactates.
Stearic and palmitic acids.	Tartaric acid.
Soap-cleaning agents.	Stassfurt salts.
Soft paraffin, lanoline, paraffin ointment.	Bromides of ammonium, potassium, and sodium.
Lubricants.	Sodium bicarbonate.

Aluminium sulphate and sulphite.	White lead.
Tin oxide.	Zinc oxide.
Potassium nitrate.	Lithopon.
Lead acetate.	Chrome colours.
Cream of tartar.	Chlorophyll.
Nitrites.	Cheese colours, etc.
Calcium and magnesium chlorides.	Colours for painting.
Berlin blue.	Acetaldehyde, paraldehyde.
Ultramarine.	Eau de Cologne.
Red oxide of lead.	Perfumed cosmetic powders, tooth-powders, rouges.
	Incandescent gas-mantles.

In these goods England is Germany's most important customer. It is interesting to note that of the total exports of 1,116,700 kilos. of "perfumed fats, pomades, ointments, and oils" in 1913, half (556,100 kilos.) went to British West Africa, whereas the next most important customer, Austria-Hungary, imported only 36,500 kilos. of these goods. It is significant to note that no less than 21,359,600 kilos. of indigo were exported to China in

1913, the next customer being the United States, which imported 3,460,900 kilos. The total amount of indigo exported amounted to 33,352,800 kilos., so that about two-thirds were exported to China alone.

Of Germany's chemicals exports in 1913, aniline and coal-tar dyes represent a total value of 7,103,950*l.*, indigo 2,666,150*l.*, medicinal preparations 1,150,950*l.*, and chemicals for medicinal use 1,065,650*l.*; while potassium chloride to the amount of 2,913,650*l.* was exported. The above figures aptly illustrate the enormous importance which the manufacture of coal-tar dyes has assumed in Germany, as these exports alone constitute about one-fifth of the value of the total chemical exports—surely a tribute to the commercial possibilities of scientific research work.

In the two tables (I. and II.), Germany's exports of chemicals of pharmaceutical interest to Great Britain and British Colonies are embraced. The values for 1913 are not yet available, therefore only the amounts exported are given for comparison.

TABLE II.

The absence of data for any year indicates that the exports of that class of goods did not reach the value of £6,000 to the country named.

			1913	1912		1908		1903	
			Kilos.	Kilos.	£	Kilos.	£	Kilos.	£
Aniline and aniline salts	Great Britain		484,200	569,000	25,700	689,000	31,850	1,613,000	68,550
Glycerin, purified	"		547,200	501,000	34,600	—	—	219,200	10,960
Tartaric acid	"		1,266,000	1,350,000	152,200	948,000	92,450	619,600	61,960
Caustic potash	"		7,013,800	4,280,000	52,850	3,694,000	64,650	4,600,000	80,500
Potassium sulphate	"		13,886,700	5,739,200	52,500	4,658,000	38,450	5,153,600	33,498
" " " " " " " " " "	British India		2,041,300	1,096,200	9,865	—	—	—	—
" " " " " " " " " "	Ceylon		4,784,900	4,288,500	39,750	1,411,000	11,640	741,700	4,821
" " " " " " " " " "	Australia		2,718,000	2,215,700	19,941	1,106,300	9,126	—	—
" " " " " " " " " "	New Zealand		1,058,000	546,600	4,919	—	—	—	—
Potassium and sodium cyanide	British South Africa		1,611,100	2,140,000	145,450	2,564,000	179,500	284,500	19,915
Potassium chloride (KCl)	Great Britain		19,091,700	9,495,000	80,550	11,567,000	83,850	12,750,400	89,252
Chloride of gold and other gold salts	"		6,606	5,201	87,050	3,268	66,994	2,847	58,363
Aniline and other coal-tar dyes	British India		11,015,800	11,062,000	1,171,100	7,857,000	864,250	6,335,000	95,020
" " " " " " " " " "	Canada		3,822,900	3,559,000	374,450	2,283,000	273,900	1,623,000	243,450
" " " " " " " " " "	Australia		443,000	417,000	38,250	182,000	25,662	139,500	20,925
" " " " " " " " " "	"		102,900	94,300	10,571	89,600	12,633	—	—
Alizarine dyes from anthracene	Great Britain		1,164,300	2,514,000	229,300	2,108,000	196,950	2,095,000	142,450
" " " " " " " " " "	British India		217,900	260,200	221,650	2,269,000	174,700	2,265,000	154,000
Indigo	Great Britain		1,179,900	1,344,000	69,500	1,670,000	133,650	1,055,000	100,200
" " " " " " " " " "	British India		323,900	382,000	66,450	140,100	18,213	50,300	7,142
Camphor, anise, juniper, rosemary, and other essential oils, menthol, and menthol cones	Great Britain		114,700	68,000	51,400	53,000	37,250	77,200	54,800
Vanillin, coumarin, and other artificial perfumes	"		102,700	96,000	31,750	48,300	24,391	*3,000	*6,300
Eau de Cologne	"		232,700	254,000	52,250	—	—	—	—
Quinine and quinine salts	"		22,200	17,200	22,360	—	—	15,400	27,720
Alkaloids and alkaloidal salts	"		13,428	11,329	56,800	2,934	27,286	3,412	27,296
Medicines and pharmaceutical preparations	"		140,700	130,000	69,250	54,000	20,400	432,200	54,025
Chemical products for photography, etc.	"		249,100	169,000	43,300	37,600	4,512	—	—
Chemical products for medicinal use not otherwise specified	"		130,500	165,000	69,050	{ +95,000 +53,700	{ +60,400 +20,137	432,200	54,025

* Vanillin only.

† Chemical products, not otherwise enumerated, for medicinal uses.

‡ Prepared medicines and other pharmaceutical products, not otherwise enumerated.

Germany's Acetanilide Exports.—The officially compiled statistics show that the exportations of acetanilide to Great Britain amounted in 1903 to 6,700 kilos. [1 kilo.=2.2 lb.], in 1904 to 8,500 kilos., and in 1905 to 6,200 kilos. In 1907 and 1908 acetanilide and antipyrin were classed together, but nothing was exported to Great Britain. Germany's total exports of acetanilide in 1905 amounted to 44,300 kilos., valued at 3,550*l.*; Japan took more than double as much as Great Britain, and Great Britain and Japan are the only countries given as customers for this drug. In 1908 there was a class devoted to "salicylic acid and salicylates," and two years later it was "salicylic acid, salicylates, santolin, benzoic acid, sodium benzoate." The lack of official records of exports to Great Britain does not necessarily prove that none was exported; simply that it was not specifically declared.

German China Institute.—On February 28 a large meeting of German merchants, manufacturers, and others was held in Berlin, at which it was decided to found a German China Institute, on the board of which will be

represented all the leading German manufacturing interests—*inter alia*, the Association for the Protection of the Interests of the German Chemical Industry, the German Electrical Industry, Shipping and Exporters' Union, Banks and Booksellers, and the German Press. Recognising the immense value of training the "young idea" in China to a proper appreciation of Germany and her achievements, the programme of this new body, "founded for the purpose of making the achievements of German science and industry accessible to the people of China and to promote the economic relations between Germany and China," aims at accomplishing this object primarily by founding and keeping up German-Chinese schools, technical and medical schools, etc., hospitals and dispensaries, by sending German teachers and doctors to China to teach in the schools and assist the German missionary schools in teaching German. It is also proposed to establish libraries, translation offices, and to distribute suitable publications in China, to assist travels of discovery in China, and take care of Chinamen residing in Germany for educational purposes.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT: MEDICAL BENEFIT.

Debate in the House of Commons in the course of which Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson, M.P. for Salisbury, expounded the position of panel chemists who have had their accounts discounted in Manchester, Salford, Blackburn, and Canterbury. In reply the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained how such discounting has happened, and stated that the Pharmaceutical Society is scrutinising the matter.

AS reported in the *C. & D.* last week, p. 44, an important debate was initiated by Mr. Worthington Evans, M.P., in the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon, March 5, on his motion to reduce by 100% the vote for 34,705,000*l.* on account of the Civil Services and Revenue Departments. The debate commenced shortly before four o'clock and lasted until eleven o'clock. It was on party lines, but we give the matter from the speeches that specially concerns chemists:

THE MEMBER FOR PHARMACY.

Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., in the course of his remarks, said that in the county of Middlesex they have not assigned more than twenty insured persons to doctors. What had happened to the rest? The whole of the doctors, something like 550, are collectively responsible to treat the whole of the insured population of Middlesex, and his Committee had deliberately avoided assigning healthy insured persons to a doctor, because they had the assurance, which had been carried out, that the doctors collectively were responsible, and would provide treatment for the whole of the insured population of the county. They had had under a score of cases where persons had been ill and had neglected—it was their own fault—to select a doctor. That had led to an hour's or two hours' difficulty, but a doctor had been communicated with, and these people had been assigned, with the doctor's consent, to a doctor in the vicinity. Mr. Glyn-Jones also spoke about the unallotted money, which Mr. Worthington Evans had referred to, saying that in Middlesex there never was any unallotted money. There never was any balance or residue. Finally, Mr. Glyn-Jones argued that they knew there must be difficulties in bringing in a scheme of the character of the National Insurance Act, but he appealed to the Opposition to leave Insurance alone and give it a chance, and not ignore its great salient features while emphasising every tiny suggestion of fraud against the Act.

CHEMISTS OF MANCHESTER AND ELSEWHERE.

Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson said he was very glad that the hon. member (Mr. Glyn-Jones) was present, as he was an authority on the whole scope of the Act and on the question of the chemists. The first question to which he wished to refer was the Drug Fund. He believed that a bitter disappointment is in store for the general public two years hence, unless the Government take immediate action to inquire into what is taking place. The chemists have already begun to feel the pinch very severely in Manchester and other districts. The duty of administering Medical Benefit is thrown on the local Insurance Committees. They have got to arrange lists of the doctors willing to serve and the chemists willing to dispense the prescriptions ordered by the doctors. Before a chemist can get on the chemists' panel he has to enter into an agreement with the local Insurance Committee in terms of the Medical Benefit Regulations. The material clauses dealing with the chemists are 7, 11, 39, and 40, and the Third Schedule. The Tariff, he added, is none too generous, and the drugs have to be of good quality. It is perfectly true that in the new regulations there are certain powers given to the chemists with regard to unreasonable prescriptions by doctors, but practically, in the working of the Act, the chemists have to supply the drugs as ordered by the doctors in their prescriptions. In other words, the chemists, up to now, practically have no control over the amount of the bills, and that really is the important point. The Chancellor of the Exchequer himself made it quite clear not so very long ago at a meeting of the Advisory Committee on October 12, when he used these words:

"We have to find some means by which there will be a guarantee, at any rate, of a sufficient supply of drugs, but not for the extravagant drugging of insured persons. The doctor is the only person we can trust to check extras; he is the only person we can get to check the drugs."

That being so, it might have been expected that the local Insurance Committees would have paid the chemists their accounts in full, and the chemists expected it—that is to say, they looked for something on account temporarily, and then payment of their full account after a reasonable time

had been given for checking the accounts. What happened in the Manchester district, at Salford, and also at Blackburn, Canterbury, and other places where the local Insurance Committees have not got the funds to pay the chemists? As hon. members know, out of the 9*s.* per head for insured persons, 1*s.* 6*d.* goes for medicine, with another 6*d.*, making 2*s.* per head of insured persons, for whom every Insurance Committee is liable to pay the chemists their accounts. But, unfortunately, in Manchester and the other places mentioned the fund proves insufficient, because the number of prescriptions has been so large. He did not suggest that those prescriptions were unduly large, or that the doctors had been extravagant in prescribing. The chemists are not responsible—they merely dispense the prescriptions ordered by the doctors—and therefore it is no use the Government trying to throw the responsibility on the chemists. In reply to a question which he asked the hon. member for St. George's-in-the-East (Mr. Wedgwood Benn) the other day, he said:

"Under the Regulations it was open to the chemists on the panel in any area to obtain a scrutiny of the prescriptions dispensed by them with a view to surcharging the individual doctors responsible with the cost of those shown to be excessive or extravagant."

That reply is a direct evasion of the real issue. What the regulations say on the matter is embodied in Clause 40, and it is laid down that where it appears to the doctors on the Panel Committee that the prescribing by any doctor has been in excess of what is reasonably necessary for the adequate treatment of the insured person, then the doctors on the Panel Committee may, on representations by the Pharmaceutical Committee, make an investigation and report to the Insurance Committee, who may, if they think fit, make a deduction from the amount payable to the doctor. There is no question at all in Manchester of any unreasonable prescribing. The chemists do not allege in the least that prescribing has been extravagant or that the prescriptions have been too numerous. All that they do claim is, that having dispensed perfectly reasonable prescriptions ordered by the doctors they are not able to get their accounts paid. Therefore the reply given by the hon. member for St. George's-in-the-East yesterday was beside the mark, and was really no answer to the chemists' claim. The chemists are not responsible. They have merely dispensed what they believed to be perfectly reasonable prescriptions prescribed by the doctors. They have increased their staffs, they have increased their stocks, and they have worked early and late to try and make their portion of the National Insurance Act as much of a success as they can. Their present position is absolutely impossible. He had received about twenty letters from chemists all over the country. One chemist wrote from Manchester:

"I am a chemist on the Manchester panel. I have been paid 50 per cent. of my accounts to December 31, 1913. Is it right that the Government should borrow at nothing per cent. from a poor man, and then desire to discount the account?"



MR. GODFREY LOCKER-LAMPSON, M.P.

is the eldest son of Mr. Frederick Locker-Lampson, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a clerk in the Foreign Office for two years thereafter, then was in the Diplomatic Service as Third Secretary at The Hague, and at St. Petersburg for two years. Coming home, he read for the Bar, to which he was called in 1906 and in that year contested the Chesterfield Division of Derbyshire unsuccessfully, but was returned as a Unionist for Salisbury in 1910. His younger brother, Mr. Oliver S. Locker-Lampson, is the Conservative member for North Huntingdonshire.

Another chemist wrote:

"In Manchester and Salford the position is very acute, and many, owing to the increased cost of assistance and having to meet their drug accounts, are placed at a serious disadvantage, through not receiving the amounts due from the Insurance Committee."

Another letter from Pendleton said:

"The actual payment to chemists during the past year has been only 66 per cent. of their accounts, and the highest estimate is a final payment amounting in all to 70 per cent. Chemists have practically no control over the cost of prescribing, their duty being faithfully to execute the orders of the medical practitioners."

A communication signed by the whole of the panel chemists of North Manchester was as follows:

"Roughly speaking, the Drug Fund is overspent to the extent of 1,600%, which means practically that the chemists on the panel have only been paid 60 per cent. of their accounts. During the three latter months of the year 1913 we have been paid 50 per cent. of our accounts, whilst in December, which was one of our heaviest months, we received only about 27 per cent. Many of us find ourselves in this position: We are unable to meet our drug accounts for the past year until some substantial payment is made."

Another chemist stated:

"The indulgence of the wholesale drug houses alone is enabling some of us to keep going."

And at the time he was owed 500%. by the Insurance Committee! Another gentleman wrote:

"At the present moment the Insurance Committee owe me over 600%, which is more than I can afford to wait for."

So far as he could see, there will be an average loss to the Manchester chemists of about 100% a head for 1913. The other day Mr. Lloyd Jones (Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Manchester Insurance Committee) stated at a meeting of the Advisory Committee that the Drug Fund in Manchester might well be about 15,000% short. It is not only in Manchester that this shortage is taking place; they had also a report from the Blackburn Insurance Committee, who state that they will only be able to pay from 80 to 85 per cent. of the chemists' accounts. The Sub-Committee of the Canterbury Insurance Committee have passed a resolution asking the Insurance Commissioners to grant an extra sum of money so as to be able to pay the accounts of the panel chemists in full. These quotations showed that this is a most scandalous thing. The Government have absolutely no right to tempt these chemists on to the panel, and then withhold from them the money which is due to them; and it is no use for the Government, as the hon. member for St. George's-in-the-East indicated in answer to a question the other day, to give assurances that this Drug Fund will be adequate in future years. The chemists do not in the least want to know whether it is going to be adequate in future years. What they want to know is whether they are going to be paid the debts which are due to them, irrespective of all the amounts they have paid out during the whole of last year. He asked the right hon. gentleman and the Government, who entered into the system which was adopted in consultation with Manchester and Salford chemists on the guarantee that these chemists should be paid annually their accounts, to take into consideration the claims of the panel chemists, and he trusted the Chancellor would give them a satisfactory answer on the point.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE REPLIES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, alluding to the speech of Mr. Locker-Lampson, said the allowance for drugs made by the Government is 2s. per member. In the old friendly society days 4s. per member covered drugs and everything. In some cases 2s. 6d. covered everything. There were cases, especially in Scotland, where the doctors got 2s. 6d. to cover doctoring and everything. He was told by some of the doctors' deputations that waited upon him that, as a rule, drugs came to something like 6d. Here they had a system by which doctors get 7s., and there is an allowance of 2s. for drugs. It never occurred to the hon. member, when he was calling attention to the injustices inflicted by the Act, to state that the people are getting, at any rate, four times the benefit they had before in the matter of drugs, and two or three times the amount of the earlier benefit in the matter of doctoring. The Government had never undertaken to give a blank cheque to the doctors to issue as many prescriptions for as expensive drugs as they like, and to bankrupt the Fund. They made it perfectly clear that this sum was to be allocated for the purpose. They regarded it as perfectly adequate. If 6d. was considered satisfactory by the Friendly Societies before the Act, the Government thought that 2s. allowed a very adequate margin. The Government propose to do their best to keep within that margin. It would be folly not to do so. In certain districts the doctors have been prescribing very freely. More especially was that the case

in the first few months. He was not going to make any comment as to how that occurred. It has been especially the case in districts where the doctors have chosen the method of payment by attendance. That also is rather significant. The majority of the cases to which the hon. member referred were cases where payment is by attendance. That in itself gives food for reflection to those who want to deal with the problem fairly. Matters are being scrutinised by the Pharmaceutical Society. He did not know that we are bound to pay bills of this kind in excess of the very liberal and generous allowance made. He desired to know the reason why these extravagant bills have been sent in—extravagant on the face of them—for he did not want to make a general charge. They had got to examine these accounts very carefully, and see whether the doctors prescribe fairly and reasonably, or whether they prescribe in order, in some cases, to get rid of their patients; whether they have prescribed drugs and sent to the chemists' unnecessarily. It would be folly on the part of the Government not to examine these things. Meanwhile, all these chemists have again gone on the panel, which shows that they, at any rate, are perfectly satisfied to go on on the old terms while these cases are being examined. If they are satisfied, he did not think it is for the hon. member to complain. There may be two or three malcontents who have written to him, but he has had no representation from their organisation; at any rate, the Government have had none. The same thing applies to other cases as well. Meanwhile, he thought these various people may very well leave their case in the hands of their organisation. Speaking of consumptive patients, he said the Government provided 1,600,000%. It has not all been spent. Between 30,000 and 40,000 people have received consumptive treatment of one kind or another. Some of it has been domiciliary treatment. That means that many people have had doctors who would not have been able to afford doctors before. They have received very excellent food, as well as medicine—food which was of a strengthening character, which fortified their system to fight tuberculosis. He had heard a good deal of mockery about giving milk and eggs, cod-liver oil and malt, but this is one of the most important stages of the treatment of consumption. These are people who would never have had the slightest chance before of receiving anything. Many of them since January have been receiving 10s. a week, which has enabled them to stay at home instead of going to work. As to institutional treatment, he agreed that in two, three, four, or five years' time there will be more institutions, and they will be improved.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was followed by Mr. Bonar Law, Leader of the Opposition, who spoke for an hour on the actuarial position and Sickness Benefit, but not on Medical Benefit or its details. He was followed by Mr. Handel Booth, and there was an interruption while a private Bill was discussed and read a second time, after which Mr. Clynes resumed the debate and was followed by Mr. Forster, Dr. Macnamara replying.

The motion to reduce the vote was negatived by 242 votes to 174.

GAZETTE.

Partnerships Dissolved.

DAVIES, P. P., and DAVIES, C. S., West Street, Havant, chemists, opticians, stationers, and photographic dealers, under the style of P. P. and C. S. Davies.

PASSMORE, J. E. S., LANYON, E. T., and SMITH, H. B. W., Gainsborough, general medical practitioners, under the style of Drs. Passmore, Lanyon & Smith; so far as concerns E. T. Lanyon.

STOUGHTON, R. M., and BISHOP, A. E., Bolton, bottle-manufacturers, under the style of the Bolton Glass Bottle Co.

WALKER, E. T. K., and JARDINE, TINSLEY, Sheffield, physicians and surgeons, under the style of Walker & Jardine.

The Bankruptcy Acts.

ADJUDICATIONS.

CLEMENT, S. F., Shotton, Flint, surgeon.

DAVIS, H. W., Grafton Street, Tottenham Court Road, and Camden Road, London, surgical-instrument maker, trading as H. & W. Davis.

Scottish Sequestration.

HARWOOD, Dr. J., sometime carrying on business at 118A George Street, Edinburgh, and residing c/o Cruickshank, at 55 East London Street there.

Conference on Lancashire Panel Chemists' Accounts.

THE Conference called by the Blackburn Insurance Committee was held on March 6 to consider the deficiency in a number of instances in the funds of Insurance Committees in Lancashire available to pay chemists' accounts in full. Practically every Lancashire Insurance Committee was represented. Alderman Houlker Watson (Blackburn) presided. Of the delegates about a third were pharmacists, and among the chemist representatives were Messrs. R. Lord Gifford (Blackburn), P. Knott (Bolton), R. Brown (Burnley), W. Crompton (Bury), W. F. Livesey (Preston), G. V. C. Last (Liverpool), H. Kemp (Manchester), J. W. Gill (Salford), R. T. Forbes (Stockport), J. S. Hill (Warrington), and J. Phillips (Wigan). The Lancashire County Pharmaceutical Association was represented by Messrs. A. Peake (Earlstown), S. Jepson (Darwen), and W. I. Scholes (Eccles). Each delegate was supplied with a table of statistics which we have adapted as follows:

The Chairman said he believed that the nationalisation of the Drug Fund, instead of localisation, would afford a solution of the difficulty.

Mr. H. Kemp, pharmacist, agreed that this idea was worthy of consideration.

Mr. Walter Davies (Manchester) said that the enforcement of Regulation 46 seemed to be the only thing to do at the moment. The Committees could not go to the Government until they had used all the machinery provided for administration of the Act.

Mr. Brockbank (Bolton) asserted that putting this regulation into operation involved the Insurance Committees in a most unpleasant duty. He suggested that the surpluses in some districts—he understood that there were many in the South—should be used to meet the deficits in other areas.

Mr. J. W. Gill, Ph.C., said that Regulation 46 had been put into operation in Salford. It was found that

	Insured Persons.	Drug and Suspense Funds.		Chemists' Accounts.		Prescriptions.				Estimated Deficit.
		Provisional.	Estimated.	Claimed.	Paid.	Total.	Average Cost.	Av. per Insured Person.	Cost per Insured Person.	
Barrow-in-Furness ...	24,500	2,297 <i>l.</i>	2,450 <i>l.</i>	2,050 <i>l.</i>	80%	62,447	7 <i>3</i> / _d	2.5	1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>1</i> / _d	—
Blackburn ...	63,798	5,720 <i>l.</i>	5,862 <i>l.</i>	7,198 <i>l.</i>	75%	206,056	8 <i>1</i> / _d	3.22	2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d</i>	20%
Blackpool ...	16,000	1,432 <i>l.</i>	1,500 <i>l.</i>	1,250 <i>l.</i>	95%	41,000	7 <i>1</i> / _d	2.5	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>1</i> / _d	—
Bolton ...	74,459	6,440 <i>l.</i>	7,200 <i>l.</i>	8,950 <i>l.</i>	76%	275,000	7 <i>3</i> / _d	3.7	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>1</i> / _d	24%
Bootle ...	25,100	2,160 <i>l.</i>	2,375 <i>l.</i>	1,848 <i>l.</i>	95%	50,799	8 <i>7</i> / _d	2	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d</i>	—
Burnley ...	53,200	4,735 <i>l.</i>	5,000 <i>l.</i>	6,400 <i>l.</i>	72%	170,000	9 <i>15</i> / _d	3.19	2 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>1</i> / _d	20%
Bury ...	27,411	2,462 <i>l.</i>	2,596 <i>l.</i>	2,636 <i>l.</i>	81%	70,500	8 <i>1</i> / _d	2.57	1 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d</i>	1.14%
Lancashire ...	676,229	—	66,255 <i>l.</i>	54,615 <i>l.</i>	100%	1,853,000	7 <i>1</i> / _d	2.7	—	—
Liverpool ...	247,118	23,231 <i>l.</i>	—	22,000 <i>l.</i>	95%	634,000	8 <i>34</i> / ₅ <i>d</i>	2.56	1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>37</i> / _d	—
Manchester ...	262,700	25,000 <i>l.</i>	26,270 <i>l.</i>	42,270 <i>l.</i>	60%	1,281,771	7 <i>1</i> / _d	4.88	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>55</i> / _d	—
Oldham ...	65,000	6,237 17 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d</i>	—	7,149 19 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d</i>	75%	226,733	7 <i>1</i> / _d	4	—	10%
Preston ...	49,586	4,496 15 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d</i>	—	6,504 <i>l.</i>	75%	165,892	9 <i>4</i> / _d	3.48	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d</i>	25%
Rochdale ...	41,767	3,833 10 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d</i>	4,012 18 <i>s.</i>	4,101 4 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d</i>	92.48%	118,522	8 <i>3</i> / _d	3	2 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>1</i> / _d	25%
St. Helens ...	33,500	3,162 <i>l.</i>	—	2,263 <i>l.</i>	85%	68,621	8 <i>d</i>	2	1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>1</i> / _d	—
Salford ...	90,843	8,262 13 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d</i>	8,700 <i>l.</i>	12,063 13 <i>s.</i>	66.66%	405,724	7 <i>1</i> / _d	4.4	2 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>1</i> / _d	28%
Southport ...	19,755	1,872 <i>l.</i>	1,975 <i>l.</i>	1,520 <i>l.</i>	100%	40,571	8 <i>12</i> / _d	2.054	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>1</i> / _d	—
Stockport ...	43,770	4,000 <i>l.</i>	4,215 3 <i>s.</i>	5,757 1 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d</i>	70%	163,757	8 <i>1</i> / _d	3.75	2 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>1</i> / _d	25%
Warrington ...	26,340	2,189 <i>l.</i>	—	2,108 <i>l.</i>	90%	65,720	7 <i>1</i> / _d	2.45	1 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d</i>	—
Wigan ...	34,000	3,116 <i>l.</i>	3,282 <i>l.</i>	3,482 <i>l.</i>	60%	111,000	7 <i>1</i> / _d	3.3	2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>1</i> / _d	100%

The meeting was private, but a Press report was furnished afterwards. Attention was especially called to the differences between the returns from Manchester and Liverpool—cities with approximately the same populations. Chemists' accounts for the past year amounted to 22,000*l.* in Liverpool and 42,000*l.* in Manchester. Liverpool doctors gave 634,000 prescriptions, but Manchester medical men gave 1,281,771, the average per insured person being 2.56 in Liverpool and 4.88 in Manchester; and the cost per insured person for drugs 1*s.* 9*1*/_d in Liverpool, against 3*s.* 2*55*/_d in Manchester. The average number of prescriptions per person was lowest in Bolton and St. Helens (2), and highest in Manchester (4.88), Salford (4.4), Stockport (3.75), and Blackpool (3.7).

The meeting decided against Town Councils being asked to make up deficiencies in the Drug Fund, the feeling being that the work of the Insurance Act ought to be self-contained.

In answer to the question whether the Insurance Commissioners had shown any disposition to grant relief, the Bolton and Stockport representatives stated that their Committees had had interviews with the Commissioners, who had refused to grant any relief in regard to over-spent money.

In the discussion on the reasons for the deficits, the Chairman said that no doubt insured women are a heavy drain on the Drug Fund. In Blackburn about half the insured persons were women, and the Friendly Societies in some cases found that women's sickness was twice as heavy as that of men. In reply to suggestions that the provision of appliances, trusses, and proprietary medicines might be responsible for the deficits in some areas, several delegates said that these are not being supplied at all in their areas.

The average cost per patient was 1*s.* 4*1*/_d, and that about 25 per cent. of the medical men had done all the excessive prescribing. If those medical men were surcharged it would bring in 1,100*l.* They had made a claim to the Panel Committee, who replied that they must make specific charges. They could understand that was impossible, and they were now awaiting developments. He felt there should be some difference in the allowances for working-class areas and healthy urban districts.

Alderman Percy Knott, chemist and druggist, expressed the opinion that the drain on the Drug Fund would not diminish as had been predicted. At Bolton the cost for February this year compared with December of last year—the heaviest month—showed a considerable increase. Mr. Voden said the experience of Stockport was similar.

On a motion for a request to be made for the centralisation of the Drug Fund, Mr. Walter Davies, Chairman of the Manchester Insurance Committee, said he did not see that centralisation of the Fund would remedy the difficulty. Immediately, the South found that their prescriptions were lower than those of the North they would increase them, and then they would have the financial difficulty all over the country instead of in a restricted area. After carrying out Regulation 46 they would be able to call the Committees together again and invite all the members of Parliament for Lancashire to meet them and discuss the position.—Dr. Taylor agreed with Mr. Davies' contentions. He also pointed out that the Drug Fund for last year would not be centralised, and it was the deficits for last year they were considering. They must urge all the Committees in Lancashire to see that Regulation 46 was put into force at once. Although obnoxious, it was part of the Act, and the decent, respectable men in the medical profession would welcome the investigation. The

over-prescribing was coming from about 20 per cent. of the doctors, who should be punished, not only by Regulation 46, but by other measures. The reputation of the medical profession was suffering seriously through the few who were trying to break down the Act.

The motion for centralisation was withdrawn, and the following resolution carried unanimously:

"That it be recommended to all Insurance Committees represented who have deficits of the Drug Fund to put in force Regulation 46 of the Medical Benefit Regulations, and notify the Blackburn Insurance Committee when this has been completed; and that meanwhile this Conference be adjourned."

The delegates then took tea with the Blackburn Insurance Committee at the White Bull Hotel. A correspondent who was present states that expression of opinion and experience was freely interchanged by the delegates.

Afterthoughts on Reorganisation.

By R. Cecil Owen, B.Sc.

III.—Remedies.

IN the first place, future conferences should be so organised as to isolate business connected with the Insurance Act; and, moreover, such business should be undertaken by and on behalf of panel chemists only. There must be no meddling with "panel" matters on the part of non-panel chemists. But how to secure this result? Let us see. Where only one delegate is to be sent to the conference by some given area that delegate must be (a) a panel chemist, (b) a member of the statutory Pharmaceutical Committee, and (c) a member of the local Association (or General Purposes Committee) all in one. In this way he will be able to sit as a special representative for Insurance purposes, and for other purposes also. Before we see what ought to occur when two or more representatives are sent up by one area, let us inquire what may be done with a view to isolating Insurance business. This may be done simply, by allowing the latter to be cleared up at the beginning, only those delegates taking part whose special mission is the Act and its applications. Afterwards, general business may be set going again with the appropriate set of delegates. When an area has the right to two delegates, one might be specially ticketed as the mouthpiece of the area's Insurance interests, and his colleague as the spokesman on all other business. There should be no difficulty over the coming of three delegates from a given area; one and two would represent respectively one or other of the two classes of business, according as one or the other predominates in the district. Thus, where nearly all the chemists of the place are on the "panel," two delegates would speak for Insurance business, and only one for general interests; where only a few chemists work the Act, the position would be reversed, and so on for four delegates. The division of labour involved in this plan would in itself make for smoothness and efficiency. *In this way, too, would panel chemists secure complete autonomy.*

Now for something less parochial. A speaker at the Holborn Restaurant meeting (I have alluded to him already) in a burst of prophetic eloquence said he "saw a brilliant future for that gathering." I will venture to tell him under what precise conditions that vision will prove, not a mirage, but a genuine prophecy: ONLY IF THE CONFERENCE IS TRANSMUTED INTO A TRADES-UNION. Let not the apostle of ideal pharmacy (who has my entire sympathy) shrink from the phrase "trades-union," or imagine I mean to place the pharmacist on a level with the bricklayer or the engine-cleaner. Yes; on second thoughts, I do, but only in the sense in which the doctor and lawyer are at one with the so-called "workers." Indeed, the phrase is here used in its widest sense, to cover not only trades-unions proper but such organisations as the Bar, and the College of Surgeons, and—our Conference?

Having got thus far, one finds oneself confronted with

a question which the present writer would like, above all others, to see thrashed out to its ultimate rags and tatters. In plain English it is this: Has the Pharmaceutical Society been to pharmacy a trades-union? And arising out of that, this: Does the Pharmaceutical Society represent general pharmaceutical opinion? I speak only for myself when I answer both questions emphatically in the negative. This article is called Remedies, and I must justify my title by prescribing that pharmacists see to it that both questions are in the future answered in the affirmative, *or else that an entirely new body be voluntarily set up which will have for its rationale the provision of a trades-union, and which will furnish in a very real sense the representation of pharmaceutical opinion.* All this is "more easily said than done," no doubt, but so is everything else worth the doing. To justify the above negative answers I need do no more than refer the reader again to the first article in this series on companies, and I need only say that a society which stood solely for the good of pharmacy would have had no temporising with limited companies—would have fought them, on the other hand, "in the last ditch." Admit the legitimacy of the company, and pharmacy is in the long run reduced to the position of servitude to capital. Our hope lies in emphasising our professional element—pharmacy proper—and in forbidding capital to meddle in *that*. But how can we do these things when our official organisation takes the companies to its bosom and bids the private pharmacist be cousinly, not to say fraternal? It is not yet, however, too late. There is one more opportunity. Let this matter be taken up at subsequent conferences; let pharmacists hold together in demonstrating their hostility to the companies; let them not be too easily led by their leaders, and the battle may yet be won!

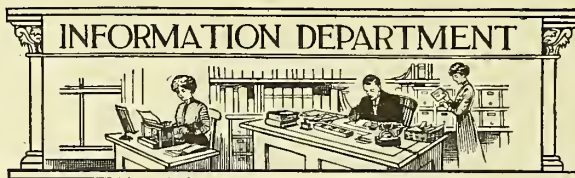
I might point also to the Drug Tariff, and I should like to emphasise the following point. An organisation which acted as a true representative of our craft would never have drawn up a Tariff priced so low as to get immediate acceptance at the hands of those who pay us. Compare the experience in this respect of pharmacists with that of doctors. In the latter case a bold and hostile front was shown to the other party of the bargain, certain demands were made, and an admirable and splendid fighting spirit was shown. Of course, the doctors' original demands were not met; nobody could have been so simple as to suppose they would be; but the audacity of their terms and the energy of their attack accomplished higher emoluments than would have been conceded to tameness and docility.

In a previous paper I endeavoured to show that pharmacists' remunerations are economically limited both in an up and in a down direction. But who shall say that the upward limit has been reached in the official Tariff? This is, indeed, not so, for in so many cases it has been already exceeded. Pharmacists want, and rightly, to be paid a maximum, and this can only be secured when our organisation (the Society or the conference, or, failing that, an entirely new root-and-branch trades-union) fights and fights and fights again for such rates of pay as approximate to the old charges for private dispensing. Let there be bargaining, negotiating, fighting (taking a leaf from the doctors' book), and as a last compromise we shall get the true economic value for our services. . . . There is apathy among chemists over the Society, over organisation of whatever sort, and rightly, for so far it has failed to justify its existence and its cost.

MICROLOGY.—The "Journal of Micrology and Natural History Mirror" is the title of a new monthly journal for microscopy. No. 1, for January 1914, consists of eighteen pages (8½ by 5½) in tinted-paper cover. The object of the journal is "to foster the study of natural history, with microscope and camera as principal adjuncts." Also to make its pages bright and educational, "avoiding the 'fine writing' on trivialities." Some nineteen items are listed in the contents, including: A simple camera for photomicrography; formation of crystals in old slide; determination of the magnification of photomicrographs; sealing glycerin mounts; "test objects" and testing objects. The price is 4d. monthly, or 3s. 6d. yearly by post.

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OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

Old Quarrels

are best forgotten, except as warnings of the danger of future misunderstandings, and I, like yourself, have no wish to revive memories of the struggle between the two Societies, of which at the time I was a somewhat indifferent spectator. History, however, is apt to repeat itself, and there are certain aspects of the present situation which cannot but recall these long-past squabbles. Now, as then, the Society aims at dominating the whole trade—so far, that is, as our dealings with Government are concerned—and we do well to remind its leaders of the mistakes by which in times past it alienated the great majority of those who should have been among its members. There were, of course, mistakes on both sides, and it is only in accordance with human nature that "Bloomsbury historiographers" should have emphasised their opponents' and minimised their own. They do this with regard both to the Juries Act and the Pharmacy Act, but their unfairness may be seen even in semi-official "Bell and Redwood." With regard to the

"Mere Poison Bill"

(the phrase was Mr. Sandford's), it is perfectly clear that no Bill had any chance at all in the House of Commons that did not deal directly with the question of the indiscriminate sale of poisons; and the superior astuteness of the leaders of the United Society over their rivals is seen in the fact that they did tackle this question and the others did not. It must be remembered that several Poison Bills had been introduced very shortly before; the "psychological moment" was, in fact, approaching, and had the Pharmaceutical Society been willing at that time to co-operate with the United Society the probability is that we should have had a better Act than we actually got, and that, too, at an earlier date. But that precious title "Pharmaceutical Chemist" barred the way to united action.

The Banning of Proprieties

is by no means the sole work of pharmacists, and I should be sorry if anyone ran away with the impression that we are chiefly to blame. With much that "M. P. S." says I am in entire agreement. No later than last week a panel prescription was handed to me for 500 thyroid tablets of a special brand, and the remarks I passed with regard to it were by no means complimentary to the prescriber. My concern, however, was not so much that a special make was specified, since I would in any case have dispensed that make of tablets, but that such a huge quantity should have been prescribed. On every ground this kind of prescribing should be discouraged. Many such anomalous prescriptions are being presented, and until doctors are shown the folly of giving three months' treatment on one prescription we shall continue to get them; but there is something that I specially complain of, which is more harmful than even that—namely, the regulations actually passed by some Insurance Committees which authorise the substitution of a non-proprietary article for a proprietary one, although the scale upon which the non-proprietary one is priced brings the charge to a higher sum than that for the proprietary! It is this sort of thing that I particularly condemn.

Compulsory Practical Training

of apprentices is a good idea, and if the Cambridge pharmacists can induce the Council to take the matter up it might do a good deal to

relieve what will become a more acute problem the longer it is left unsolved. I am doubtful if the new Bill that is before the House of Commons will help matters much, but I suppose we are pledged to do something to legalise the position of a large number of more or less incompetent men and women, and we may have to go through with it. As to relieving the practically trained apprentice of part of the Minor examination I have no doubt that the Council would agree to this, provided they are allowed to get their pound of flesh in the shape of fees, and I daresay many young men would pay up and smile if they could thereby be exempted from part of what is a very trying ordeal. I am glad to find still a few local Associations which have something else than the perennial "Act" to talk about; it would be better for pharmacy if the example of Cambridge could be followed all over the country, for nothing is more important to us at present than the training of the pharmacist of the future.

Pepper

has a peculiar historical interest for chemists and druggists, for the word pepperer indicates the hole of the pit whence we were digged. For me it has an added interest from the fact that some part of the first year of my apprenticeship was spent in grinding it in a cellar under the shop—an occupation I recall without enthusiasm, though it enabled us to ensure the genuineness of the article we sold. Anciently pepper was of enormous commercial importance, being the chief of the spices. It was pepper that lured Vasco da Gama round the Cape of Good Hope; for the trade in pepper Venice fought most strenuously in the later Middle Ages; pepper rents at the time when it was worth in England about 16s. per lb. (present value) and a few pounds were thought a princely present, were very different from the later peppercorn rent. Pepper had also a considerable place in medicine down to the end of the eighteenth century. Yet little was certainly known of its source. Dodoens and his translator, Lyte, can only repeat what "the Auncientes" say about it; they took white pepper for the unripe berries, black for the ripe ones of the same tree—an opinion shared by many at a much later date.

Clusius and Gerard,

who follows him, describe the tree from some twigs brought over by the Dutch, but they think that the white and the black are produced by different trees. Pomet is equally in the dark, and though Lemery suspects the truth he thinks it best to suspend judgment. Benjamin de Tudela's account of pepper in 1166 is not so correct as one would expect from the reference in "Pharmacographia"; he says it is a little tree, that the berries are originally white, but are blackened by being immersed in hot water and then dried in the sun. The earliest reliable description of the tree that I have seen is Pigafetti's, in 1519, but he says only that its leaves resemble those of the mulberry and that it climbs like ivy. But of all seventeenth-century voyagers known to me Beaulieu (1619) gives the best account of the whole subject. It is much too long to quote, but the substance of one curious paragraph must be given. He says that some of the berries neither redden nor blacken, as do the rest, and the native growers, finding these white ones preferred, "have found out a way of whitening the black ones, by taking them while they are yet red and washing off the red skin with water and sand, so that nothing remains but the heart of the pepper, which of itself is white." From which it would appear that white pepper is really the adulterated article. Lemery had seen a similar account, and was half inclined to accept it.

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LIQUORS

Editorial Articles.

February Overseas Trade.

THE Board of Trade Returns for February again show a decline in imports, but exports still continue to advance. The imports for the month amounted in value to 62,050,744l., compared with 63,787,150l. in February 1913, a decrease of 2.7 per cent. The exports for the month were valued at 41,261,797l., against 40,172,743l., an increase of 2.5 per cent. The decline in the value of last month's imports is chiefly accounted for by lower totals in raw materials and articles mainly manufactured, the amount under this heading being 2,633,784l. less than in February 1913. The following are among the decreases: Iron ore 180,000l., other ores 190,000l., timber 236,000l., wool 1,667,000l., hides and skins 253,000l. On the other hand, raw-cotton imports rose by 843,000l., and oil-seeds, gums, etc., by 255,000l. Among articles wholly or mainly manufactured there was an increase of 700,900l., including one of 386,278l. in metals and manufactures other than iron and steel, and another of 138,000l. in silk. Chemicals and the like were up by 79,259l., the total imports being 1,030,923l. In this section the increases in value amounted to 156,146l. and the decreases to 76,887l. Among the increases were: Calcium carbide, 34,840 cwt.; soda compounds, 14,180 cwt.; bleaching-materials, 3,946 cwt.; cream of tartar, 1,201 cwt.; glycerin, 3,541 cwt.; painters'

colours and pigments, 10,095 cwt.; and myrobalans, 12,299 cwt. The decreases included 307,900 oz. (10,913/.) of quinine (the month's imports were 210,704 oz. only), 272 cwt. tartaric acid, 5,794 cwt. saltpetre, 49,085 cwt. brimstone, 32,129 cwt. boron compounds, 8,028 cwt. tanning-bark, and 9,703 cwt. sumach.

On the export side the gain of 1,089,054/ was made up of food, drink, and tobacco 245,776/ more, raw materials 451,253/ more, and manufactured goods 305,981/ more. In the last section the various branches of export trade were unequally affected in February. The exports of cotton and woollen goods, machinery, silk goods, apparel, and leather goods rose, while cutlery, hardware, electrical goods, new ships, earthenware, glass, iron and steel, paper, and chemicals fell, the last group by 57,710/ to a total of 1,745,967/. The figures for February 1913 were 1,846,517/., but January and February of that year showed 3,719,279/ of chemical exports only, compared with 3,767,959/ this year, which is better. The shrinkage last month was fairly general in the heavy-chemical industry, but the section comprising drugs and medicinal preparations continues to display great buoyancy, the exports being valued at 183,483/., or 6,349/ more than in February 1913; the two months' trade in pharmaceuticals totals 408,863/., compared with 391,036/ in 1913 and 374,681/ in 1912. There is nothing more gratifying in the chemical industry than the steady progress that the pharmaceutical part of it is making in the world's markets. Business in this department at home is exceptionally brisk, but, thanks largely to merchant shippers, business is also extending abroad, and this in face of the strenuous competition of other countries. As to heavy chemicals, bleaching-powder dropped by 18,520 cwt., largely owing to decreased American purchases; and declines occurred in copper sulphate, dye-stuffs, painters' colours and materials, sulphuric acid, and miscellaneous chemicals. Coal-products, not dyes, were 24,000/ better, and distilled glycerin was up by 6,000 cwt. Soda compounds do not yet appear to have been affected by the restricted business, being 11,300 cwt. more on a total of 480,739 cwt., but the values show a slight decline. The greatest activity was in caustic soda, shipments amounting to 118,570 cwt., against 113,412 cwt. in February 1913; but small increases are recorded in soda-ash, bicarbonate, saltcake, and "other sorts." Declines are registered in sodium chromate and bichromate and soda crystals. The quicksilver exports decreased from 184,125 lb. (2,455 bottles) in February 1913 to 171,375 lb. (2,285 bottles). The imports of the metal, on the other hand, increased from 794,350 lb. (10,591 bottles) in February 1913 to 795,085 lb. (10,602 bottles) last month. The imports for the two months point to an accumulation of stocks here, and that, together with exports of about half only—viz., 3,403 bottles, as against 6,078 bottles—gives a downward tendency to the market.

The chief reflection on the February Returns is that the value of exports of British goods is greater than ever before for this period of the year—a remarkable fact in view of the political situation. Further, that the threatened reverse of the prosperity which has prevailed during the past five years has not yet come.

Rivals in Export Trade.

In a recent speech the German Ambassador to the Court of St. James dwelt upon the vast commercial interests which Germany and Great Britain have in common, and from a purely business point of view it is eminently satisfactory that amicable relations should exist; but the British manufacturer and exporter will have read in

this morning paper some allusions to an organised movement inaugurated in Germany with the sole object of furthering German business interests abroad, and working energetically to get into fresh markets for German products, "by combating the systematic campaign directed against Germany by ridiculing or belittling the country." This is no mere academic or idealistic utterance, but an actuality. Our competitors in the world's markets know British weaknesses, and while they may envy the individual freedom that the British manufacturer enjoys, they know that he is prone to overlook the fact that in the struggle for the world's market his duty to the nation is to fight competition from outside in association with his fellow manufacturers and merchants, for to stand alone is to court failure. The Germans have been quick to recognise this as well as the futility of cutting each other's throat, and are willing to concede that there is room for all—of their own country. They share their British cousins' abhorrence of trusts, but they are alive to the immense national advantages to be derived from working together to a certain extent. The new movement to which we allude will be a systematic co-ordination of all the available material in order to further German interests. Likely customers abroad, whole nations, will be "enlightened" as to the real position of Germany in order to confute the "slanders" spread about her by other interested parties. The information which trickles in through a thousand channels will be systematised and assimilated in order to be turned to the best account. Who are the competitors in each branch of trade, the advantages they offer, their strong and weak points, and a host of minor, yet vital, details will be elaborated to provide the lever for active competition. The Englishman is apt to pooh-pooh the idea: he does not know the tenacious character of the Teuton out to capture the world's trade; yet the Englishman has many examples of what Germany's determination has achieved—for instance, in chemistry. The German is imbued with the responsibility of building up his nation's welfare, and the world's markets are a matter of prime importance to him. Germany now has no emigration to speak of; her increasing population must find work within the country; and the enormous strides that industry and commerce have made of recent years have led to annual enlargements of plant in almost every important manufactory. To keep these going, to earn a return on the enormous capital sunk in plant, the works must be provided with orders, hence the impellant necessity of finding fresh markets for German products. Whenever business is brisk the works are enlarged to cope with the expanding output, so that the loss of some markets would mean a catastrophe, and these combined, calculating, and determined efforts to secure fresh outlets for German activities avert a national disaster, the result being that prosperity grows by leaps and bounds. The Government assists by every means in its power, yet the single unit would be at a loss to explain how and why it assists in the whole scheme. Unconsciously the whole is permeated with the spirit of pushing German manufactures, and this fact, a result of well-directed national training, first in the schools, then in the army, and in later life in the numerous social corporations, explains the smooth working of many intricate arrangements designed to promote commerce.

The British manufacturer has been preached at so much that he must feel tired, and everlasting comparisons with Germany have become odious. Still, apart from any national considerations, for purely egoistic reasons let him take stock. Is he getting his full share of foreign orders?

Why and to whom did he lose those contracts? He knows his goods are all right; then why is the preference given to a foreign firm? The answer in many cases is that he is not aggressive enough, or will not go out of his way to get orders, or will not study the wants of his prospective customers; will not humour them, nor facilitate business relations, nor learn the why and wherefore by comparing his goods with those of his foreign rivals. These and other reasons are advanced by buyers and rivals as to why the latter make headway. We do not believe all of them, but it is good business to know the weak spots in our own equipment as well as the strong points in our rivals'. Perhaps there is nothing so characteristic of British industry as the custom that prevails of not accepting orders beyond a concern's productive capacity. We need not discuss the economics of the custom. In contrast with it we have the American and German methods. In such circumstances either of these rival manufacturers provisionally enlarges his plant if necessary, engages more hands, introduces night shifts—anything not to lose the order—and possibly home orders may have to wait. There is a tale told of an enterprising American who founded a big business, and in the early days of it his helpers had to look keenly after his "mail," for the only thought in his mind when he opened envelopes was to find orders, which he picked up and ignored the cheques and other secondary details of that nature. We do not mention this as an example to follow; it would be futile to a body of manufacturers and merchants who have been taught by generations of experience that the cheques are the climax of business. Nevertheless the details, the foresight, the knowledge that lead up to orders are essentials which are not peculiarly British; in fact, it is just there that our competitors have started to get ahead of us from whom they learnt, and it should be made certain that we do not leave off there.

Chemists' Insurance Accounts.

WE, as a journal representative of chemists and druggists in Great Britain, welcome the debate which took place in the House of Commons on Thursday of last week in regard to the manner in which panel chemists in certain parts of England are being treated by Insurance Committees who find that their Drug Funds are inadequate to pay the accounts submitted by chemists. We do not think that any pharmacist can fail to recognise that it is of service to them as a body that their grievances should be brought direct before Parliament. The House of Commons gives an attentive ear to maladministration, and there is little question that the shortage in a few Drug Funds is directly due to maladministration, not on the part of Insurance Committees and their officials, but of panel doctors. It is well recognised that the administration and carrying out of so gigantic a measure as the National Insurance Act cannot possibly be perfected in one year, or two. The experience of the first year has revealed numerous imperfections, not the least in the Medical Benefit administration being that cantankerous panel doctors can make matters very warm for chemists by so adapting their treatment that panel chemists can actually be deprived of their due reward. Mr. Asquith indicated a fortnight ago that discounting is in accordance with the terms of the contract—one of those blunt and cheerless truths which he so frequently expressed when he was at the Bar, but which are not politic when uttered by a responsible Minister. It is cold consolation to panel chemists who learn locally that they are

not to be paid in full to hear, on appeal to the head of the Government for redress, that "the amount of remuneration payable . . . is governed by contract, into which they entered . . . and they received the whole sum due to them under those contracts." Although the Manchester state of affairs is not at all general, Mr. Asquith's reply has been a stimulus to the debate of March 5, which we report fully. Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson's speech was good, but so far as it was intended to be an exposition of pharmaceutical service in its general application, we dissent from it, for there are many centres in which the Drug Fund has been more than sufficient to meet all the claims upon it. This is notably the case in Scotland, as to which we publish an official statement (see p. 121), but apart from that there are districts there in which chemists' accounts have been paid in full and will be supplemented by further payments up to 1s. 5d. per insured person in the district. The cases at the other extreme which have been made patent in Lancashire, only serve to emphasise the necessity for careful Government inquiry in regard to conditions there, which are so abnormal as to threaten to rob local panel chemists of a large part of the money due to them for goods supplied and service given. Obviously the deficiency in the Drug Fund cannot be due to the prices charged in the Drug Tariff being excessive, but to the demands upon the pharmaceutical service being abnormally large there, as they also are in some industrial centres elsewhere. Probably the facts bearing upon this matter will be brought out by the Committee on Excessive Sickness which has been taking evidence during the past five months, and whose labours are now drawing to a close. We observe that the Chancellor of the Exchequer said last week that the Pharmaceutical Society is inquiring into the Manchester trouble; by this he meant, no doubt, that the Manchester Pharmaceutical Committee is looking into it, which is actually the case. It is to be expected that last week's debate and repeated inquiries in the House of Commons will keep the matter from passing into oblivion without settlement *within the provisions of the Act*, but it seems desirable to mention that the agitation regarding a State Medical Service is gathering strength. A strong argument for such service would be incomplete or unsatisfactory and grudging pharmaceutical service. Under present conditions, the pharmaceutical barque must be steered skilfully between the Scylla of discounting and the Charybdis of State Medical Service, and we must endeavour to avoid supplying the advocates of the latter with powder and shot to destroy the present arrangements. Similarly, it is to the interests of panel chemists who recognise the benefits and possibilities of the National Insurance Act to improve it rather than to assist in its destruction.

Co-ops. and the P.A.T.A.

THE Co-operative Societies' leaders are making a fuss at present in regard to the difficulty that some of the Societies have in getting goods on the P.A.T.A. protected list. The fact of the matter is that the P.A.T.A. is too strong for them. Sensible Societies with drug-departments do not worry themselves about the matter; they accord with the P.A.T.A. terms, get the goods, and sell them to the members on the P.A.T.A. conditions. The members are the better for that, the finances of the Societies benefit, and the P.A.T.A. and co-operative principles are maintained. The little Societies, who have no drug-departments supervised by qualified chemists, and the wholesale one which depends on its own manufactures and whose substitutes are not so acceptable as the P.A.T.A. originals,

are the "kickers." Their frothy indignation is understandable; but we see no reason why the P.A.T.A. principles should be subverted for them, and their wild talk about "trusts" and all that sort of thing which is intended to curry favour with the Labour Party in the House of Commons will delude none but themselves. So long as Mr. Glyn-Jones is at St. Stephen's difficulty will be found in proving that the P.A.T.A. is a Trust, but there is a greater chance that the co-operative method of trading may be referred to a Select Committee, with the result that the methods of retail trading pursued under the co-operative guise may be shown to be subversive of the best interests of the working classes.

Chaulmoogra Oil.

"The Lancet," March 7, records further trials of Chaulmoogra oil in leprosy with beneficial effect, and simultaneously prints a letter from Dr. S. E. Francis, Chief Medical Officer of the Assam-Bengal Railway, regarding the recent scarcity of the oil and consequent substitutes. Dr. Francis refers specially to the oil of *Hydnocarpus Wightiana*. In several of our issues in 1912—e.g., October 12, p. 63—attention was called to this fact, and a warning given, but we may quote from Dr. Francis's letter:

Nearly all the so-called "Chaulmoogra oil" upon the European market is spurious or adulterated. The true Chaulmoogra oil is expressed from the seeds of *Taraktogenos Kurzii*. In 1912 the crop of *Taraktogenos Kurzii* seeds failed almost completely. Some firms of chemists, being unable to forgo the temptation of high profits, began in 1913 to ship the oil obtained from seeds of *Hydnocarpus Wightiana* as "pure Chaulmoogra oil." Nearly all the large European druggists were deceived; there is practically no genuine Chaulmoogra oil at present on the European market, nor has there been for the past eighteen months. Very large quantities of spurious oil have been imported and retailed, and many leading firms have been victimised. The substitute, *Hydnocarpus Wightiana*, is similar in composition and appearance. It, however, has little therapeutical value in leprosy, and its cost in India is about one-third that of the true oil (*Taraktogenos Kurzii*). . . . One Indian firm, while admitting that their oil is probably from the *Hydnocarpus*, announce their intention of continuing to sell it as "guaranteed pure."

These observations confirm what has been said in the *C. & D.*, except that our records show that the sophistication became most pronounced a year earlier than Dr. Francis says. This note will suffice to warn buyers once more. Through Dr. Power's researches false oils are easily distinguishable from the true, and the tests should be known to wholesale buyers at least.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Authenticated information for this section will be received by the Editor, and published, if not in the nature of advertisement.

BOOTS, LTD., are opening new premises in King Street, Huddersfield.

MR. W. J. SHEPPERD, chemist and druggist, Barnstaple, is transferring his pharmacy from No. 65 to No. 94 Boutport Street.

MR. A. W. WESTON has purchased from Mr. Jas. Hewlett the whole of his interests in the chemist's business at 8 Sandringham Parade, Ealing, W., as from January 31.

MR. W. FROST WOOD, chemist and optician, 132 Dame Agnes Street, Nottingham, is removing to more commodious premises at the corner of Dame Agnes Street and Trivett Street.

MR. GEORGE BROWN, East and South Coast representative and licensed valuer for Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., has removed to 14 Bingham Road, Addiscombe Park, Croydon.

THE business carried on at Commercial Street, Maesteg, for the past forty-two years by Mr. Rhys D. Morgan has been disposed of to Morgan & Co., Ltd. (see p. 110). Mr. R. D. Morgan retires, and the business will be conducted under the management of Mr. F. L. James, chemist and druggist.

MEDICAL MEMORANDA.

Treatment by Novocaine.

WE mentioned last week that a correspondent of "The Times" had called attention to the dangers of novocaine. There was a quick reply to this by the Saccharin Corporation, Ltd., who are the sole agents for the sale of novocaine in this country, Mr. Gerald F. Gates, the manager, stating that the directors regard the anonymous letters as "a serious attack on the use of novocaine which they intend to investigate most thoroughly," and for this purpose asked the correspondents to communicate direct with him. Mr. Gates added that before the preparation was introduced to the medical and dental professions members of both professions made the most searching investigations and recommended it as an ideal local anæsthetic free from any injurious effects whatever, and particularly so in comparison with cocaine. Complaints made by the anonymous correspondents are the first which have ever been brought to the notice of the company.

Petrol in Therapeutics.

STEPHENS, in the "Dublin Journal of Medical Science," enumerates some uses of petrol in therapeutics. It is useful as a scalp-cleanser, especially when the dandruff is excessive; in alopecia areata; in cases of pediculi capitis; for wounds of the scalp, enabling the surgeon to remove all surgical "dirt" in an easy and thorough manner, and oftentimes without having to shave the scalp; in pustular eruptions of the beard, especially in cases in which the "rash" can be traced to such a cause as discharge from the external meatus. It is also useful in cases of barber's rash or in scabies, in cases of cracked nipples, and for soft corns. Burns of all kinds, and especially those produced by the spluttering of hot metal at steel, copper, or spelter works, are greatly benefited by the early application of petrol. The inflammable nature of petrol must be borne in mind.

Mercuric Iodide Disinfectant.

DR. DOUGLAS MACFARLAN, Philadelphia, writes enthusiastically in the "Journal of the American Medical Association" regarding the use of potassium mercuric iodide solution. The formula for a 1 per cent. solution of mercuric iodide in potassium iodide is as follows:

Mercuric iodide	...	...	...	1 gram
Potassium iodide	...	...	...	4 grams
Distilled water	...	...	...	100 c.c.

This solution keeps for months without change. Dr. Macfarlan states that the solution may be taken internally in doses of five drops without toxic effect, and that it has but slight irritant action. A dilution of 1:80,000 exhibits marked germicidal powers. There is, he adds, no limit to the use of potassium mercuric iodide as an antiseptic germicide.

Ringworm Treatment.

MR. C. HUGHES FOLEY, M.B., B.Ch., communicates to "The Lancet" the following method of treating ringworm, which in his hands leads to a rapid cure:

The part, being first washed with a strong solution of sodium bicarbonate, is next swabbed with a piece of lint moistened with spt. ætheris, to remove grease. It is next dried, painted with tinct. iodi, and an ethyl-chloride spray immediately applied. I find it best to work with a pair of ethyl-chloride tubes in each hand, as I thus cover a larger area in quicker time. The deeper the disease process, the longer the spray must be applied. I spray until the integument gets china-white, then I cease. It will be found that in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours the patch of ringworm has become quiescent. Next little tiny spots should be looked for and treated in a similar manner, when they also disappear in from a few days to a week. In ringworm of the scalp three or four applications of iodine and spray are required, but on the face or smooth surfaces one application suffices.

The patients upon whom the treatment succeeded so well were those who had been infected by handling cows and calves.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

Council-meeting.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, March 4, Mr. D. M. Watson (President) in the chair. The following were also present: Dr. J. A. Walsh, Messrs. Thomas Batt, Richard Blair, J. H. Bowden, John Burnett, J. E. Connor, J.P., Wm. J. Hardy, John Smith, and W. F. Wells.

THE REGISTRARS.

Messrs. J. C. Flood and T. M. Goldon submitted certificates from other bodies and were admitted to Preliminary registration.

Communications were received from the following notifying changes in their addresses:

James Allen, Ph.C., to 193 Harvard Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal.

A. Barr, Ph.C., to Corner of Commissioner and West Streets, Johannesburg.

James S. Collins, Ph.C., to The Square, Athenry, co. Galway.

P. B. Kelly, Ph.C., to Chez La Pharmacie Anglaise, 62 Champs Elysées, Paris.

John V. Kerr, Ph.C., to Kerr's Medical Hall, Ballymote, co. Sligo.

R. Mellon, Ph.C., to 62 Dame Street, Dublin.

Denis Slattery, Ph.C., to the Medical Hall, Castlepollard, co. Westmeath.

James McDowell, R.D., to 201 Newtownards Road, Belfast.

Mr. James Allen, Ph.C., wrote from Montreal: "I have met quite a few Irishmen here, members of the craft, who do old Ireland credit."

THANKS FOR DONATION.

On the motion of Mr. CONNOR, seconded by Mr. BOWDEN, a vote of thanks was passed for a donation from the Medical and Pharmacy Council of the Orange Free State of a copy of the Medical and Pharmacy Register.

THE MEMBERSHIP.

The following were elected to membership:

Dr. Edward F. Flood, Ph.C., 89 Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk.

Michael Leahy, Ph.C., Kilfinane, co. Limerick.

Henry F. Moore, Ph.C., 80 Seaclyde Road, Bangor, co. Down.

Thomas Sprott, Ph.C., c/o Messrs. W. A. Frizelle & Co., Londonderry.

Edward Tanner, Ph.C., c/o Messrs. Hamilton, Long & Co., Kingstown.

On the motion of Mr. SMITH, seconded by Dr. WALSH, I. J. Eppel, Ph.C., 17 Greenville Terrace, South Circular Road, Dublin, was nominated for membership.

ELECTION OF EXAMINER.

On the motion of Dr. WALSH, seconded by Mr. HARDY, Mr. R. S. Conyngham, M.P.S.I., M.A. Dublin, was appointed a Preliminary examiner, in the room of Mr. James Moles, B.L., whose full term of five years has expired.

REPORTS.

Reports were received from the Law Committee and the House Committee, and were adopted.

The Registrar submitted a report announcing the death of Mr. John Hely, M.P.S.I., Cappoquin, co. Waterford.

QUESTION OF RECOGNITION.

Arising out of a report from the Law Committee, the Registrar was directed to send the following letter to the Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, London:

"SIR.—In reply to your letter of the 26th ult., I am directed by the Council to thank you for the perusal of the Bill (returned herewith) to consolidate and amend the Acts respecting the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba.

I am to point out that under the existing Manitoban Act, entitled 'The Pharmaceutical Act,' R.S.M., c. 116, s. 1, and suggested in Clause 19 of the new Bill, permission is

given to the Pharmaceutical Council of Manitoba to recognise other certificates than their own; this, however, has never been done so far as our licentiates are concerned.

My Council suggests that the opportunity might now be taken of securing that, by suitable amendment of Clause 19, registration without further examination be assured to pharmaceutical licentiates of this Society.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

ARTHUR T. FERRALL, Registrar."

This was all the public business.

April Examinations.

THE latest dates for lodging applications for the April examinations are as follows: Thursday, March 19, for the Preliminary examination; Tuesday, March 24, for the Pharmaceutical Licence examination; Monday, March 30, for the Pharmaceutical Assistant examination; Tuesday, March 31, for the Registered Druggist examination. Applications should be lodged with Mr. Arthur T. Ferrall, the Registrar, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, by 11 A.M. on the respective dates.

COMING EVENTS.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Wednesday, March 18.

Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. E. H. Ross, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., on "House Flies and Disease."

Ealing Pharmacists' Association, Bellomo's Restaurant, 95 High Road, Chiswick, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. Hugo Wolff will give an address on "Current Topics."

London (S.W.) Pharmacists' Association, Stanley's Restaurant, Clapham Junction, at 2.45 P.M. Lecture by Mr. F. Curry on "Tuberculous from the Pharmacists' Point of View."

Western Pharmacists' Association, Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Lecture by Dr. S. H. Browning.

Bath Pharmaceutical Association, Fort's Restaurant, at 3 P.M. District meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society. At 7 P.M. annual dinner. Tickets for the dinner (5s. 6d. each) from Mr. R. Hemingway, Hon. Secretary, Royal United Hospital, Bath. Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff, Mr. W. J. Uglov Woolcock, and the Mayor of Bath are among those who have accepted invitations.

Liverpool Chemists' Association, Exchange Station Hotel, Tithebarn Street, at 7.30 P.M. Complimentary dinner to Mr. Edmund White, President of the Pharmaceutical Society. Tickets (5s. 6d. each) from Mr. Harold Lomax, 43 Edge Lane, Mr. W. Wellings, 56 Hanover Street, or Mr. J. H. Robinson, Exchange Station Buildings.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Grand Hotel, Birmingham, at 8 P.M. Short papers by members.

Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association, Victoria Station Hotel, at 8 P.M. Mr. A. E. Beilby, lantern lecture on "The Rhino and the Loire."

Thursday, March 19.

London (N.) Pharmacists' Association, St. Padarn's Hall, Gloucester Road, Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, at 3 P.M. Mr. A. Graysick, lantern lecture on "The Anatomy of the Eye."

London (S.E.) Pharmacists' Association, Till's Restaurant, High Street, Lewisham. Discussion on "Trade Subjects."

Chemists' Assistants' Association, Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row, London, W.C., at 9 P.M. Social evening.

The Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 P.M. The following papers will be communicated: "The Ignition of some Gaseous Mixtures by the Electric Discharge," by Messrs. H. F. Coward, C. Cooper, and J. Jacobs. "Deliquescence. Part I. The Deliquescence of Salts of Ammonium Bases," by Mr. C. J. Peddle. "Hydraxoximes of Methyl and Phenyl Glyoxals," by Mr. B. B. Day.

Friday, March 20.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 P.M. Lord Rayleigh on "Fluid Motions."

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—A whist-drive and dance will be held on March 31 at Burlington House, 183 Bath Street, Glasgow. Tickets (lady's 3s., gentleman's 5s. 6d.) from Mr. W. J. Moffat, 741 Pollokshaws Road, or any member of the Committee.

LOCAL LODGE OF PHARMACY.—A complimentary dinner will be given to Mr. Harold Miller (Cheltenham) on April 23 at the London Tavern, 53 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. Tickets may be had from Mr. G. W. Evans, Secretary, 239 Hammersmith Road, W.

THE COMPLIMENTARY DINNER to Mr. Harry Hickey will take place on March 27 at the Florence Restaurant, Rupert Street, London, W., at 7.30 P.M. Tickets (5s. each) can be obtained from Mr. L. Cooper, 14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

DUNDEE AND EAST OF SCOTLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—A copper and whist-drive are to be held on March 25 at Draxen & Jarvis' tea-rooms. Tickets (lady's 5s., gentleman's 6s.) from Mr. J. P. Ferrier, 2 Hilltown, Dundee.

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing news of trade interest. Please mark the items.

Brevities.

Mr. John Jones, chemist and druggist, has resigned his position of dispenser for the parish of Reading.

Mr. E. G. Price, pharmacist, Lewisham, has had his new James motor-cycle and side-car stolen from his coach-house.

The Wellingborough Guardians have decided not to adopt the suggestion of the Local Government Board to provide a store of drugs at the infirmary.

The chemist's shop and residence in High Street, Wrotham (Kent), in the occupation of Mr. E. A. Gribble, pharmacist, was offered for sale by auction on March 4, but was not sold, the property being withdrawn at 395l.

The following have applied to the Surrey County Council for licences to sell agricultural and horticultural poisons: Bowling & Co., ironmongers, 2 High Street, Sutton; Shoosmith & Lee, Ltd., ironmongers, Cobham; and Mr. W. Hopkins, of 41 Chobham Road, Woking.

The Rugby Guardians have been recommended by their medical officer to employ a local chemist for the dispensing of medicines required for the infirmary. The cost would not exceed that under the present system. The Board have deferred action, pending the consideration of the doctor's duties under the new Institution Order.

Mr. A. Nutter Smith, Ph.C., works-manager of Messrs. Ernest Jackson & Co., manufacturing chemists, Crediton, lectured on "What to do in cases of poisoning" to a large gathering of members of the Voluntary-aid Detachment of the British Red Cross Society at Crediton on March 5. Many exhibits of poisonous drugs were shown in series, from the plants themselves to the alkaloids obtained therefrom.

The Local Government Board have raised no objection to the closing of Montford House Dispensary, and are prepared to approve for an experimental period of twelve months arrangements with chemists for dispensing medicines in out-relief districts, providing the details of the new scheme are satisfactory. (*C. & D.*, 1913, II., 832.) Information is to be sent as to the precise arrangements for the remuneration of the chemists and for securing that prescriptions shall be properly dispensed as prescribed.

The British Fire Prevention Committee, 8 Waterloo Place, London, S.W., are to extend their fire-extinguishers investigations by inquiring into the relative effect of the various liquids and chemicals (both proprietary and non-proprietary) which are being generally used in this class of first-aid appliance, and also by inquiring into certain questions relating to the pressure generated in such extinguishers under varying conditions. The Committee have also set up a Special Research Sub-Committee on non-liquid first-aid appliances.

Secret Commissions.

The annual report of the Council of the Secret Commissions and Bribery Prevention League, which has been issued this week, refers to the death of Lord Avebury, who was a member of the Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce which, under the presidency of Mr. David Howard, investigated the subject of bribery, and upon the report of this Committee in 1898 the Prevention of Corruption Act was based. Lord Avebury, it is pointed out, was strongly opposed to the proviso that the fiat of the Law Officers should be obtained before prosecutions can be brought under the Prevention of Corruption Act, and was a supporter of the League's amending Bill, which seeks to remove this provision. Lord Alverstone has consented to become a Vice-President of the League. The membership is now 388, an increase of twenty over the previous year. There were twenty-one prosecutions under the Act during 1913, and twelve convictions were obtained. It appears that during the time the Act has been in force sixty convictions have been obtained pre-

vious to 1913. Mention is made of consultations with the League regarding secret commissions, in which, among others, doctors and nurses were concerned, and advice regarding the interpretation of the Act in connection with the National Insurance Act has been sought by persons connected with the drug-trade. Reference is made also to the efforts at securing publicity for the League's work and to the legislative efforts of other countries aimed at preventing bribery. Among the donations is one of 150l. from Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd. The address of the League is 9 Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

Royal Southampton Hospital.

At the annual meeting of the Governors of this hospital last week, Colonel F. Willan presiding, Mr. William Bates, chemist, 50 Oxford Street, referring to a decrease of 47l. in subscriptions, including those of certain firms, asked if it had ever occurred to the committee that perhaps they might have been lacking in sympathy with the local efforts of tradesmen? The Governors spent a very large amount on surgical appliances, lint, and drugs. If they wanted the fullest sympathy shown them, would it not be worth their while to consider their local supporters in all cases? . . . He remembered when he thought he might be a middleman for supplying some manufactured articles to the hospital. He sent in a tender, but never had the slightest acknowledgment of it, and some time after it was discovered in a local chemist's office.

Mr. Hendy said these remarks ought not to go by unchallenged. (Hear, hear.) On behalf of the industrial population of Eastleigh, he asserted that they had always appreciated very much the work of the hospital. The Committee of Management considered their expenditure very carefully when they had to make large purchases. Mr. H. G. Wilson regretted the discordant note sounded by Mr. Bates, and the Chairman assured Mr. Bates that it had always been the policy of the Committee to deal in the town as far as possible. The matter then dropped.

Analysts' Reports.

Forty-eight drug samples were submitted to the Bristol analyst last year. Of these, only one (sweet spirit of nitre) was reported against.

The Wolverhampton analyst reports that during the past quarter four samples of camphorated oil and four of seidlitz powder were examined, and found to be genuine.

In Stepney last quarter all the five samples of saffron taken for analysis were adulterated with extraneous mineral matter. Two out of three samples of milk of sulphur were incorrect, one being milk sugar and the other sublimed sulphur. A lime-water sample was 25 per cent. deficient in lime. Eight other drug-samples were genuine.

Post-graduate Lectures.

The concluding lecture of the course on the "Applications of Electricity to Medical Practice" was given by Mr. R. S. Wright, A.M.I.E.E., in the lecture-theatre of the Pharmaceutical Society at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on March 10. There was again a good display of electrical apparatus on and around the lecture-table, the exhibits including several fine radiographs of parts of the body. The direct application of high-tension currents for remedial purposes was the particular subject dealt with. The method of generating the current is the same as in x-ray work, a pair of condensers being needed to separate the high-frequency oscillations from the discharge (the Leyden jar was used to explain the action of the condenser), and a copper spiral. Typical forms of the apparatus were shown on the lantern-screen. The lecturer was not prepared to endorse the opinion that high-frequency treatment is a species of "faith healing," but if it is, he agreed with a medical man of his acquaintance, who said that so long as difficult nervous cases are cured after a few sittings it does not matter how the cure works. The forms of electrodes for applying the brush discharge were shown. Diathermy apparatus as employed in electric or "cold" cautery was then dealt with, the form of apparatus shown being that made by the Sanitas Electrical Co. The lecturer then devoted some time to static machines, the Wimshurst machine being demonstrated. Static

machines can be employed in x-ray work and in electrical treatment, but the Wimshurst machine is unfortunately very susceptible to variation according to climatic conditions. At the conclusion of the lecture further demonstrations were given with the apparatus, and a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Wright on the proposition of Mr. J. T. Humphrey.

Shops Act.

Middlesbrough Town Council on March 6 issued a draft order for chemists, drug-store proprietors, and herbalists to close on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 9 p.m., on Wednesdays at 1 p.m., and Saturdays at 11 p.m.

Birmingham Notes.

No fewer than four cases of attempted suicide by drinking lotions or liniments came before the Birmingham Stipendiary on Monday.

Messrs. Chance Bros. have in their employ six men whose aggregate period of service with the firm amounts to 362 years. William Woodward has sixty years to his credit.

Mr. William Izon, chemist and druggist, is delivering a lecture on "The Channel Islands: their Towns, Bays, and Valley," with lantern-slides, in the Birmingham Town Hall, on Sunday, March 15.

A smart policeman, hearing a sound on the premises of Boots, Ltd., Broad Street, at an unusual hour, set to work to discover the cause, and captured a would-be thief on the roof, where he had managed to get for concealment.

National Health Insurance has been the means of introducing several new ideas. Patients who are ordered cod-liver oil emulsion, finding the advertised remedies somewhat expensive, have by the aid of a formula supplied by an Insurance officer, now become adept at emulsion-making at home, a favourite emulsifier being condensed milk.

At the Birmingham Quarter Sessions held this week, before Mr. J. S. Dugdale, K.C., James William Charles Forster (68), who is alleged to have obtained goods by means of fraud other than by false pretences from Messrs. Hedges, Ltd., was put upon his trial, but, being suddenly seized with illness and certified by a medical man present in Court to be unable to undergo his trial, the Recorder adjourned the case to the Assizes.

Liverpool Notes.

The complimentary dinner which the Liverpool Chemists' Association is giving to Mr. Edmund White on March 18 promises to be a great success. The dinner, which is to be held at the Exchange Station Hotel, will be attended by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. H. R. Rathbone). An energetic Dinner Committee has been formed, consisting of Messrs. Harold Lomax, W. Wellings, and J. H. Robinson, from whom tickets (5s. 6d. each) can be obtained.

The funeral of the late Mr. F. J. Burd, manager of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb's manufacturing laboratories, took place at Ford Cemetery last week, when the following were present from the Hanover Street house: Messrs. J. Herbert E. Evans, T. Edward Lescher (directors), C. F. Malvern (manager), F. Beckett G. McLaughlin, J. McCaig, W. Wellings, G. W. Marris, Shelston, T. Owen, R. Mulhern, J. Bird, W. Phillips, D. Walsh, F. Beswick, H. Parrot, J. C. Turner, J. Briggs, and D. Cameron.

Lancaster Notes.

Mr. R. T. Simpson, chemist, North Road, Lancaster, won the monthly competition of the Lancaster Rifle Club with 198 gross and 206.2 net. Mr. A. E. Lea, who is connected with another firm of chemists, was second with a similar gross and 206.08 net.

The Mayor of Lancaster, Councillor W. Briggs, chemist, unveiled a portrait which the Borough Magistrates on March 9 presented to Mr. Edward B. Dawson, Constable of the Castle. In the evening he lectured to the members of the Lancaster Photographic Society on "The Austrian Tyrol," Mr. R. T. Simpson, chemist, presiding.

Manchester Notes.

Messrs. J. Bury, Ltd., homeopathic and dispensing chemists, of 10 King Street, Manchester, have taken premises at 5 St. Ann Street, to which they will shortly transfer their business.

The South Manchester Guardians have decided to apply to the Local Government Board to borrow money for the purchase of radium for use in their hospital at Whittington, which contains 1,200 beds.

The Corporation has renewed thirteen poison-licences and four assistants' licences. A new licence has been granted to Mr. David Fleming, of Messrs. Dickson, Brown & Tait, 57 Cross Street, along with two new assistants' licences for the same firm.

In connection with the Manchester and Salford Chemists' Assistants' Association, a prize competition, open to unqualified assistants and apprentices, will be held on May 13 at the Medical School of Manchester University. There are three prizes of books, valued at 25s., 21s., and 10s. 6d., but no student will be awarded more than one prize. Further particulars and information as to the subjects of the examination can be had from Mr. Jas. Grier, M.Sc., Pharmaceutical Department, The University.

Sheffield Notes.

Three poison-licences have been renewed by the Town Council.

A vacancy having arisen in the Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial) for a dispenser, it is hoped that it will be filled by a qualified chemist. Information as to the duties, etc., can be obtained from Staff-Sergt. C. H. Hewitt, pharmacist.

Messrs. Thompson & Capper have an attractive display of their "Zodiac" electro-massage machine, along with cork specialities. A handy line is a floating soap-tray made of compressed cork. They have also a large show of Rexall goods. "Ucal" preparations are being well pushed locally in opposition to these last-named.

Contracts.

Bedford Guardians.—Mr. Stevens, Bedford, for disinfectants.

Keighley Guardians.—Mr. J. Harrison, chemist, for the supply of drugs.

Milton Regis (Kent) Urban Council.—Sanitas Co., Ltd., for disinfectants.

Hartismere Guardians.—Messrs. Comer & Philipps for surgical dressings.

Beverley Town Council.—Mr. T. W. Fields, Beverley, appointed chemist.

Bridge (Kent) Guardians.—Mr. Barron, Bridge, for drugs at 13l. 4s. 8d.

Colchester Guardians.—Mr. W. E. Everett appointed chemist for six months.

Marlow Urban Council.—Mr. H. Harman, chemist, Marlow, for disinfectants.

Crewe Corporation.—Exors. of Mr. E. Booth, chemist, Crewe, for a year's supply of disinfectants.

High Wycombe Guardians.—Lansdale & Co., chemists, High Wycombe, for a supply of cod-liver oil and quinine.

Newport (Mon.) Guardians.—Albert Browne, Ltd., Leicester, and Ferris & Co., Ltd., Bristol, for drugs, surgical dressings, etc.

Battersea Borough Council.—International Sponge Importers, Ltd. (Henry Marks & Sons' branch), for an annual supply of sponges.

Islington Borough Council.—Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., and the Sanitas Co., Ltd., for annual supplies of disinfectants, drain-testers, and bottles.

Southwark Guardians.—The British Drug Houses, Ltd., for the supply of drugs for the next twelve months. This firm's tender was not the lowest tender sent in.

The Lambeth Guardians have decided to select suitable samples of drugs as standard, instead of allowing

tenderers to submit samples of the drugs they are prepared to supply.

Croydon Town Council.—T. Wallis & Co., Ltd., and Hospitals and General Contracts Co., Ltd., for an annual supply of surgical dressings; Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., for one year's drug-supply.

West Ham Town Council.—S. Maw, Son and Sons for druggists' sundries; D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., and Middleton Bros., for soaps; A. C. Young & Co., for chloride of lime; Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co., for certain items.

Deptford Borough Council.—For annual supplies: Sanitas Co., Ltd., drain-testers, sulphur candles, and Sanitas fluid; Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., disinfecting-fluid; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., for disinfecting powder and fluid.

Oswestry Town Council.—Mr. Thos. Jones, chemist, for Jeyes' Cyllin fluid, pyrazone blocks, carbonacene; Mr. W. Carter, pharmacist, for weed-killer and sanitary paper; Mr. J. H. Llewellyn, Sanitas, Jeyes', and Izal powders, and McDougall's M.O.H. fluid.

Wine-licences.

At Hastings on March 9, Mr. E. W. Geary, chemist and druggist, of 261 London Road, St. Leonards, was refused an off wine-licence.

At Stockport on March 11, the Licensing Magistrates refused to grant an application by Messrs. Moulton, Ltd., chemists, of 125 Princess Street, Stockport, for an off wine-licence.

At Bolton on March 9, application was made by Messrs. Waller & Riley, chemists, for sweets-licences to sell only British wines at four of their branches in Bolton. It was stated that an application for a medicated-wine licence for one of the shops had previously been refused. Upon the Bench deciding not to grant the application in respect of the Newport Street shop, the other applications were withdrawn.

At the Bradford adjourned Licensing Sessions on March 11, Mr. Charles W. Richardson, 61 Gillington Road, Bradford, applied for the renewal of a wine off-licence. The Chairman of the Bench (Mr. S. P. Myers) said the Magistrates regarded this case as different from those heard a month ago, and would grant a renewal of the licence subject to the applicant giving the usual undertaking to sell medicated wines only. Applications made by Mr. G. S. Savage for sweets off-licences for his chemist shops at 4 Great Horton Road, 658 Manchester Road, 143 Legrams Lane, 148 Toller Lane, Thornbury Drive, and The Green, Idle, Bradford, were refused.

At Bournemouth, on March 5, Mr. C. A. Coles, chemist and druggist, applied for the renewal of the wine-and-spirit licence connected with his business at 257 Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth. The opposers stated that the licence was granted in 1897 to Mr. Haynes, who, unlike four other chemists who were then granted licences, refused to accept conditions. In 1900, before the passing of the present Act, it was transferred to Mr. Wilkins. In December 1913 application was made for the transfer to Mr. Coles, and in view of the fact that Mr. Coles was purchasing the business the opposition only entered a protest. Two-thirds of the chemists of Bournemouth had no licence whatever, and the other third were restricted by an undertaking to sell only medicated wines. The licence in question was the only unrestricted one of the kind in Bournemouth. Witnesses, on behalf of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, grocers, and residents, stated that the licence was unnecessary. Mr. F. J. North, chemist and druggist, supported this view, as medicated wines could be made and sold by chemists. In support of the application it was stated that 25 per cent. of Mr. Coles's turnover was from the sale of wines and spirits, and a considerable amount had been paid for the business and goodwill. The Bench, after a lengthy private consultation, refused the renewal of the licence. The transfer of the off wine-licence held by the Timothy White Co., Ltd., from No. 276 to No. 282 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, was also refused.

Chemists and Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. C. A. Jago, chemist and druggist, Guildford Street, Chertsey, has been elected a member of the committee of the new local Tradesmen's Association.

Mr. Herbert W. Colley, M.P.S., was at the annual general meeting of the Grimsby Chamber of Trade held on March 5 elected Chairman for 1914. The Chamber has now 500 members.

Mr. L. Lee, chemist and druggist, 27 High Street, Whitchurch (Salop), and Mr. A. C. Rowland, chemist and druggist, High Street, Whitchurch, have been elected on the Executive Committee of the newly formed Whitchurch Traders' Association.

From Various Courts.

At Walsall on March 2, Randolph Wm. Guardian, of Dudley Wood, Cradley, described as a chemist's assistant, was ordered to pay costs on a charge of travelling without paying his railway fare.

At the inquest at Ilford on March 2 on William Hopcroft (80), a chemist's assistant, 27 Manor Park Road, Forest Gate, who disappeared last October, and whose body was found in the river Roding on February 28, the jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned," adding that there was no evidence to show how deceased got into the water.

An inquest was held at Gwaunclurwen on March 5 on Elizabeth M. Lewis (17), who died from tuberculosis. It appeared that deceased had been treated by a blind man, named Rees Davis Harris, West Bromwich, who described himself as a "drugless healer." The latter, in his evidence, stated that he used a mild emetic, but refused to disclose its composition. He also took her temperature "in his own way." At first he declined to state this method, but afterwards said he "took the temperature by the circulation of the blood and the heart's action." The jury found that death in both this and a second case was hastened by improper treatment by Harris, whom the Coroner censured.

At Lambeth Police-court on March 6, George Bennett, described as a chemist, of Camberwell New Road, summoned two lads for assault. Complainant said that he did a large dispensing business, and kept his shop open on Sunday evening. On February 22, from a quarter-past eight until ten o'clock, the boys constantly annoyed him by behaving in an offensive manner outside the shop while he was engaged in serving customers. When he closed the shop at ten o'clock he walked towards his residence. Kelly then threw a stone, which caught him in the centre of the back. The annoyance had been going on for the past two years. The complainant had no witnesses to call, and the Magistrate thereupon dismissed the summons. The defendants applied for costs, and his Worship ordered the complainant to pay them 5s. each.

At Lambeth Police-court on March 8, during the hearing of the charge of attempted suicide against Sarah Hopkirk (63), Upper Norwood, Mr. F. C. Mills, chemist, 1 Parade, Norwood Road, West Norwood, S.E., stated that on the previous Friday morning the prisoner asked for a supply of veronal tablets. He served her, after asking the usual questions. About an hour and a half afterwards she came back and asked him to change the tablets. As the bottle had apparently been opened, he refused to do so. The prisoner stayed in the shop for some time, and then he noticed that the bottle was not full. He took the bottle from the prisoner, and, counting the tablets, found that there were nine short. The prisoner appeared to be coming over drowsy, and he surmised that she had taken some. He got her into the street and went to look for a policeman. He followed the prisoner for some little distance. She went up Tulse Hill and turned into an empty shop doorway. As he approached her he saw that she had a bottle raised to her mouth. She put the bottle on the doorstep. He asked her if she had taken any of the contents. She replied, "Yes." He took charge of the bottle, which had some spirit of salt in it, and sent a man for a policeman. Accused was remanded.

IRISH NEWS.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing news of trade interest. Please mark the items.

Brevities.

Mr. P. Brennan, R.D., has opened a business at Shercock, co. Cavan.

Mr. I. J. Eppel, Ph.C., is opening a pharmacy at 13 Mary Street, Dublin.

Mr. Adam Gibson, Ph.C., 6 Great Victoria Street, Belfast, has removed to new premises, 55 Donegall Place.

Mr. R. F. McCartney, Ph.C., Coleraine, was a winner in the pairs competition in connection with the Coleraine Bowling Club.

Sir W. J. Baxter has been elected Treasurer of the Coleraine Academic Institution, in succession to the late Mr. J. J. Canning.

Mr. C. S. O'Hare, Ph.C., J.P., Newry, has been elected Hon. Secretary of the Newry Agricultural Society for the ensuing year.

The Managing Committee of Jervis Street Hospital, Dublin, invite tenders for drugs for the next twelve months, to be sent in on or before March 21.

The Committee of Management of the Cork District Lunatic Asylum has accepted the tender of Messrs. Fielding for the supply of drugs and surgical appliances.

Mr. Robert B. McBirney, The Medical Hall, Kilkeel, co. Down, on March 6 rendered valuable first-aid to a mail-van driver whose head was severely injured in driving through an archway.

The Police Committee of the Belfast Corporation has authorised the Town Clerk to accede to the application from Mr. Geo. Foundling, of Alex. Dickson & Sons, Ltd., seedsmen, 50 Royal Avenue, for a licence to sell poisons.

Mr. Dennis Slattery, Ph.C., Kildimo, co. Limerick, has purchased premises at The Square, Castlepollard, co. Westmeath, and is arranging to open a medical hall as soon as the necessary structural arrangements are complete.

The goodwill of the business carried on by the late Mr. Bernard Graham, 118 Great Victoria Street, Belfast, surgical-instrument maker, artificial-limb maker, etc., with the fittings, fixtures, and stock-in-trade, is for sale by direction of the administratrix.

The Carrick-on-Suir Urban Council adjourned its meeting recently as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Fred O'Neill, Ph.C. Several members made references to the popularity and esteem in which Mr. O'Neill was held in the town and district.

The Local Government Board has sent a letter to the North Dublin Board of Guardians regarding the diminution of the practice of vaccinating children. It is mentioned that fresh glycerinated lymph can at all times be obtained from the Local Government Board Vaccine Department.

The Dublin Corporation on March 9 adopted a report of the Tuberculosis Committee of Management recommending the appointment of Mr. Edward Forde, Ph.C., as dispenser in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Charles Street West, Dublin, at a salary of 48l. per annum. Mr. Forde is required to be in attendance at the dispensary on week-days from 10 A.M. till 12.30 P.M., and on the evenings of Mondays and Thursdays from 7 to 9 P.M.

Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.

At the last meeting of the Governors arrangements were perfected whereby qualified chemists (British and Irish) are to be admitted to a modified Preliminary examination for a limited period. Intending candidates should give the Secretary particulars as to whether they have passed in a modern language as well as of the number of years they have been qualified, when the Board will decide the requirements in each case.

Drugs and Surgical Appliances Contracts.

Irish Boards of Guardians are at present dealing with the tenders for the supply of medicines and medical and

surgical appliances for the year beginning April 1. The following have been arranged, the percentages indicated being the discounts allowed off the standard list:

	Medicines	Surgical Appliances
Callan ...	Boileau & Boyd (Dublin), 27½ %	Same contractors, 33½ %
Carrick-on-Suir ...	Boileau & Boyd, 28½ %	Fannin & Co. (Dublin), 33½ %
Castlereagh ...	Boileau & Boyd, 28½ %	Adamson & Co. (Belfast), 36½ %
Clonmel ...	Boileau & Boyd, 30 %	Same contractors, 33½ %
Cork ...	Cork Chemical and Drug Co.	Same contractors
Donegal ...	Boileau & Boyd, 27½ %	Same contractors, 34½ %
Dunmanway ...	Cork Chemical and Drug Co., 25½ %	Same contractors, 33½ %
Loughrea ...	Boileau & Boyd, 25½ %	Same contractors, 35 %
New Ross ...	Boileau & Boyd, 28½ %	Fannin & Co., 35 %
Newry ...	—	Boileau & Boyd, 33½ %
Tuam ...	Boileau & Boyd, 28½ %	Same contractors, 33½ %

Guardians and Drug-supplies.

In reply to complaints as to the manner in which Messrs. Boileau & Boyd have fulfilled their contract for the supply of drugs, etc., to the Guardians of the Ballenrobe Union, the firm has written to the Local Government Board giving various explanations as to the causes of complaint, and mentioning that the recent labour troubles and the difficulty of getting supplies for several months in succession greatly impeded the work of the firm in fulfilling the contracts. The Clerk said that there have been no complaints as to the quality of the drugs supplied. The medicines when analysed always stood the test.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing news of trade interest. Please mark the items.

Brevities.

Mr. William Crockett, chemist-optician, 111 High Street, Brechin, has purchased a central property in Brechin, and intends moving into it at an early date.

As a result of the operation of the Insurance Acts it has been found that the dispensaries in Dundee owned by the Royal Infirmary have become almost useless, and it has been decided to close them.

Aberdeen.

Mr. A. R. Horne, manufacturing chemist, Aberdeen, has been liberated from prison owing to ill-health.

The College of Preceptors are now holding regular quarterly examinations in the city of Aberdeen, the March examination taking place this week.

The examination in connection with the evening classes of the School of Pharmacy at Robert Gordon's College for the prizes offered by the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association are to be held on March 20 and 21.

Edinburgh.

The annual general meeting of Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club will be held at 36 York Place, on Monday, March 16, at 9 P.M.

One or two local pharmacists, as members of the High Constables, were on duty on Friday, March 6, at the opening of the Usher Hall.

The Rev. John Anderson, a quondam pharmacist, is a candidate in connection with the School Board election. Drs. Johnston and Shoolbread are also nominees.

Councillor Inman gave a lantern-lecture of his recent trip to Canada and the United States to the Braids Bowling Club on Monday evening, the Lord Provost presiding.

A local panel doctor, formerly in business as a chemist and druggist, says that he receives from fifteen to thirty-five patients during his evening consultation hours. He contends that most panel doctors are really little the better for the additional income they now earn, as up-

keep of motor-car and an extra servant or two are only a couple of items of additional expenditure.

Fife.

A chemist's shop is likely to be opened in Links Street, Kirkcaldy.

The Dysart doctors have accepted the flat rate of 1½d. per week for colliery medical attendance and chemists 1d. per week, with a committee composed of one representative each from the doctors (Dr. Galloway), the chemists (Mr. Stewart), the colliery owners, and the miners to allocate the money.

The Kirkcaldy and Dysart School Board have received a communication from the Scottish Education Department which stated that it will be necessary to make arrangements with a medical practitioner for the testing of eyes of school-children and prescription of spectacles where these are required. Mr. Walter Stavert, chemist-optician, Kirkcaldy, has been asked for observations on the matter. Mr. Stavert now devotes his whole time to optical work.

The action of Dr. Ebenezer Turner, Kirkcaldy, against the Borough and County Insurance Committee for payment of 105l. 12s. in panel-fees was decided by Sheriff Armour-Hannay last week. The trustee on Dr. Turner's sequestrated estate had claimed the money on behalf of the doctor's creditors, as well as other money, but it was intimated that the trustee decided not to claim any portion of the moneys earned by Dr. Turner after the date of sequestration, and a decision to this effect was given by the Sheriff.

Glasgow and the West.

Mr. Alexander Laing, chemist, Cambuslang, delivered a lecture on "Earth in the Making" at the local Institute on March 5, and more than two columns of it appeared in the "Cambuslang Advertiser."

At the annual meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Aërated-water Manufacturers' and Beer-bottlers' Association last week, it was reported that over 20,000,000 bottles and 110,000 syphons now pass through the exchange yearly.

Mr. Robert McAdam (Glasgow Apothecaries' Co.), as Chairman of Directors of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Guardian Society, Ltd., for the Protection of Trade, presided at the sixty-first annual meeting in the Merchants' House last week.

Mr. William Jones, Secretary to the Glasgow Burgh Insurance Committee, in the course of an address on the National Insurance Acts to the Sanitary and Social Economy Section of the Royal Philosophical Society last week, referred in strong terms to the appropriation of 6d. per head out of the total of 1s. 3d. for Sanatorium Benefit to doctors in respect of domiciliary treatment. No evidence is yet available, he said, as to the value of the services which medical practitioners are rendering for that 6d.

A rather alarming accident occurred on Friday, March 6, in the shop of Mr. W. G. Boyd, pharmacist, Kilmarnock, Secretary of the Ayrshire Pharmaceutical Committee. The day was very stormy in the West of Scotland, and while Mr. Boyd and his assistant (Miss Fulton) were engaged in some clerical work, a chimney-stack, blown down by the gale, crashed through the glass roof of the saloon. It was quite a miracle that both escaped alive. They each received serious scalp wounds and—especially Miss Fulton—suffered from the shock. They were conveyed to the infirmary, where their injuries were dressed. Miss Fulton was taken home, while Mr. Boyd returned to his business to finish some urgent matters. It is not expected that he will be quite fit for business for a week or so. The damaged saloon was an important part of some structural alterations which Mr. Boyd had lately carried out on his premises, making his establishment a model pharmacy. Mr. David McNay, in a kind and neighbourly manner, took charge of Mr. Boyd's business while his injuries were being attended to and until other arrangements could be made.

THE UNIVERSAL BOTTLE CO., 25 and 26 Aldgate, London, E.C., quote in this issue for special lines in dispensing, panel cough-mixture, and poison bottles and vials.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

THE MORPHIA-HABIT.—A Paris pharmacist was prosecuted last week for selling morphia, a second charge of homicide by imprudence being preferred. He had supplied the drug to two young women, one of whom died, and traces of eleven recent subcutaneous injections of morphia were found on her. The defendant energetically denied having supplied the morphia, but he was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment and 100f. (4l.) fine, which was rescinded.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION OF 1915.—In view of the petition presented last week to Mr. Asquith by members of the House of Commons, urging him to reconsider the Government refusal to participate officially at the San Francisco Exhibition next year, it is interesting to note that the Paris Chamber of Commerce has passed an entirely opposite resolution. This body has petitioned the French Government to postpone the vote of the proposed grants for the official participation of France at the Exhibition, in view of the present vexations and inquisitorial methods of the United States Custom House. This resolution was voted on account of numerous complaints from various Paris trade associations.

POISONOUS SUBSTANCES.—The Paris Academy of Medicine terminated, at its last sitting, the discussion of the subject of poisonous substances. "Struggled through it" would perhaps best explain the case, as the debate was at times confused and difficult to follow. The following proposals were voted: The Minister of Agriculture should, with the approval of the Superior Council of Hygiene of France, decide what precautions are to be taken by persons using arsenical substances. Compound soluble arsenical substances should not be sold for agricultural needs except after being denatured. In no case should they be employed directly for the destruction of plant-parasites. Considering that all arsenical substances are eminently poisonous, and that their use may expose both man and beast to serious risks, the Academy suggests that if their use is authorised for agriculture serious measures of control should be organised. Further, that the Government should encourage by every possible means researches for discovering less dangerous substitutes for combating the parasitical maladies of plants.

Made in Germany.

THE question of the large and increasing use of German goods in France was lately raised at the General Association by M. Oudin, whose paper, read at the annual general meeting of the French National Association of Retail Pharmacists, concluded with various suggestions, among which were the adoption of a distinctive label on all French goods, the strict application of the principle of the necessity of the approval of the Academy of Medicine, and the declaration of the formula on all imported medicaments, etc. One of the bitterest complaints is that German capital forms French companies according to French law and with French titles—the "Société Française" for manufacture of such-and-such goods. But here the question of initiative, of risking capital in a foreign undertaking, is at the bottom of the whole matter. As to marking goods, M. Patriarche (who has reported on the whole subject) admits that "the French Federation of Manufacturers and Dealers pronounces itself frankly opposed to the obligatory indication of the country of manufacture," this decision being founded probably on the unexpected effect which the British Merchandise-marks Act has had in advertising Germany's ubiquitous enterprises. Certain Deputies have proposed to Parliament:

- (1) To exclude all foreign articles from Government and municipal contracts.
- (2) To exclude naturalised foreigners from State employment, and all foreigners from Stock and Produce Exchanges.
- (3) Taxation of foreign commercial travellers.
- (4) Taxation of all foreigners carrying on business.
- (5) To refuse naturalisation to all "undesirables."

The observant foreigners long resident in Paris are well aware that were all these somewhat drastic measures put into force to-morrow, the real commercial effect would be slight and probably quite out of proportion to the political

irritation caused. There is an already wide and growing tendency to carry the first proposal into effect; the simple truth is probably that when foreign goods are used it is almost always because French firms are not equipped to supply the home-made article. M. Oudin has published in the "Accessoire de Pharmacie" certain details which, he states, are mostly cited from an article by M. Louis Bruneau in the "Grande Revue." The Aktien-Gesellschaft für Anilin Fabrikation, he states, now owns the artificial-dye factory at St. Fons, near Lyons; the Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik has works in the same region at Neuville-sur-Saône. In the next Department—the Ain—is the Aktien-Gesellschaft Tropinwerke, at Belley. Four factories on the German frontier (at Pompey, Homecourt, Neuves-Maisons, and Villerupt) belong, it is stated to the Chemische Werke vorm. Albert, in Amonenberg. The "Compagnie Parisienne des Couleurs d'Aniline" is a "natural daughter" of the Meister, Lucius & Brünig, of Hoechst-sur-Mein; and so on.

More to the point perhaps are M. Bachelet's statements as to what is and is not produced in France. Hardened rubber goods are exclusively German, no French works turning out the surgical article. In moulded rubber the German article is often so attractively got-up as to compete favourably with a French article of really equal quality. The keenest competition exists in pliable rubber goods; pure Para articles, having first been imported into France from Great Britain, are still known here as "feuille Anglaise," though now always made in France; foreign competition in this line is not considerable. In the other description of pliable rubber goods German competition is keen. For tubes French makers use pure Para only; the cheaper articles are consequently German, and sell more freely. The test question has already been noticed in the *C. & D.* Thuringia has been the centre of the thermometer trade since its foundation, and is now still practically the sole producer. Even French Army and hospital thermometers come from Thuringia. Attempts to make them in France have always failed; labour is too dear and skilled workmen too difficult to obtain. The recent increase in Customs duties on this as on other surgical goods has not seriously affected the commercial situation. All smelling-salt bottles are German or Austrian; moulded glass, except drop-phials, is usually French. Blown glass is imported in much smaller quantities since the French Customs tariffs were raised. In hypodermic syringes Germany has never been able to compete, either in quality or price; in fact, France frequently exports this article to Germany. Spray-producers were nearly all imported before the new tariff; they are now made in Paris. For surgical articles France is still tributary to Germany.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWS.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON PLANT-DISEASES, which was inaugurated in Rome on February 24 (*C. & D.*, February 28, p. 57), was brought to a close on March 5. The principles of the suggested International Convention were agreed to. The measures to be taken to prevent the distribution of plant-diseases would include (a) the erection of one or more institutes for scientific studies and research; (b) the organisation of an effective service of supervision over nurseries, including the packing and despatch of plants; (c) the issue of phytopathological certificates, without which no plants, except those imported for scientific research at an institute authorised by the Government, would be admitted. Adhering States would recognise the International Agricultural Institute of Berne as the official headquarters for all questions dealt with by the convention.

MANITOBA PHARMACEUTICAL BILL.—A Bill is before the Legislative Assembly at Winnipeg which has for its object the consolidation and amendment of the Acts respecting the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba. The amendments include the following new points: The Council of the Association is to be elected from members residing in Manitoba and who are actually practising the profession of pharmaceutical chemists. The Board of Examiners are required to meet at least once a year for the purpose of examining candidates for registration. The quorum of members at the meetings of the Association is fixed at eight. Certified clerks must be eighteen years old, and candidates for the "Major" must have attained twenty-one years. Clause 42 is also new; it reads:

Every person who presents a prescription to a pharmaceutical chemist to be filled shall be entitled to have a copy of the same furnished to him by such licensed phar-

maceutical chemist, unless otherwise directed by the medical practitioner prescribing same; but the original prescription may be retained by such licensed pharmaceutical chemist.

Among the interesting points in the Bill which are not, however, new, is the comprehensiveness of Clause 29, dealing with titles. In addition to the usual designations reserved for registered pharmacists are "apothecary," "herbalist," and "any similar title." Unlicensed persons may not call their place of business a "drug-store," "pharmacy," or "dispensary." As to the sale of poisons, exceptions are made in regard to Paris green, hellebore, copper sulphate, and lead arsenite, which may be sold in labelled packages by persons other than licensed pharmaceutical chemists. A chemist is required to pay an annual fee to the Association, and also take out a "shop licence" for his place of business, and a "branch licence" for any branch shop. Cocaine can only be sold to a medical practitioner or dentist, or upon the prescription of a medical practitioner. Methylated spirit is required to be labelled poison. The reciprocity clause (19), which is not new, is as follows:

The Council may in its discretion accept the diploma or other authenticated certificate of examination of any other competent examining board out of the Province of Manitoba or of the University of Manitoba as sufficient evidence of qualification of any applicants to be registered under this Act as certified apprentice, certified clerk, or pharmaceutical chemist respectively.

The following is the poison schedule:

Aconite and the compounds thereof	Acid, oxalic
Antimony, tartrate thereof	Belladonna and the compounds thereof
Arsenic and the compounds thereof	Beans, Calabar
Atropine	Cantharides
Carbolic acid, pure or greater strength than 5 per cent. when mixed with water or 10 per cent. when mixed with glycerin and water, but not crude carbolic acid	Chloral hydrate
Conia and the compounds thereof	Chloroform
Corrosive sublimate	Conium and the preparations thereof
Digitalis and the preparations thereof	Croton oil and seeds
Ergot	Cyanide of potassium
Hemp, Indian	Euphorbium
Hydrocyanic (prussic) acid	Elatium
Morphia and its salts and solutions	Goulard extract
Nux vomica	Hyoscyamus and preparations
Phosphorus	Helibore
Savin and preparations of	Opium with its preparations, including laudanum and paregoric
Strychnine	Podophyllin
Veratrina	St. Ignatus' beans
	Santonine
	Scammony
	Stramonium and preparations
	Verdigris

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is subscribed for and supplied weekly to all the members of nine Chemists' Societies in Australia and New Zealand.

The Commonwealth.

TARIFF REVISION.—The Inter-State Commission commenced taking evidence at its office, 343 Albert Street, East Melbourne, on Monday, January 12. Corks—cutting and manufacture—and brushware are among the subjects to be considered.

New South Wales.

EARLIER CLOSING.—The proposal to amend the Early Closing Act, so that chemists' shops shall close at 6 p.m. on all ordinary days, is referred to in the report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Industrial Arbitration in the State of New South Wales. The report recommends that in place of a rigid regulation by Parliament an Arbitration Board should have power to adjust this matter in different localities, with conditions as to emergency calls.

PHARMACY BOARD.—The annual report and balance-sheet was submitted by the Registrar at the meeting on January 13. The names on the register at the end of 1913 number 1,136, an increase of thirty-six over the previous year. The Pharmacy Board of Victoria wrote stating that the Board has been advised that it can only register examined men under reciprocity agreements. The old agreement which was to accept all registered men will have to be altered. The Board replied to a communication

from the agent for Little's Soluble Phenoid that the mere placing of a label "for the destruction of vermin" does not exempt that preparation from the provisions of the Poisons Act. Nothing further has transpired in regard to the proposal to found a School of Pharmacy in connection with the Sydney University.

DEFECTIVE OINTMENTS.—Prosecutions for supplying defective ointments have been instituted against Sydney pharmacists. On January 12 Fenwick A. Benson was fined 20s., with 6s. costs, for selling zinc ointment with a 40-per-cent. deficiency of zinc oxide. He was also fined the same amount for selling mercury ointment deficient in mercury to the extent of 73.8 per cent., but Mr. Benson pleaded that the inspector led him to believe that he required mercurial ointment. William G. Grigor was fined for selling zinc ointment with a 45-per-cent. deficiency of zinc oxide. A charge against Pattinson & Co. for selling defective mercurial ointment was withdrawn. On January 16 Harold West was fined 2l., and 6s. costs, for selling zinc ointment deficient to the extent of 43 per cent. of zinc oxide, but a charge against him of selling deficient mercurial ointment was withdrawn. Thomas Andrews was also fined for selling deficient zinc ointment, but a charge of selling deficient mercurial ointment was withdrawn.

New Zealand.

THE CUSTOMS BILL, 1913, consolidates seven statutes, themselves consolidated in 1908, including the Tobacco Act, the Opium Act, and the Distillation Act. It is a long Bill of 320 sections, and necessarily touches pharmacists at many points. Section 46 prohibits the importation into New Zealand of opium in any form suitable for smoking, opium or any article or preparation containing opium for the importation of which a permit is required under the Opium Act, 1908, and which is imported otherwise than in pursuance of such a permit; every article the sale of which in New Zealand would be an offence against the Sale of Food and Drugs Act; all indecent documents within the meaning of the Indecent Publications Act, 1910, and all other indecent or obscene articles; and also any other articles the prohibition of which is necessary for the protection of the revenue, the prevention of fraud or deception, the prevention of any infectious or contagious disease, and other things. Clause 138 provides:

(1) Duty shall be charged on all essences, condensations, concentrations, or preparations of dutiable goods according to the quantity or equivalent of dutiable goods into which such essences, condensations, concentrations, or preparations can be converted according to a standard to be prescribed by regulations.

(2) In default of any such regulations, or so far as they do not extend, duty shall be chargeable as if this section was not in force.

Part 20, Clauses 287 to 295, deals with methylated spirit. Methylated spirit is defined as "any spirit mixed with methyl alcohol or with wood spirit, or to which any other substance has been added which has the like effect as methyl alcohol or wood spirit in rendering spirit unsuitable for human consumption." To add to methylated spirit any substance for the purpose of disguising the odour or taste, or whereby such spirit may be rendered fit for use as a toilet-preparation, perfume, food, or drink, or as an ingredient in either, is declared to be "to purify methylated spirit" and it is made an offence either to do this or attempt to do it, or knowingly to sell any such spirit. It is also made an offence to use methylated spirit as an ingredient in any perfume, toilet-preparation, flavouring-essence or tincture, or in any medicine whether for internal or external use, save so far as is otherwise provided by regulations made under the Act. It will thus be necessary to secure a regulation permitting the use of methylated spirit in the preparation of liniments. Power is taken to make regulations to control the manufacture and sale of methylated spirit.

Victoria.

BILLS DROPPED.—The Poisons Act Amendment Bill and the Opticians' Registration Bill have both been withdrawn from the present Session of Parliament.

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

The Prussiate Case.—In the Bow County Court on March 11, Judge Smyly, K.C., heard counsel in an application for a stay pending an appeal by the defendants in *Pochin v. the Crown Chemical-works* (see *C. & D.*, February 21, p. 41). Mr. A. A. Robinson said the appeal had been lodged. He agreed that the application was not being made within the ten days, but the other side had had notice, and as the appeal would be heard within the next fortnight in the King's Bench Division, he asked that 66l. 3s. 10d., the amount of the damages and costs, should remain in court. Notice to the other side had been given the previous night. Judge Smyly: That is rather sharp practice; it should be at least two or three days' notice. Mr. Robinson: I wish to save the money going out of court. Judge Smyly: Then I will order that it remain till Friday, which will give the other side three days.

Wax Commission Claim.—In the City of London Court, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., on March 3, an action was brought by Mr. William A. Shillan, wax commission traveller, Glenesk, Latchett Road, South Woodford, against Mr. J. F. Craddock, wax-manufacturer, 72 Coleshill Street, Birmingham, to recover the payment of commission for obtaining orders for the sale of wax on defendant's behalf. Mr. Gervase Rentoul, plaintiff's counsel, said that the claim was remitted from the Chancery Division. As the Judge would not be able to deal with the matter satisfactorily, as it would involve going into the correspondence and a great number of accounts, he asked that it be referred to the Registrar to deal with, each side having leave to apply with reference to any matter of law which might arise. Mr. Wilshe, for the defendant, agreed, and his Honour said he thought that course would be reasonable.

Paregoric Substitute.—In the Sheffield Court House, before Colonel Clifford and other magistrates, on March 5, William Burgess, drug-store proprietor, 54 Barrow Road, Wincobank, was summoned, at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society, under the Merchandise Marks Act, for applying a false trade-description to a liquid purporting to be paregoric. It appeared from a statement by Mr. Arthur Neal, solicitor, who appeared for the Society, that on December 31 an agent of the Society called at defendant's shop and asked for threepennyworth of paregoric. When this was examined, with a view to prosecution under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, it was found not to be paregoric, but a substitute. Upon the Registrar of the Society communicating with Burgess, he apologised, and his solicitors afterwards wrote saying that paregoric-substitute free from opium was sold; therefore he had not infringed the Pharmacy Act. These proceedings were then taken. Mr. Harold Jackson, for the defendant, explained that the liquid sold by his client bore a label clearly indicating the nature of the liquid—namely, "Tinct. camph. co. sine opio." The defendant gave evidence to that effect, whereupon Mr. Neal asked him who wrote "Poison" on the bottle label. "I don't know," replied the defendant, nor could he offer any explanation as to whose handwriting was on the bottle, or say if any poor woman understood what "Sine opio" means. The Magistrates found the charge proved, and imposed a fine of 5l., and 8l. 13s. 6d. costs.

Assistant's Month's Notice.—At the Marylebone County Court, before Sir W. Lucius Selfe, on March 5, James Thomas, chemist's assistant, sued Mrs. Francis W. Reidy, postmistress, 314-316 Commercial Road, E., for 11l., being a month's wages in lieu of notice. Plaintiff's case was that, in answer to an advertisement, he saw the defendant on Sunday, November 30, and concluded with her a definite engagement for one month certain at 3l. 10s. weekly salary. He entered on his duties as manager on the following Tuesday, December 2. It was part of the terms of his engagement that at the end of the month a new arrangement was to be made, and this he was led to understand would be a permanent situation. He continued to manage the business in Salmon Lane, Limehouse, till January 2, and as nothing was said by the defendant he went on as usual till January 9, when he was given a week's notice to leave. He then claimed a month's notice, but he was told to go, the defendant having brought a man in his place. Answering counsel for the defendant, plaintiff said he did receive a letter to the effect, "Will you please come here on Tuesday as early as you can at 3l. 10s. a week for one month? At the end of one month this agreement to terminate on either side, and a fresh arrangement to be made." Witness denied that anything was said in January, and submitted that a month's notice is the custom in the profession. Mr. R. O. Griffith, chemist, Tottenham Court

Road, agreed with the last statement. Defendant said she was a married woman, her husband being a professional man. She had the sub-post-office in Commercial Road, and she was managing director of a private company which ran this chemist's shop. She arranged the terms of the engagement. On January 2 they had a conversation as to plaintiff's re-engagement, and she, thinking that he was not the right man in the right place, told him that the engagement would be a weekly one. He replied, "All right, so long as I know." She paid the previous assistant 2*l.* 10*s.*, plaintiff 3*l.* 10*s.*, and plaintiff's successor 4*l.* It was necessary that the certificate should be exhibited in the shop, and, although she was there daily, she did not see plaintiff's certificate between the 2nd and the 9th. She subsequently was told that it was on the premises. Plaintiff was paid on the Monday, because that was the half-holiday, and owing to the holidays the shop would not be open on the Friday, and he need not attend after that. His Honour said it was quite clear a new arrangement had been made for a weekly service, and gave judgment for the defendant.

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN BROTHERS.

The action Byford and another *v.* Lawrence, heard by Mr. Justice Lush and a common jury in the King's Bench Division on March 10, turned upon a loan of 630*l.* made by the late Mr. Fred Nicholes Lawrence to his brother, the defendant, Arthur Fredk. Lawrence, chemist and druggist, to enable him to buy a business. The plaintiffs were Mr. Thomas William Byford, High Street, Newport, Essex, one of the executors under the will of the deceased brother, and Mr. Richard Fredk. Harewood, Rossiter Road, Baham. Mr. Harewood, counsel intimated, had lately died.

Mr. Neilson, for the plaintiff, explained the nature of the action, and stated that the loan was secured by a charge signed by the defendant for 5 per cent. interest, but the defendant declared that there was at the same time a verbal limitation of interest, and further that eventually he entered into a verbal agreement with Harewood, who had died, that all claims outstanding at that moment should be settled by the defendant paying a certain sum and assigning his book-debts. In 1904 defendant was conducting a chemist's business at 96 Craven Park Road, Harlesden, and the charge he entered into was to pay to his brother 630*l.* with interest at 5 per cent. In the same year, defendant contended, it was really agreed that he should pay 4 per cent. to Mr. Byford, who had advanced 300*l.* of the 630*l.* to the testator, and should pay no interest to his brother on the balance of 330*l.* The testator died on April 9, 1910. Of the capital the defendant had paid off at that time an amount which plaintiffs put at 80*l.* and the defendant at 110*l.* On May 17 a writ was issued claiming 630*l.* and interest at 5 per cent., and it was after that that the defendant would tell them he entered into an agreement with Mr. Harewood that all claims in the action should be settled by his paying 350*l.* and assigning the book-debts, guaranteed at 150*l.* Plaintiff said Mr. Harewood never had authority to enter into such arrangement.

Mr. Byford and Mr. Hugh Gough Miller gave evidence in support of this statement.

The defendant, giving evidence, said that in 1904 his brother wanted money to meet an overdraft at the bank, and it was then that the witness made him a charge on the lease of the premises. This was found by the executors when the testator's papers were gone through. Witness agreed with counsel's suggestion that in order to give this document a more business-like appearance for the bank the testator proposed that interest on the total should be entered at 5 per cent. He added that only 500*l.* was owing when he undertook to give the plaintiffs 350*l.* on the sale of the business. The purchase-price was 700*l.* Therefore the assignment of book-debts guaranteed at 150*l.* wiped out the entire amount due. At that time the witness was about to marry and start a new business at Kew.

The jury found for the defendant, and judgment was entered accordingly.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

A WARRANTY PROSECUTION.

At the Birkenhead Police Court, before the Magistrates (Mr. G. P. Snape and Dr. A. C. E. Harris), on March 6, Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool, were summoned for having sold sweet spirit of nitre to Peter Grant, chemist, of Birkenhead, with a false warranty on September 2. Defendants, who were represented by Mr. A. T. Miller (instructed by Messrs. Whitley & Co., solicitors, Liverpool), pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Norman Smith, prosecuting solicitor to the Birkenhead Corporation, reviewed the evidence adduced at the hearing of the summons against Mr. Grant (see *C. & D.*, January 10, p. 41), when it was proved that spirit sold by Mr. Grant was deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of 32 per cent., but a warranty was produced and the summons was dismissed. Messrs. Evans were the warrantors, hence the present case.

The evidence given in January was now repeated by Mr. Grant, Mr. Herbert E. Davies, B.Sc., F.I.C. (public analyst), and Inspector Moore, the purchaser.

For the defence, Mr. Miller explained the method adopted by the manufacturers to prevent the spirit becoming weakened by evaporation, and said that a tinted bottle was used. The stopper was then inserted and covered with luting to prevent leakage, then the whole was covered with parchment. These precautions had the effect of preserving the volatile constituents of the drug for a reasonable time. This particular bottle supplied to Mr. Grant was one of a batch made on August 22. All the substances used were tested by properly qualified people, and a record of that test was entered in the firm's books. The test showed that five volumes yielded 35 vols. of nitric oxide, equivalent to 2.8 per cent. of ethyl nitrite. On September 3, Mr. Grant was supplied out of that batch ten days after it was tested. The bottle remained with him, and on November 19, after it had been opened and its contents distributed and carried about, the spirit was analysed, and it was found to be below the required strength. So that upon a test made over two months after it was prepared the Magistrates were asked to say that the drug was below the required standard when it left the firm's premises. It was usual for a small air-space to be left in the bottle, and into this space the volatile matter would escape every time the bottle was shaken or unstopped. The defendants gave a warranty that the drug contained 1.75 of ethyl nitrite when the bottle left their hands, and their records would prove that this was so. They had been able to obtain from Mr. Jefferson, chemist, Carlisle, another bottle of sweet spirit of nitre made at the same time as the one supplied to Mr. Grant. The contents of this bottle were submitted to the analyst, and found to be well over the required strength. There was no intention or desire to mislead Mr. Grant or to give him a false warranty.

Mr. G. W. Marriss, Ph.C., manager of the defendants' laboratory, said that he was perfectly satisfied with the materials provided by his firm for making sweet spirit of nitre. Special bottles were used, and after they were filled and stoppered, luting was placed over the stopper to prevent leakage. The bottle supplied to Mr. Grant was one of the batch made on August 22. The drug was placed in dark-coloured glass bottles to reduce the effect of the light. Cross-examined by Mr. Smith: The deficiency found by Mr. Davies was a serious one. They made 30 gals. on August 22. The drug was tested before it was placed in bottles. It was possible, but very improbable, that there was water in the bottle when the drug was poured in.

Dr. Harris: What would be the effect of pouring the drug from one bottle into another?—Witness: It would lose in ethyl nitrite.

Mr. H. P. Thilston, analytical chemist employed by the defendants, produced a record of the batch made on August 22, and said that a sample of the drug was tested, and five vols. of it gave 35 vols. of nitric oxide, equivalent to 2.8 per cent. of ethyl nitrite. It was possible, he said, in reply to Mr. Smith, that a sample left unstopped for fifteen days would contain no ethyl nitrite.

Mr. H. R. Jensen, B.Sc., who analysed the contents of the bottle sent by Mr. Jefferson, of Carlisle, said this was done on February 28. The analysis showed that there was no diminution in ethyl nitrite. When made the drug was in excess of the standard required by the British Pharmacopœia.

Mr. J. H. E. Evans, a director of the defendant company, said that when they heard of the summons against Mr. Grant they endeavoured to trace one of the bottles of the same batch, and they were successful in getting one sent to Mr. Jefferson, the analysis of which had been placed before the Bench.

Mr. Miller announced that he had other evidence to call, if necessary.

The Chairman intimated that they were satisfied that the charge had not been proved, and the case would be dismissed.

GREY POWDER OR "GREY POWDERS."

At the South-Western Police-court, London, on March 11, Mr. Lister Drummond, the Stipendiary, had before him several summonses issued by the Wandsworth Borough Council under Section 6 of the 1875 Act, involving the sale of grey powder. Mr. W. W. Young, Solicitor to the Council, prosecuted, and Mr. C. H. Kirby (of Neve, Beck & Kirby) defended in the first case on behalf of the Chemists' Defence Association, the Secretary of which (Mr. W. Johnston) was also in attendance.

Edward Watson & Co., Ltd., chemists, 109 Mitcham Road, and George Robert Turner, 761 Garrett's Lane, Wandsworth, were charged with having, on January 29, sold grey powder which was deficient in mercury to the extent of 64 per cent. Mr. Turner was summoned as the actual seller of the article, Messrs. Watson & Co. as the owners of the business where it was sold.

Mr. Young explained that, according to the B.P. standard, grey powder should consist of the proportions of $\frac{1}{2}$ mercury and $\frac{2}{3}$ prepared chalk. In this case the article consisted of 12.06 per cent. mercury and 87.94 per cent. of chalk and milk-sugar.

Inspector Thomas Newell proved the purchase. Mr. Turner served him. He asked for half a dozen grey powders of 4 grains each, and was supplied with four. He mixed these together and divided the total quantity in the prescribed manner, handing Mr. Turner the third sample, when he stated that the powders contained a certain amount of milk of sugar, as he thought this a better way of dispensing the drug.

Mr. Kirby, cross-examining: I suggest to you that what Mr. Turner said was, "I must point out to you that we give these powders as intended for children, and that I use my discretion as to the quantity of milk of sugar they contain for the benefit of those who may take them. Now, as you ask for grey powders, and as I understand you want them to be of the B.P. standard, I consider you are bound to have grey powders." Is that what he said?—No, he did not go as fully into it as that. Further questioned, witness stated that he took a note of what transpired, but had not the book containing it with him. It was not until the sale was completed that Mr. Turner told him that the powders supplied contained sugar of milk. Did he say that he used his discretion in making up the powders for the benefit of the patient?—He said that what he had done was the better way of dispensing the drug. Immediately after the transaction he purchased as ounce of grey powder from Mr. Turner. This was subsequently analysed and found to be of the B.P. standard. No mention was made of the purchase being intended for a child, but a day or two previous he called at the shop and asked for half a dozen grey powders of 2 grains each, explaining that they were for a child two years of age. On the occasion of the sale respecting which the summons was issued, he mentioned nothing about requiring the powders to be stronger than those supplied on a previous occasion.

Mr. Kirby said he would take objection to the manner in which the sample was divided, because he submitted that it was not in accordance with the requirements of Section 14 of the Act. In support of this contention, he quoted the case of *Mason v. Cowbrey*, where an inspector, having purchased two bottles of camphorated oil,

mixed the contents and divided them into three portions. Mr. Justice Darling decided that this was not a proper division in terms of the requirements of the Act. He submitted that in this case, as in that of the camphorated oil, it was a purchase of more than one article. His friend would quote against him the case of *Smith v. Savage*, where the inspector asked for cream of tartar and was served with several small packets, the contents of which he made into one heap and then divided. The decision was that the man had bought one article, the purchaser knowing that the vendor kept the cream of tartar in small packets for his own convenience. But the distinction in this case the inspector asked for so many powders of a specified quantity. He submitted, therefore, that this was clearly the purchase of a number of different articles, and that each of them ought to have been divided.

Mr. Young said that in the case of *Smith v. Savage* it was held that, although there were four packages, there was only one sale, and that the division was the right one.

Mr. Lister Drummond thought that in this case the division was also a proper one, and accordingly overruled Mr. Kirby's objection.

Mr. Kirby said no doubt his Worship would be prepared to state a case on the point if an appeal against his finding was considered to be necessary.

Dr. Peter C. Smith, Medical Officer of Health to the Wandsworth Borough Council, in the course of his evidence, said it is well known what grey powder should consist of, and in his experience 99 out of every 100 would supply it according to the standard set down. In cross-examination he admitted that the powder is listed by wholesale houses containing less than the B.P. proportion of mercury, and sold as No. so-and-so, but this is not grey powder.

Mr. Kirby said that he was not putting it that if Mr. Turner had had a prescription handed to him he would have been justified in acting as he did in this case, where he was dealing with a person who might be ignorant of the strength of the article.

Mr. Lister Drummond said that one going into a chemist's shop and asking for four grey powders of 4 grains each ought to get them in the proper recognised form. If one got something containing sugar of milk, that was not what one asked for.

In further answer to Mr. Kirby, Dr. Caldwell Smith agreed that the Pharmaceutical Codex stated that grey powders might contain in certain cases rhubarb and sodium bicarbonate.

Mr. Lister Drummond: I have heard of it being taken in jam. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kirby further questioned the witness with the view of showing that the chemist in certain circumstances must use his discretion—*e.g.*, when prussic acid for a baby is asked for—and that a request for grey powders is a parallel case. This point he elaborated in opening the case for the defence, Dr. Caldwell Smith's evidence having closed the prosecution's case.

Mr. George Robert Turner then gave evidence. He explained that on a previous occasion the inspector called and asked him for grey powders of 2 grains each for a child of two. These were supplied. On the second occasion the inspector asked for a number of 4-grain powders, and he exercised his discretion by giving powders containing a smaller percentage of mercury, regarding a 4-grain powder as being too strong for a child. In other words, he exercised his prerogative as a chemist, as he considered it his right to safeguard the public as far as he could against mishaps. On his second visit the inspector asked for powders stronger than the previous ones, but he supplied what he regarded as the right thing in the interests of the person for whom it was intended. In cross-examination witness said he is not a qualified chemist.

Mr. Charles Davis, 60 Hazelwell Road, Putney, who said he had fifty years' experience of the drug-trade, stated that if he were asked for grey powder he would inquire the purpose for which it was required and use his discretion in supplying it. This was the usual course for chemists to follow.

Mr. Lister Drummond decided in favour of the prosecution, holding that if a number of grey powders of 4 grains each was asked for the powders supplied should be in accordance with the B.P. standard. In this case what he would call diluted grey powder had been supplied. As there had been no previous conviction, there would be no fine, but defendant would pay costs. There had been a simple error of judgment on Mr. Turner's part. He might have explained that the article supplied was not pure, unadulterated grey powder, and then given some wholesome advice.

Mr. Young remarked that, as Mr. Watson would take the responsibility for the payment of the costs, the case against the company would be withdrawn.

OTHER CASES.

Harold Peterken, chemist, 369 Garrett Lane, and Lily Peterken, of the same address, were similarly summoned. Mr. Peterken admitted the facts stated in the analyst's certificate, and pleaded guilty. Inspector Newell proved the purchase. He asked for half a dozen grey powders, and was supplied with powders which on analysis were found to contain 16 per cent. of mercury and 84 per cent. of sugar of milk. The powders were sold to him by Mrs. Peterken. Mr. Lister Drummond said that in this case also there was no fraudulent intention. Mr. Peterken would be mulcted in the costs, 14s. 6d. The case against Mrs. Peterken was withdrawn.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re Alexander Rennie Ross Craig, 9 George Street, Hove, Drug-store Proprietor.—As briefly reported in the *C. & D.* Supplement last week, the public examination in bankruptcy of this debtor took place at Brighton on March 6. The statement of affairs showed liabilities 432l. 5s. 2d., assets 188l. 10s. 7d., thus showing a deficiency of 243l. 14s. 7d. Until October 13, 1913, the debtor was an assistant, and had saved 25l., with which he started the New Sussex Drug-stores in Hove in November last, getting the whole stock on credit. During the fifty-eight days he was in business the drawings amounted to 108l. When the business was sold there were two partners, one of whom was his wife, and he continued to manage it as an employé, just making enough to live on. He attributed his failure to lack of capital and pressure by creditors.

Re William Henry Bellwood, 161 Albert Avenue, Hull, Drug-store Proprietor.—This debtor was publicly examined at the Hull Bankruptcy Court on March 9, on accounts which showed liabilities 180l. 19s. 11d., of which 175l. 14s. 11d. is expected to rank for dividend, and estimated assets 50l. 1s., the deficiency thus being 125l. 13s. 11d. Debtor said in May 1906, after being manager of drug-stores at Leeds at 35s. per week, he purchased a drug-store at Kippax with a capital of 150l. borrowed from his grandfather, who had since lived with him and had been supported by him. No part of that loan of 150l. had been repaid. The price of the business was 300l., and 150l. was paid down, the balance in two instalments of 50l. at the end of twelve months, and the remainder at the end of two and a half years. He was fairly successful at first, but later he was pressed by his largest creditors, with the result that he disposed of the business for 356l. in January 1912. He paid all his debts with two exceptions, the sums being 18s. 6d. and 2l. 6s. 11d. respectively, and he had 120l. left, with which he purchased a drug-store and hardware business at 53 Cross Green Lane, Leeds, for 140l. He borrowed 25l. from a Mr. Firth, and that enabled him to pay the 140l. He continued to trade at Leeds until October 1912, when he sold the business for 130l. Replying to the Official Receiver, debtor denied neglecting business at Kippax or Leeds by billiard-playing. When out of business at Kippax, debtor said, he assisted a doctor in his dispensing and received 25s. per week in wages. When he went to Hull he was insolvent to the extent of 22l. He paid about 100l. away out of the 120l. he received from the sale of his business at Leeds. He opened a new shop at Hull, and continued to trade there until the receiving order was made. He was fully aware he was insolvent when he started business in Hull, and he agreed that the result of his year's trading had been to increase his deficiency from 22l. to 125l., his only expectation of paying his way being out of the business. He estimated his profits at 37l., whereas the expenditure had been 135l. He had kept a cash-book and a ledger. The examination was closed.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

STANDARD TEETH MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,000l., in 1l. shares. H. Spencer is first director. R.O., 27 Great Quebec Street, Montague Square, London, W.

WATSON'S WATER SOFTENERS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of specialists in water purifications, etc. The first directors are A. Kilner (Mirfield) and H. H. B. Watson (Leeds).

A. C. HANCOCK, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, fancy-goods dealers, etc. The first directors are A. C. Hancock (chemist, 82-84 Tower Bridge Road, London, S.E.), Mrs. L. Hancock, and C. S. White.

KNOWLES PHARMACY (1914), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 200l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dysalsters, etc. The first directors are E. P. Wolff, M.P.S., H. H. Buller, and E. Parker. R.O., 40 Seymour Street, London, N.W.

MORGAN & CO. (MAESTEG), CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry on the business indicated by the title, and to adopt an agreement with W. Morgan. The subscribers are F. L. James, chemist; the Rev. W. Morgan, and Mrs. M. J. Morgan, all of Maesteg. R.O., 16 Commercial Street, Maesteg, Glam.

LONDON HYGIENIC CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 10,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale, retail, manufacturing, and dispensing chemists and druggists, etc., and to adopt an agreement with J. Howard, E. S. Howard, J. H. Watson, F. Bishop, and R. W. S. Littlewood. The first directors are J. Howard, E. S. Howard, and R. W. S. Littlewood. R.O., 35 Wallbrook, London, E.C.

Company News.

LEVISON EYESIGHT INSTITUTE, LTD.—In the Companies' Winding-up Court, London, on March 10, Mr. Justice Astbury granted a petition made on behalf of Lang Neil, Ltd., for an order for the compulsory winding-up of the Levison Eyesight Institute, Ltd.

CAUSTIC SODA, LTD.—Mr. Carter White, F.C.S., A.I.M.E., the patentee of the alkali process which this company has been formed to take over, is a Minor man, who was for some years chemist to Messrs. Curling, Wyman & Co., London, before he started as a consulting chemical engineer in the City. The patent consists of a new electrolytic cell without diaphragms for the treatment of brine, so that the chlorine can be drawn off without affecting the caustic soda simultaneously formed. We are informed that the British rights in Mr. White's patent are being sold for 85,000l.

LEVER BROS., LTD.—The subscriptions for 1,000,000 of the 6 per cent. cumulative "C" preference shares in this company were largely over-subscribed for by Saturday morning, March 7. Letters of allotment were posted at the beginning of this week. Sir William Lever, Bart., speaking at the annual meeting of the company, quoted from a price-list of 1888, when the erection of Port Sunlight works had just commenced, showing that cottonseed oil was then under 20s. (it is now over 30s.), palm oil in the neighbourhood of 20s. (now over 40s.), and they were getting more for Sunlight soap than they are now with the higher prices of raw material.

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD.—The report of the directors to be presented at the annual meeting at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on March 17, shows that, after providing for bad debts, depreciation, and directors' remuneration, there is a balance of profit for the year of 18,573l. 19s. 2d., which with the sum of 6,280l. 7s. 7d. carried forward last year makes a total of 24,854l. 6s. 9d. available. Out of this has been paid an interim dividend on preference shares of 2,750l., leaving a balance of 22,104l. 6s. 9d., which the directors recommend should be apportioned as follows: Second half-year's dividend on preference shares, 2,750l.; 10 per cent. (free of income-tax) on the ordinary shares, 8,600l.; carried to reserve, 2,000l.; balance carried forward to next account, 8,754l. 6s. 9d. Mr. W. F. Southall, the retiring director, offers himself for re-election. The nominal capital of the company is 260,000l., of which 196,000l. is subscribed, 86,000l. being ordinary shares. The reserve now amounts to 22,175l. 14s. 9d. The assets of the company consist of: Freehold and leasehold land, buildings, and premises, 65,068l. 0s. 5d.; plant, machinery, tools, and fixtures, 47,790l. 4s. 8d.; stock in

hand, as valued by directors, 27,033*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; sundry debtors, less reserves, 59,294*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; cash and bills in hand and at bank, 19,236*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; temporary investments, 7,673*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; goodwill, patents, etc., 53,000*l.*

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.—The report of the directors for the year ended December 31, 1913, which was submitted to the annual meeting held at 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool, on March 13, shows a trading profit of 31,728*l.*, after writing off all trade expenses and making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation, advertising, trade-marks, income-tax, and leasehold sinking fund. Interest on the debenture stock and dividend on preference shares, also an interim dividend on ordinary shares in July last, and fees and salaries to senior and junior directors respectively, have been duly provided for, and there remains an available balance for further dividend on ordinary shares of 4,040*l.* The directors report that during 1913 the company did an increased volume of business, especially with chemists and druggists in Great Britain, partly due to the introduction of the National Insurance Act. The reduction of profits, the directors state, is largely due to the disturbance in the labour-market during the year, with many increased expenses. The re-adjustment of establishment expenses to meet these increases takes time to develop, and the effect of such alterations, it is anticipated, will be fully felt in 1914. The directors recommend that for the second half-year a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum be paid on the ordinary shares, and this, with the interim dividend paid for the first half-year, leaves 1,288*l.* to be carried forward. The new building in Seel Street, Liverpool, was completed during the autumn. A considerable saving will now be effected in the conduct of the business, owing to the increased accommodation available. Mr. Stephen F. Webb, one of the junior directors, has returned home after nearly two years' foreign travel on behalf of the company. The Bacteriological Laboratories at Runcorn have been successfully carried on, with an increased trade in the various products. The cordial business relations with the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd., continue, and the directors are pleased to report that the business of that company continues to prosper. Mr. A. B. Evans, Mr. J. H. E. Evans, and Sir Edward Evans, the retiring directors, offer themselves for re-election.

WILLS PROVEN.

MR. DANIEL BAIN, F.C.S., 13 Denmark Street, Gateshead, who died on February 8, left estate of the gross value of 1,389*l.* 18*s.*, of which 64*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* is net personality.

MR. WILLIAM SAMUEL BOWLER, chemist and druggist, Belper, who died on November 28, left estate valued at 1,775*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* gross, with net personality 490*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*

MR. WILLIAM HENRY BUCHER, Ph.C., of Boseawen Street, Truro, who died on January 6, left estate of the gross value of 885*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, of which 240*l.* 9*s.* is net personality.

AN INVENTORY of the estate of the late Mr. George Stirling, manufacturing chemist and pharmacist, Glasgow, has been lodged with the Sheriff-Clerk of Lanarkshire at Glasgow, and shows estate valued at 10,703*l.*

MR. FREDERICK GEORGE RICHARDS, F.C.S., technical instructor, 43 Bowker Street, Higher Broughton, Salford, who died on January 21, intestate and a bachelor, left estate valued at 590*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* gross, with net personality 568*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

MR. JAMES MULLAN, chemist and druggist, Castlerock, who died on December 4, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 8,826*l.* 2*s.*, of which 397*l.* 13*s.* is in England. Probate has been granted to his son, Mr. Joseph Edmund Mullan, M.D., Carlisle Road, Londonderry.

MR. JOSEPH HOWROYD BOND, who died on January 8, intestate and a bachelor, left estate of the gross value of 54,565*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 51,378*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*. Letters of administration of his property have been granted to his nephew, Mr. Alfred Bond Hickisson, marking-ink manufacturer, of 430 Seven Sisters Road, London, N., as the only next-of-kin.

MR. FREDERICK HERBERT HORNIBLOW, chemist and druggist, Sidbury, Worcester, who died on December 29, left estate of the gross value of 5,185*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, of which 3,847*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* is net personality. The testator left 100*l.* to his wife, Mrs. Edith Barbara Horniblow, 25*l.* each to the executors of his will, and the residue of his estate he left upon trust for his wife for life, with remainder upon trust for his children in equal shares, and he directed that his business shall be sold.

BIRTHS.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

BOLTON.—At "Brendon," Hoppers Road, Winchmore Hill, London, N., on March 7, the wife of J. H. P. Bolton, pharmacist, of a son.

DALL.—At 42 Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh, on March 4, the wife of John Dall, pharmacist, of a son.

GRAY.—At 49 Antrim Road, Belfast, on February 28, the wife of John Gray, druggist, of a son.

SNELL.—At "Brynnew," Accrington, on March 10, the wife of J. S. Snell, chemist and druggist, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

JAMES—DAVIES.—At the English Presbyterian Church, Black Lane, Brymbo, near Wrexham, on March 3, Maurice James, chemist and druggist, Llanelly, to Nurse Annie Davies, Llanelly, daughter of Mr. D. E. Davies, Bodlonfa, Penygraig, Brymbo.

WATT—SLOGIE.—In Cheltenham, on February 27, David Watt, chemist and druggist (son of the late Dr. Watt, Loehee), to Bella, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Slogie, Montrose.

DEATHS.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

BENNIE.—At Clarkston-by-Busby, on March 4, Emily Ellen, wife of Mr. Herbert T. Bennie, Manora, Karachi, India, and eldest daughter of Mr. W. E. Taylor, manufacturing chemist, Glasgow.

DAVIES.—Recently, after a long illness, Jane, the wife of Mr. Henry Davies, chemist and druggist, High Street, Glyn-Neath.

ENDERBY.—Recently, Mrs. Enderby, wife of Mr. J. E. Enderby, chemist and druggist, 17 Bull Ring, Horncastle, Lincs, aged forty-five.

HUTCHINSON.—At 13 The Boltons, London, S.W., on March 7, Mr. Christopher Clarke Hutchinson, K.C., F.I.C., F.C.S., M.I.C.E., aged sixty. Mr. Hutchinson was one of the original members of the Society of Chemical Industry, and at one time took an active part in the London Section of the Society, being a member of the committee. He was a son of Mr. William Hutchinson, of Burnside, Westmoreland, and received his scientific education at the Royal College of Science, Dublin. After that he came to London and was associated, as a director, with the business of Messrs. S. H. Johnson & Co., Ltd., chemical engineers and manufacturers of filter-presses, etc., Stratford, London, E. He was called to the Bar in 1896 as a student of the Middle Temple, and practised with great success, specialising in engineering and scientific matters, and also at the Parliamentary Bar. He took silk in 1910. Mr. Hutchinson died very suddenly in his sleep from heart-failure. He has left a widow and a family of two sons and five daughters. The funeral took place at Golder's Green Crematorium on Wednesday, a service having previously been held at St. Mary's, The Boltons.

LIMBERT.—At Auburn, South Australia, on January 13, Mr. J. Limbert, Ph.C., aged eighty-two. Mr. Limbert was born in London and apprenticed to a chemist for five years. In 1853 he went to Australia, and some years later opened a business in Auburn, where he remained until his death.

MACDONALD.—At 55 South Street, Isleworth, on March 10, Mr. Andrew Macdonald, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-one. Mr. Macdonald passed the Minor in 1906.

O'NEILL.—At Ennistymore, Co. Clare, Mr. John Frederick O'Neill, Ph.C. Mr. O'Neill, who was registered in 1897, carried on business some years ago at Carrick-on-Suir.

OUSEY.—At Cheadle, Cheshire, on February 28, Mr. John Ousey, formerly in business as a wholesale druggist at Manchester, aged fifty.

OWEN.—At Hagley, on March 8, Mr. George Thomas Owen, chemist and druggist, aged eighty. Mr. Owen was in business prior to the Pharmacy Act of 1868. For many years past he had conducted a wholesale drug-trade at 101 High Street, Dudley.

THOMAS.—In London, suddenly, on March 3, Mr. Joseph William Thomas, F.I.C., F.C.S., aged sixty-four. Mr. Thomas was a brother of Lord Pontypridd, and died suddenly in a restaurant in Newgate Street. He was formerly public analyst for Cardiff. He had been a Fellow of the Chemical Society since 1875, and had communicated papers to the Society. He retired from the profession six years ago, and resided at Overdale, Shortlands, Kent. Death was due to the enlarged and fatty condition of the heart.

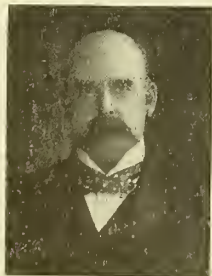
PERSONALITIES.

Authenticated information for this section will be received by the Editor, and published, if not in the nature of advertisement.

It is Mr. H. E. King, not Lieut.-Col. Alfred Charles Preston, V.D., who is senior partner of Messrs. Thomas Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, 262 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

MR. J. W. DRYSDALE, of Messrs. J. W. Drysdale & Co., drug-merchants, 16 Fish Street Hill, London, E.C., who is now touring the United States and Canada, is the subject of an interesting interview in the "Savannah Evening News," in the course of which he expresses the view that "if the revised new tariff in the United States should prove effective and permit of a moderate increase of importation of English and Continental manufactures in a healthy competition with the manufacturers of the United States, then a mutually profitable business must ensue. The more America buys from Europe the more England must in the nature of things buy from the United States in the free exchange of products." Mr. Drysdale is much impressed with the many and extensive changes which have taken place since his last visit to the United States, particularly in the larger cities.

THE new High Sheriff of Warwickshire is Colonel William Fitzthomas Wyley, V.D., F.C.S. (Wyleys, Ltd., Coventry), who, though he stood third on the list on nomination last November, a few days after he gave up the office of Mayor of Coventry, had his name pricked for the ensuing year by the King on Monday. Not since 1788 has a Coventry man been appointed High Sheriff of Warwickshire, and the matter has given much satisfaction locally, as it also will in the drug-trade, of which he is a highly respected member. He served the Drug Club as President in 1906, is



COLONEL WYLEY.

also interested in the Midland Pharmaceutical Association, and is an old "Square" man. Besides being an ardent Volunteer, he is Vice-Chairman of the County Territorial Association, and is connected with several of the county's chief industrial and financial enterprises.

MR. W. B. TYLER, 40 Blenheim Gardens, Cricklewood, London, N.W., advertises for representative work in India and Burma. He is already well established in the East, but could take up a few more agencies.

WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

VACCINATION ACTS (REPEAL).

Notice was given on Monday in the House of Commons by Mr. A. W. Black, M.P., of a Bill to repeal the Vaccination Acts.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

Mr. Ellis Griffith has introduced, on behalf of the Government, a Bill dealing with the election of direct representatives on the General Medical Council. It was down for second reading on Monday, but was not reached.

FOOD AND DRUGS BILL.

The President of the Local Government Board is unable to say at present whether the Food and Drugs Bill of last year will be re-introduced, but in any event it would be with modifications to meet the objections of Chambers of Commerce and other bodies.

COCAINE TRAFFIC IN INDIA.

Sir Herbert Roberts, M.P., proposes to ask the Under-Secretary for India, in the House of Commons on Tuesday, whether his attention has been called to the growth of the cocaine traffic in India, whether he is aware that considerable quantities of the drug are imported from Germany, and whether negotiations will be opened with the German Government with a view to the prevention of the present illicit trade.

INQUIRY INTO SHORT WEIGHT.

The Government, our Parliamentary correspondent learns, has decided to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into certain aspects of the question of short weight, and the personnel of the Committee is now in course of arrangement. The inquiry is the outcome of representations which were made some time ago to the Board of Trade by the London and Suburban Traders' Federation.

ANOMALOUS RAILWAY RATES.

The question of certain anomalies in regard to the charges made for the carriage of goods between Glasgow and London is, our Parliamentary correspondent understands, to be brought to the attention of the House of Commons at an early date. Both the Board of Trade and the Royal Commission on Railways have been approached on the matter, the latter body replying that they are not undertaking the investigation of complaints preferred by individual firms.

THE ROOF OF WESTMINSTER HALL.

Lord Beauchamp (First Commissioner of Works) informed the House of Lords on Tuesday that a very serious state of decay had been found to exist throughout the whole of the portion of the roof of Westminster Hall which had been examined by experts. It was due almost entirely to the ravages of the larvæ of the anobiid beetle. A small committee, he added, is making a series of experiments with chemical substances, and it is hoped that a method of treatment will be found to deal with the insect in question.

COMPANIES (CO-PARTNERSHIP) BILL.

The Bill introduced by Mr. James Hope, supported by Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Worthington-Evans, and Mr. Peto, is to enable companies to adopt co-partnership in cases where they would otherwise be debarred from doing so. The greater part consists of a schedule embracing regulations for granting certificates of partnership in the objects of any company and a share in its surplus profits to all persons in its regular employment. It is provided that the standard rate of wages shall be taken to correspond with a standard return of 5 per cent. on all paid-up capital, and when the return is higher than 5 per cent. the employé becomes entitled to a bonus calculated at one-twentieth of his existing wages for every extra 1 per cent. paid in dividend. Thus a company with a paid-up capital of 100,000*l.* and a normal wage bill of 20,000*l.* would, if it paid 6 per cent., have to give its employés

an extra 1,000*l.*, or 21,000*l.* in all; if it paid 10 per cent., 25,000*l.*, and if it paid 15 per cent., 30,000*l.* Similarly a workman with a standard wage of 30*s.* a week would get 31*s.* 6*d.* on a dividend of 6 per cent., 37*s.* 6*d.* on a dividend of 10 per cent., and 45*s.* on a dividend of 15 per cent. It is provided, also, that trustees shall be appointed to whom at least half the bonus shall be paid and by whom it shall be invested, if possible, in the shares of the company itself.

BORIC ACID IN CREAM.

Replying to Mr. Peto on Thursday, the President of the Board of Agriculture said that he is not at present satisfied that it is desirable to issue regulations defining the quantity of boric acid to be allowed in preserving cream, but that he is considering the matter in consultation with the President of the Board of Trade.

NURSES' REGISTRATION BILL.

The Nurses' Registration Bill, which has just been introduced in the House of Commons, seeks to establish a General Council for the Registration of Nurses in the United Kingdom, composed of persons appointed by the Privy Council, the Local Government Boards in the United Kingdom, associations of registered medical practitioners, and direct representatives of the nursing profession. The duties and powers of this Council include the standardisation of training and the examination and registration of nurses. The Bill is introduced by Dr. Chapple, and supported by Dr. Addison, Mr. Percy Alden, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Duncan Millar, Mr. Scott Dickson, Mr. J. F. Remnant, Lord Wolmer, Sir J. Younger, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and Mr. William Field. In Clause 23 it is expressly stated that no authority is given to practise medicine or to undertake the treatment or cure of disease.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT QUESTIONS.

Sir Henry Craik, M.P., will, on March 24, in the House of Commons, call attention to the administration of medical relief, particularly in regard to the provision of sanatoria.

Replying on Tuesday to Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson's question regarding the Departmental Committee on Excessive Sickness, Mr. Wedgwood Benn said that the publication of the evidence so far given before the Committee would create a misleading impression. He did not know what the hon. member intended to suggest as to the offering of rebutting evidence by approved societies and others. The Committee is not inquiring into allegations in respect of specific societies, but into the general question affecting the administration of Sickness Benefit.—Mr. Locker-Lampson: Can the hon. gentleman say whether the inquiry is confidential or whether the result will be made public?—Mr. Wedgwood Benn: I cannot say until the evidence is completed what course will be pursued.

Mr. Benn also informed Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson on Tuesday that the latter was misinformed in regard to a circular issued to panel doctors in Bolton. It contains no allusion to the condition of the Drug Fund, and has no reference to financial considerations. It merely expresses the general view of the Committee, arrived at in the course of administration, as to the interpretation to be placed, in their opinion, upon the provisions of the Acts regarding the supply of medicines in connection with Medical Benefit. The rights of insured persons cannot be restricted by placing restrictions on doctors with regard to the prescribing of medicines.

Mr. Locker-Lampson, in conversation with our Parliamentary representative, alleged that the representative of the Insurance Commissioners was wrong in his facts. He intends, when opportunity offers, to bring to the notice of the House of Commons the terms of the circular issued to the panel practitioners of Bolton, which was as follows:

"That on account of the Drug Fund being overspent it would be advisable if the medical practitioners on the panel would observe the restrictions which were decided to come into operation on January 12, 1914, at a conference of representatives of the local Medical Committee, the local Pharmacists' Association, and the Insurance Committee held on November 12, 1913, and which are as follows: Items to be disallowed (except for tuberculosis patients): Extract of malt and oil, cod-liver oil emulsion, petroleum

emulsion. Items restricted: Not more than 3 doz. tablets or pills to be prescribed at one time by the medical practitioner."

The meeting, which was held at the Central Hall, Acresfield, on February 20, under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Flitcroft, agreed that the circular should not be withdrawn.

Mr. G. Locker-Lampson, M.P., on Wednesday asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to specify the Insurance Committee areas in Great Britain where the Drug Fund under the Act is insufficient to pay the panel chemists their accounts in full for 1913.—Mr. Wedgwood Benn, M.P., replied that for reasons which he had already given in answer to similar questions he was not at present in a position to make a statement on the subject.

Mr. Benn also informed Mr. Locker-Lampson that he has no knowledge of a resolution passed by the Financial Sub-Committee of the Canterbury Insurance Committee asking the Commissioners to grant them extra money so that they may be able to pay the local panel chemists their accounts in full.—On Thursday Mr. Benn gave a similar reply to a similar question by the hon. member in regard to Birmingham.

TRADE-MARKS.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1914, p. 237.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for 1*s.* 6*d.*) and lodged with Mr. W. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 18, 1914.)

"BRILLANO"; for liquid nail-polish (48). By G. W. Wadden, 5 Broadway, Weybridge. 357,463.

"ZYTE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By "Cyona," Blewburton Hall, Thorpe Road, Aston-Uphorpe, Wallingford, Berks. 357,511.

"EURESOL"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Knoll & Co., Bleichstrasse 97, Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine. 357,652.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 25, 1914.)

"SATISTA"; for photographic chemicals (1). By the Platintype Co., 22 Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C. 357,618.

"PALUM"; for chemicals (1). By Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Ltd., 15 Elm Street, London, W.C. 357,924.

"POLMAC"; for sheep-dips, etc. (2). By McDougall Bros., Ltd., 66 and 68 Port Street, Manchester. 356,045.

"LERVI"; for all goods (3). By F. A. Lerry, 57A Dale Street, Liverpool. 356,984.

"RA-RUTIC"; for medicines, etc. (3). By W. J. Hodgson, The Central Chemical-works, Wesley Grove, Carrington, Nottingham. 357,949.

Label device, with words "DOAN'S OINTMENT. ETC."; for an ointment (3). By Foster-McClellan Co., 8 Wells Street, Oxford Street, London. 357,588.

"GLYCOLACTEIN"; for all goods (3). By Gale & Co., Ltd., 15 Bouverie Street, London, E.C. 357,974.

"FEMSANA"; for medicines (3). By H. Alexander, 54 Oxford Street, Sydney, Australia. 358,081.

"KLIK"; for cameras (8). By Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 356,976.

"ANTELOPE," with picture of same; for cream of tartar (42). By C. Christopherson & Co., 21 Mincing Lane, London, E.C. 356,678.

Device of a girl with bow and arrow, and word "BEAUTOID"; for goods (43). By F. M. Alexander, 118 Ashley Gardens, Westminster, S.W. 355,349.

"PYREA"; for teeth-preparations (48), and for brushes (50). By G. Field, 117 Park Street, London, W. 357,640/1.

"ROSENTOX"; for tooth-paste (48). By Barnes Bros., 25 Sydney Road, Enfield. 356,881.

"JIFFY"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Tyson & Co., Ltd., 6 Blackstock Street, Liverpool. 357,678.

Label with word "LILY-WHITE" and facsimile signature "ARTHUR GOLDTHORPE"; for a dry-cleaner for white facings, etc. (50). By A. Goldthorpe, 70 Herbert Road, Woolwich, London, S.E. 357,035.

Notes on Novelties

and other matters of trade interest

ELECTRIC COMB AND HAIR-DRYER.

The "Plexim" electric comb and hair-dryer is advertised in this issue by Simplex Conduits, Ltd., Garrison Lane, Birmingham. The use of the comb dries the hair in twenty minutes. The source of the electricity is the ordinary house supply.

INDIVIDUALISING CLINICALS.

This is what Messrs. J. T. Powell & Co., 93 and 94 Hatton Garden, London, E.C., set themselves out to do, and for this purpose they invite chemists to correspond with them. A warning is also given in the firm's advertisement regarding their trade-mark, which is being imitated.

GRADUATED MEASURES.

Messrs. Henry W. Bush & Co., Ltd., Rembrandt Works, 32 and 34 Commercial Street, London, E., devote their advertisement this week to graduated measures for chemists and photographers. The new dark-room measures supply several good "talking points" for dealers in photographic goods.

FORMING LIMITED COMPANIES.

The Information Bureau, Ltd., 140 Strand, London, W.C., as specialists in the formation of trading companies with limited liability, undertake to carry through the whole of the legal processes for converting private businesses. An advertisement in this issue offers to send estimates of the cost to those requiring it.

LIFE AND SICKNESS ASSURANCES.

Readers of the *C. & D.* will be interested in the announcement in this issue of the Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., Holborn Bars, London. The extent of the business transacted will surprise most people who have not made special inquiries. We note from the annual report that there are six Prudential Approved Societies formed under the National Insurance Act. The payments by these Societies during last year for sickness and maternity benefits were 1,401,560*l.* In the ordinary branch of the company's business there are 917,091 policies in force.

GLYCERIN AND BLACK-CURRENT PASTILLES.

Messrs. Jules Denoual & Co., Carlton Works, Asylum Road, London, S.E., are now manufacturing excellent and seasonable pastilles, containing pure black-currant juice (expressed by themselves from the fresh fruit) in combination with a glycerin jujube-base, and finished with bright coating. The pastilles are just the thing for tickling cough and throat affections; they are nice to taste, dissolve slowly, and are demulcent. Messrs. Denoual offer them in 4-lb. decorated tins at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and in lacquered metal boxes of 1 oz. at 1*s.* 10*d.* per doz., and 2 oz. at 3*s.* 6*d.* per doz. and 4 oz. at 6*s.* 6*d.* per doz., customers' name being printed on the labels if desired.

DIAMOND BRAND EGG-PRESERVATIVE.

Keeps, Ltd., 24 and 26 Holborn, London, E.C., advertise the "Diamond" brand egg-preservative in this issue. This egg-preservative is used in the proportion of 4 oz. to 1 gal. of water, and in this liquid the eggs are immersed. The "Diamond" brand egg-preservative is stated to be five times the strength of water-glass. As the proprietors last year received many complaints that customers were unable to obtain the preservative at their chemists', it is as well to note that it is supplied by any wholesale house, so that if the chemist does not care to keep it in stock it can be obtained in a few hours. The "Diamond" brand egg-preservative is advertised in every poultry paper in this country.

KENT'S B.B. BRUSHES.

Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 75 Farringdon Road, London, E.C., show in their advertisement an assortment of sixteen patterns of the most popular and saleable "Best British" tooth-brushes. This is a convenience for overseas buyers which will be appreciated, especially as the prices at which the brushes are supplied are indicated.

MEXICAN BRUSH FIBRE.

Owing to the continued war in Mexico, the fibre from which fibre nail-brushes and other kinds of brushes are made is very scarce. The fibre is made from an exceptionally tough grass that grows plentifully in Mexico and is usually imported into this country in an undressed state, but when properly prepared it forms the resilient and durable fibre with which most people who use fibre nail-brushes are acquainted. Towards the end of last year the price in first-hands had advanced about 30 per cent., and we understand that importers are now out of stock and shipments have practically ceased, so that higher prices for fibre brushes are anticipated.

"ERASMIC" WINDOW-DISPLAY COMPETITION.

The Erasmic Co., Ltd., Warrington, got three well-known artists to draw what they considered to be an



Ideal "Erasmic" Girl. Fred. Pegram drew one, A. Thornton another, and Will Owen a third. It is the last that we reproduce on a very reduced scale in this note. The company are using one or other of these girls in their page advertisements in daily and weekly newspapers, and it is in connection with this that they have inaugurated a window-display competition for chemists, which is to last from March 2 to June 30, and 62*l.* 10*s.* in

cash prizes will be appropriated to the competition, a special offer also being attached to it, of which particulars

can be obtained from the Erasmic Co. In connection with the window - display they are furnishing buyers with show - cards, which are exceedingly effective. One of them we reproduce; the original is beautifully printed in colours and gold. We have before us several others, such as "La Reine d'Egypte," a cut-out and embossed card for the Erasmic perfume of that name, also a card measuring 11 in. by 4 in., which has the word "Erasmic" in mother-of-pearl on

a purple cloth background. There are other pretty floral and emblematic cards, of small size, beautifully designed and executed, which are worth having.



CYCLAX

is the name applied to special preparations for the complexion made by the Cyclax Co., 58 South Molton Street, London, W. These preparations have been sold direct to the users for many years, but the increasing business has made it necessary to supply them through the trade. The company's advertisement in this issue gives further particulars.

THERMOS FLASKS.

The announcement in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of February 28 that Thermos flasks can be obtained at much cheaper rates than formerly has attracted a good deal of attention in the trade. One of our staff called on Thermos, Ltd., 8 Long Lane, London, E.C., and had a talk with the manager of the company regarding new features of the Thermos articles. As is well known, the principle of insulating by means of a vacuum was first devised by Sir James Dewar twenty-one years ago for storing liquid air, and was applied to commercial uses by Thermos, Ltd., both hot and chilled liquids or solids being stored in the company's special vacuum-cased vessels with the object of retaining the heat or cold. The vacuum vessels are of glass, silvered on the inside, and are the work of continental glass-blowers, who have become experts in fashioning the flasks. With this exception the manufacture is carried out in this country, including the

"Thermos" is a registered trade-mark, and that Thermos, Ltd., have issued a new price-list, giving particulars of the various patterns of Thermos flasks for liquids and Thermetots for solid food.

GRIFFIN'S CAMERAS.

We referred recently to the list of cameras for 1914 brought out by Messrs. John J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C., and have since then had an opportunity of inspecting some of the cameras catalogued there. One of the most interesting is the "Guinea Tourist" folding camera for quarter-plates. The specification is as follows:

Camera Body.—Selected hardwood, dovetailed corners, polished ebonised wood (or black oxidised metal) base, covered in fine quality seal-grained leatherette, nickel-plated and hard black-enamelled metal fittings. Focussing-screen fitted, folding focussing-hood.

Lens.—Special aplanat doublet working at $f/8$.

Shutter.—Self-setting, giving time, bulb, and instantaneous exposures. Can be worked by hand or antinous release.

Front.—Solid cast "U" form, perfectly rigid; strong spring clamps hold this firmly on the nickel-plated base rails. Rising front actuated by rack and pinion; sliding cross front.

Bellows.—Best leather cloth.

Finder.—Extra brilliant, reversible, nickel-plated.

Tripod Sockets.—Two capped bushes for vertical and horizontal pictures.

Size.—Closed, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ in.

Plate-holder.—One single metal slide.

It will be seen that the camera embodies all the useful features of the folding type, and that it is excellent value. For a camera of the magazine type the "Guinea Maxa" Model III. is to be recommended, and is noticeable from the fact that it is fitted with a rapid rectilinear lens and three magnifiers for photographing at 4, 10, and 18 feet. The shutter gives time and instantaneous exposures, the latter from 1-20 to 1-100 second. The changing mechanism works easily. The "Dega," selling at 2*l.* 10*s.*, is an example of the value offered in roll-film cameras. This we illustrate, the specification being as follows:

Camera.—Made of well-seasoned, ebonised hardwood, covered with black imitation leather, black-enamelled aluminium baseboard. Fitted best cloth bellows, focussing-scale, infinity-catch, and U-form front.

Lens.—Rapid doublet $f/8$.

Diaphragm.—Iris pattern.

Shutter.—Automatic, giving time, bulb, and various instantaneous speeds, fitted antinous release.

View-finder.—Reversible, brilliant, with spirit-level attached.

Fittings.—Black, oxidised and nickel-plated.

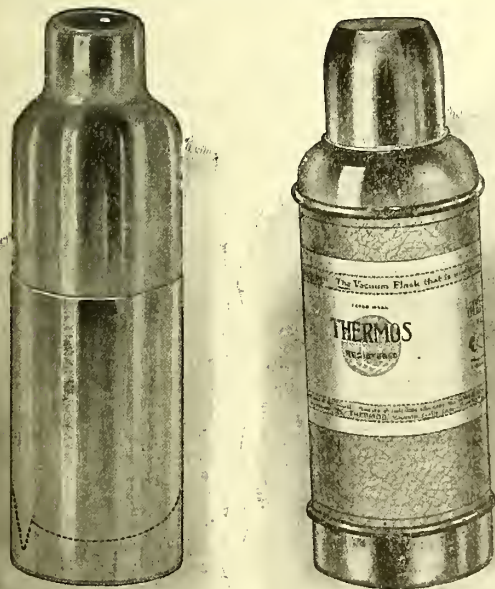
Tripod Bushes.—Two, for vertical and horizontal pictures.

Weight.—2 lb. 14 oz.

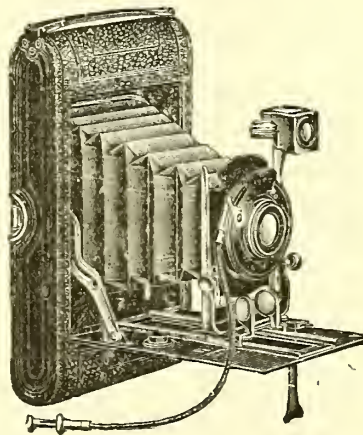
Size.— $8 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ when closed.

Extension.—6 in.

Among other photographic goods interesting to our readers is a box of eighteen assorted tripod-screws, which is offered at 3*s.* 6*d.*; the Kemble clips, tiny clips for suspending films and prints from a line, selling at 6*d.* per box; sling-clips for keeping in place on the shoulder the strap of cameras or binoculars, selling at 3*d.* each; and "Own Name" pocket developers, put up in boxes of six packets, and printed with customer's name and address.



important operation of exhausting the insulating space, which, if not carried out to a high vacuum, renders the flasks inefficient. The weak spot in a vacuum vessel is the pip where the vacuum has been sealed off, which, being on the bottom, is liable to be broken off, with the consequence that the vacuum becomes unsealed. A metallic casing has been permanently fixed on the lower half of the flask, so that it can be stood on the table without any risk. This is shown in the first figure. An improvement has also been carried out in providing a conical fitting to the neck of the flask, so that closer contact is made with the flask and outer cover. In the leather-covered flasks a special kind of unsoilable leather is employed that can be restored to its original condition by wiping with a wet sponge. The higher-priced Thermos flasks are fitted with two drinking-cups, which, apart from the utilitarian value, assists in protecting the mouth of the flask from the external temperature. The cheapest Thermos flask is 2*s.* 6*d.*, above which the prices progress to the 2*l.* size, which latter has been so widely advertised of recent years. A reminder should be given that the word



DISINFECTANTS AND PRESERVATIVES.

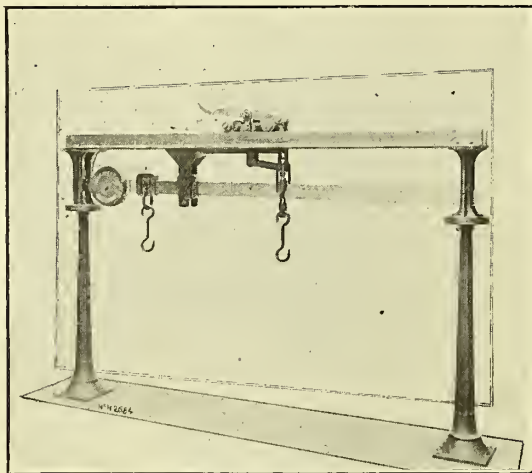
Zondo is one of the special disinfectants offered by the Standardised Disinfectants Co., Ltd., whose export office is at 26 Billiter Buildings, London, E.C. Other manufactures mentioned in the company's advertisement are sheep-dip and wood-preservers, forms of the latter being employed as protective against white ants and damp rot.

BILZ-SINALCO ESSENCE

is a concentrated syrup from which the purchaser can make Proset beverage. Licences for the manufacture are granted for districts. The wholesale distributor in the United Kingdom is Mr. O. A. Pfeifer, 6 Dyer's Buildings, Holborn, London, E.C. The advertisement in this issue should be consulted by those to whom the proposition appeals.

WEIGHING-MACHINE.

The illustration shows a new weighing-machine manufactured by Messrs. W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Soho Foundry, Birmingham. It is known as a percentage weigher, and is of the steelyard type. Its special use is in the weighing-out of the ingredients of formulæ on the large scale.



The steelyard is graduated to meet the special requirements of the manufacturer, and buckets are hung from each of the hooks. In this case a quantity of one ingredient is placed in the bucket on the left of the fulcrum, and the moving poise is placed on the 20-per-cent. graduation, and when the latter balances the steelyard the ingredients will be found to be in the proportion of 80 and 20. The machine effects a great saving in time in weighing, and gives absolutely accurate results. It can also be arranged to weigh the total of the mixture. The design of the machine is simple, and the mechanism is calculated to stand heavy wear.

FROM BIRMINGHAM.

Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., have issued this month a series of supplements to their price-list. One gives illustrations of a new "script" series of packed household remedies or counter-specialties. It is the labels that are "script," and the series includes such preparations as Compound Syrup of the Hypophosphites, Gregory's Powder, Lemon Cough-syrup, Liquid Paraffin, and Neuralgia Mixture or Nerve Tonic. They are attractive-looking and elegant. A special spring supplement of the sundries department offers some particularly good lines, and the same may be said of the special lists of counter-specialties and of the photographic department. The interesting announcement is made that the company have found a most favourable district where a full supply of milk can be obtained at Sologhead, in the West of Ireland, and they will shortly remove the Vitafer factory from Shropshire to this new locality, where they have purchased suitable land, and are erecting a model factory

specially designed to meet the required conditions, and are equipping it with new and up-to-date machinery—most of which has been designed by themselves and is being made to their specifications—for the production of Vitafer. Other supplements deal with the company's bacteriological department, and a report on the Norwegian cod-fishing. Their works-manager at Balstad says the fish are not "biting," and the line catches are consequently meagre. Net catches are very poor for the small nets, and surprisingly good for the large nets.

C. & T. SALUTIS SOAP.

Messrs. Boddington & Kutassy, 34 and 36 Oxford Street, London, W., proprietors of C. & T. Saluti's soap, are promoting a competition in which the prizes offered are in the form of a trip to Italy. The soap is made at Ferrara, in Italy, from Tuscan olive oil, and it is this fact which has suggested the novel form of the awards. The way chemists come into the scheme is explained in this issue.

A BOTTLE HOUSE,

with glassworks at Barking, has advantages in the way of export trade owing to its proximity to the Port of London. This is one of the points which should be noted in regard to the advertisement of Messrs. R. Orrock & Co., Barking, Essex. Endless variety of bottles—shape and colour—is provided for, and good value offered. The glass-house is fitted with up-to-date furnaces and machinery, enabling competitive business to be done.

MEDICINAL PLANTS IN COLOURS.

Messrs. Lehn & Fink, the well-known wholesale druggists, of New York, have published for distribution to their customers a unique series of twelve coloured art plates (postcard size) of medicinal plants, photographed from nature by Mr. Ostermaier, the well-known botanist, at their place of growth. The portfolio contains *Aconitum Napellus*, *Adonis vernalis*, *Arnica montana*, *Atropa Belladonna*, *Colchicum autumnale*, *Datura Stramonium*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Gentiana lutea*, *Papaveris Rhæas*, *Pulsatilla vulgaris*, *Valeriana officinalis*, and *Veratrum album*. All the plants are shown in bloom whenever possible, and the colouring is very effective. These reproductions are of particular interest to pharmaceutical students and others, and Messrs. Lehn & Fink are to be congratulated on having struck a new idea.

SOLUBLE SALTS OF EMETINE.

From being a remedy of comparative unimportance emetine has within the last two years become indispensable for the cure of amœbic dysentery and allied disorders. The observations by Dr. Leonard Rogers have been amply confirmed by physicians at home and abroad, especially by French physicians such as Professor Chauffard; indeed, French physicians have extended the observations of Rogers to the use of emetine in other ailments, and they have proved its beneficial influence in, for example, the intestinal hæmorrhage of typhoid fever. It is interesting to have such corroboration from France, the European country in which ipecacuanha was first used medicinally, and it is also of special interest to us that the world's demand for the alkaloid has been met by London manufacturers—namely, Messrs. Whiffen & Sons, Ltd., Battersea, S.W., who were among the first to realise the future of the alkaloid in therapeutics. They supply the crystallised hydrobromide and hydrochloride in 1-gram tubes, and also the sterilised hypodermic solutions, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of emetine hydrochloride in 1-c.c., and $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of hydrobromide in 1-c.c. and 2-c.c. ampoules, packed one dozen in a box. Messrs. Whiffen & Sons will be glad to supply chemists with a pamphlet containing reprints of observations by authorities on the use of the emetine salts. The salts can be obtained through wholesale houses.

"THE FAMILY ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF MEDICINE."

This is the title of a new work to be brought out in fortnightly parts by the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., Fleetway House, Farringdon Street, London, E.C. The Encyclopædia is arranged in alphabetical order and is freely illustrated, the number before us containing more than

seventy engravings, some of them in colours. The Editor is Dr. H. H. Riddle, and he has been assisted by an astonishing array of medical experts, some of whom, it should be added, have since denied that they have given assistance. The point about the book which interests chemists apart from its value to pharmacists as a medical reference work—and that is considerable—is that throughout the work are given prescriptions which, although in English, must in the great majority of cases find their way to pharmacies to be dispensed. We note that Mr. F. W. Gamble, Ph.C., a director of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., has gone over the final proof of every prescription in the book, so that correctness of this part of the Encyclopædia is assured. The work has had an excellent reception from the public, which is always keenly interested in medical knowledge.

Co-operators and the P.A.T.A.

EARLY in 1906 (*C. & D.*, February 24, 1906, p. 293) the Proprietary Articles Trade Association resolved:—

1. That no Industrial Co-operative Society shall be supplied with any article on the P.A.T.A. list unless the Society agrees: Not to sell below the minimum prices, and not to give a bonus or dividend-check with the article, or to sell at such a price as after deducting the value of the bonus or dividend check the price would work out at not below the minimum price.

2. That the P.A.T.A. List shall consist of those articles the proprietors of which agree to the foregoing conditions relating to co-operative societies.

Since then a very large number of Co-operative Societies have purchased P.A.T.A. articles in accordance with these conditions, but a number of others have had to be placed on the black list, and recently these recalcitrants have brought matters to a head and called a meeting. The following is an abstract of a report of it in the "Co-operative News," March 7:

A meeting of considerable importance to the co-operative movement, and to the working-classes generally, was held on Saturday last in the People's Hall at Leeds. The gathering had been specially organised by the North-Western Section of the Co-operative Union, and it was held under the auspices of the Leeds Industrial Society. The urgency of the proceedings had been emphasised by the stern fact that the trading establishments of co-operative retail societies are now feeling the hand of the trust or the financial amalgamations of anti-co-operative manufacturers. As will be observed from the report below, the members of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association are now endeavouring to exercise the impertinence of dictating to co-operative societies at what price they must sell their goods. Saturday's meeting was an organised kick-back.

Mr. W. Gregory (Chairman of the Section) presided.

Mr. Healy (President of the Leeds Society) said the P.A.T.A. had sent out an edict that co-operative societies must carry on their business as the P.A.T.A. thought they should. It was the desire, therefore, that boards of management and their chemists should be called together and see whether co-operators were going to comply with the request. The action of the P.A.T.A. had placed them in an awkward dilemma.

Mr. Gregory said it was felt that the movement and the Union, in conjunction with the C.W.S., might have the power to bring to an end the unjustifiable attitude of the proprietorial people.

Mr. F. Houseman (general manager of the City of Liverpool Society) gave an address dealing with the origin of the P.A.T.A. and its attitude towards co-operative societies. At the conclusion of his speech he moved the following resolution:

"That this Conference emphatically protests against the unwarrantable attempt on the part of the P.A.T.A. to interfere with the right of co-operative societies to sell to their members at such prices and under such conditions as may be approved by them, and recommends the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, and other co-operative manufacturing societies, to consider at the earliest possible moment the advisability of establishing a pharmaceutical department in order to meet the needs of co-operative societies."

Mr. Houseman added that it was to the Co-operative Wholesale Society that they looked for help. In 1906 the C.W.S. made a stand against the P.A.T.A. and repulsed their demands, even at the risk of losing 50,000*l.* worth of trade. The C.W.S. had never given up that policy, but

they had done all they could to manufacture articles of the same kind for themselves, and to-day they are able to supply 90 per cent. of the goods that are supplied by the Association.

Mr. Johnson (Dewsbury) seconded the motion, which was carried.

"The Co-operative News," in concluding an editorial entitled "A Call to Arms," suggests that the Co-operative Union should take a practical stand in the matter, and solicit from every society its "yea" or "nay" as to whether it is prepared to shut out the commodities of the P.A.T.A., in common with other societies.

SOUTHPORT TOWN COUNCIL AND THE C.W.S. BOOK.

At the monthly meeting of the Southport Town Council on March 10 the Library Committee recommended that a copy of the book, "The History of the Co-operative Society," proffered by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, be not accepted. Councillor Holdsworth, a member of the committee of the Southport Co-operative Society, proposed that the recommendation be deleted and the work accepted. He said that every other municipality had accepted a copy of the book and he did not see why Southport should take up a unique position. Councillor Wright seconded the amendment.

Alderman Foggitt said the book was an advertisement from beginning to end, and of one firm only. If they gave that privilege he would ask that they accept a copy of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, which gave an account of the National Insurance Committees throughout the country and how the insurance scheme is working in the medical department. He thought that would be far more interesting to a large number of readers than the book which had been proffered. If they gave the privilege to one trade why not extend it to the grocers, the oilmen, the drapers, the engineers, and even the shrimping industry, of which Mr. Holdsworth was a representative? Councillor Owen, the Chairman of the committee, said they had looked through the book and came to the conclusion that it was simply an advertisement, and ought not to be placed in the free library. On being put to the vote the amendment was lost by a large majority.

TRADE NOTES.

MESSRS. W. H. HOBBS & Co., LTD., Trinity Place, Tower Hill, London, E.C., have added another telephone line to their office, and the numbers are now Avenue 1544 and Avenue 666.

The managing directors of Woodward's, Ltd., Nottingham, publish a letter of thanks to pharmacists for the expressed approval of their new policy of protecting the price of Woodward's Gripe-water.

THE LONDON offices and warehouse of Mr. L. Givaudan, the Chemical-works, Vernier, near Geneva, Switzerland, have been removed from 21 Mincing Lane to 43-45 Great Tower Street, E.C., the telephone number being 83 Avenue, and telegraphic address "Muskinol, Bilgate, London."

MESSRS. FELICE BONAVENTURA & Co., Chesterfield House, 98 Great Tower Street, London, E.C., have been appointed sole agents by Messrs. D. Valero & Co., Novelda, Spain, for their finest Valencia saffron, which is guaranteed to answer the B.P. characters and tests. Messrs. Bonaventura hold stocks in London.

CHEMISTS who wish during the coming season to make tours in Italy, the Riviera, Switzerland, or Belgium would find it advantageous to write for particulars of their tours to the Free Church Touring Guild, 89 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C., which arranges Continental excursions from 5*l.* 5*s.*, including fares and hotel accommodation.

KEATING'S POWDER, which is in greatest demand in the spring and summer, is being advertised throughout the United Kingdom by means of a systematic campaign. The demand may therefore be expected to increase, and dealers' stocks to decrease unless renewed promptly. This reminder is given in the announcement of Mr. Thomas Keating in this issue.

FESTIVITIES.

Social Evening.

THE members of the Leeds Chemists' Association held their annual social event on March 4 at Collinson's Café, King Edward Street, Leeds. A musical programme, supper, and dance were provided, and great praise is due to the committee who had carried out the arrangements, which proved most successful and enjoyable. There were about sixty present, including ladies, to whom a welcome was given by Mr. G. W. Overend (President).

Whist-drives.

A VERY successful whist-drive was held on February 25 in connection with the Manchester and Salford Chemists' Assistants' Association at the Clarion Café, Market Street, Manchester. Upwards of seventy members and friends were present. Whist was played from 8.30 to 11 p.m., with an interval for refreshments, and resulted in prizes being awarded to Messrs. Webb, Livesey, and Sutcliffe, and to Misses Heath, Neale, and Minshull.

In conjunction with the Watford Pharmacists' Association, a very successful whist-drive was held on March 4 at James' Restaurant. The President (Mr. W. Hannaford) and his wife welcomed the guests, who numbered over forty. During the interval one guinea was collected for the Benevolent Fund. The prize-winners were Mrs. Tween, Mrs. D. W. E. Barker, Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Samways, Mr. Sholl, and Mrs. Hannaford. A hearty vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretary (Mr. D. W. E. Barker) and the Committee concluded the entertainment.

In connection with the Manchester College of Pharmacy Past and Present Students' Association, the annual social and whist-drive was held on February 24 at the College. Upwards of eighty sat down to tea in the large classroom, which was suitably decorated for the occasion. After tea, whist was indulged in until nine o'clock, the prize-winners being Miss Emery, Miss Harding, Mr. Holmes, Miss Mawer, Mr. Whalley, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Dootson. A short musical programme was rendered by Messrs. Hortop, Makin Peile, Burton, and Miss Kilgour, the pianist being Madame Whalley. Mr. Turner wished all the students success in their examinations, and Mr. H. Brindle proposed a vote of thanks to all who had contributed to the success of the evening. Mr. Watts replied on behalf of the students. Dancing brought a very enjoyable evening to a close.

The Thirty-third "J.P.B."

"JUNIOR" and "jollity" have, in connection with the Junior Pharmacy Ball, become inseparable terms, and the thirty-third Junior Pharmacy Ball, held in the Portland Rooms, Baker Street, London, W., on March 11, more than upheld the reputation it has gained in the past. The rumours of falling walls did not cloud in any way the frolicsome revels of the happy dancers. The fine ballroom presented a bright and gay scene when the first dance started at nine o'clock, and a good proportion of the company of 305 remained until the last one at about 3 a.m. The supper interval at midnight was marked by that *bonhomie* among the guests characteristic of the Junior Pharmacy Ball. Mr. Edmund White (President of the Pharmaceutical Society) occupied the chair, and at the conclusion of supper gave in a few words the triple toast of "The Ladies, the Junior Pharmacy Ball, and the health of the genial Secretary." The reply by the Secretary (Mr. B. R. Wilkinson) was accorded musical honours. He was generally congratulated during the evening on his complete recovery from the ill-health which prevented his being present at the ball last year. Mr. Charles Martin, who was to have been one of the M.C.'s, sent a telegram wishing the guests a glorious night. Mr. Ralph Cassie and Mr. J. E. Southon carried out the duties of M.C. in a manner only possible through many years of experience in connection with the ball. Among the company we noticed Mr. and Mrs. Edmund White, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Marshall and Miss Davies, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Arrowsmith, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph L. Cassie and Mr. G. Cassie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Cooper and Mr. G. L. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. T. Desnos, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Dixon, and Miss Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. P. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Hewlett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Keall, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lynn, Miss Martin, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Melhuish, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Present, Mr. H. Raithby Procter and Miss Procter, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Roberts, Mr. F. P. Styles and Miss Chittenden, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tasker, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Whatmough, Mr.

and Mrs. B. R. Wilkinson, and Messrs. Alec Boyes, W. Browne, T. Coulson, H. R. Culling, J. E. Brindley Grice, C. H. Hampshire, Parrott, J. W. Royle, P. O. Royle, A. J. Rickford, J. E. Southon, A. H. Solomon, T. W. Theakston, and E. Warrick.

Dinners.

AN interesting event in the history of Sangers occurred on March 7, when a complimentary dinner was given to Mr. David F. Smith in recognition of his completion of fifty years' connection with the firm. Mr. Ernest Sanger was in the chair, and was supported by the other members of the firm and about sixty of the senior members of the staff. After dinner, the Chairman proposed the health of Mr. Smith, and presented him with an illuminated album in which was inscribed an address of congratulation, with the signatures of all the members of the firm and employés present at the dinner. It is worthy of note that the average length of service with the firm of all those present was over twenty years. A capital musical programme was provided, and an enjoyable evening was spent.

THE annual supper of the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association took place on March 4 at Ferguson & Forrester's, Princes Street, Edinburgh. There was a large attendance. Mr. Henry Stout, Ph.C. (President), occupied the chair, and Messrs. B. M. Brander, Ph.C. (Vice-President), and David Grieve (Hon. Secretary) acted as croupiers. The loyal toast having been duly honoured, Mr. David Murray (ex-President) proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," and the toast was acknowledged by Mr. Peter Boa, Ph.C. Mr. Thomas Stephenson, Ph.C., F.R.S.E., proposed "The Medical Profession," but Dr. Cumming, who was to have acknowledged the toast, was at the last moment prevented from attending. Councillor Dr. Coull, Ph.C., proposed "The Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association," and it was acknowledged by the Chairman. Mr. B. M. Brander, Ph.C. (Vice-President) proposed "The Board of Examiners," and this was acknowledged by Mr. J. Innes Fraser, Ph.C. (Chairman of the Board of Examiners for Scotland). Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, Ph.C., proposed the toast of "Kindred Associations," which was acknowledged by Mr. Cressley-Holland, F.C.S. (President of the London Chemists' Assistants' Association). A programme of solos and duets was contributed by Messrs. F. and P. C. Craig, McGhee, McCairn, and Stewart, Mr. Frank Murdoch acting as accompanist. Herr Ernst Kösting's Orchestra contributed several instrumental pieces, including a 'cello solo by Mr. Bernard Beers. Votes of thanks were given, and the pleasant evening concluded by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

THE "Square" footballers completed a most successful season last Saturday by playing the "Old Boys," and beating them by three goals to nil. The less said about the weather the better, for it was just the same kind that the Army and Navy teams had for their Rugby match, which the King sat out to the end, at Queen's Club. In the evening the pharmaceutical teams dined together in the Throne Room of the Holborn Restaurant, Mr. W. G. Nelson (John Bell, Hills & Lucas) presiding over a company of about seventy. He was supported on the right by the President of the Society (Mr. Edmund White), the Secretary (Mr. Uglow Woolcock), Mr. Peter MacEwan, and Mr. Westall. On the left were Mr. John Evans, Ph.C., F.I.C. (Sheffield), Mr. W. Owen, Mr. W. F. Gulliver, Mr. Harry Martin, Mr. Vivian Hewlett, and Mr. Northey. Others in the company were Mr. Alan Francis, Mr. W. T. B. Decks (Shanklin, I.O.W.), Mr. Hampshire, Mr. W. A. Storey, and Mr. W. H. Allen. Mr. Charles Brooks, Mr. T. W. Theakston, and others, who were dining elsewhere in the restaurant (2,000 had gathered together for one event or other), dropped in during the evening. Few speeches and rousing choruses were a feature of the evening. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. MacEwan, on behalf of Mrs. W. Watson Will, presented the club with a silver cup to replace the one (given by her late husband) which was won outright two years ago by the team of the London College of Pharmacy. Mr. MacEwan complimented the club on its successful season, and handed the cup to Mr. Corfield (the captain), who acknowledged Mrs. Watson Will's generosity in a few pithy sentences. Mr. White then presented each member of the team with a medal, and afterwards each of the four goal-scorers received a cap of blue velvet and silver. The health of "The Chairman" was proposed by Mr. John Evans, and Mr. Nelson briefly acknowledged. During the evening an excellent musical programme was rendered, including a topical song by Mr. W. H. Allen, editor of "The Square Chronicle." The proceedings terminated with "God Save the King" a few minutes after eleven. Most of those present are under the shadow of the Minor or Major, but on this evening they forgot that completely.

WINTER SESSION

of Meetings of Trade Associations.

Others are reported under "Insurance Act Dispensing" when the subjects pertain chiefly to that Section.

A District Meeting of pharmacists in the Leicester and Derby area was held, under the auspices of the Pharmaceutical Society, at the Victoria Hall, Granby Street, Leicester, on March 6. Mr. F. J. Gibson, J.P. (Wolverhampton), presided, and was supported by Mr. A. S. Campkin (Vice-President of the Society) and the Secretary (Mr. Woolcock). There was a large attendance of pharmacists from Alfreton, Anstey, Belper, Codnor, Derby, Eastwood, Jacksdale, Kettering, Leicester, Long Eaton, Market Harborough, Nottingham, Raunds, and Syston. After the Chairman's opening remarks, Mr. Campkin reviewed the work of the Society during the past decade, and indicated the direction of the Council's efforts at the present time. Questions were put, and answered by Mr. Woolcock.

Aberdeen.—The annual meeting of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association was held in Robert Gordon's Technical College on Wednesday, March 4. Mr. D. Anderson (President) in the chair. The annual report and Treasurer's statement were submitted, and showed the Association to be in a healthy condition. The membership is fifty-seven. Office-bearers for 1914-15 were elected as follows: *President*, Mr. J. R. Reith; *Vice-President*, Mr. A. F. Dugan; *Treasurer*, Mr. Charles Simpson; *Secretary*, Mr. Wm. F. Hay; *Auditor*, Mr. D. Anderson; and *Members of Executive*, Messrs. A. Craig and W. Giles. The various committees—Education, Entertainments, and Insurance Consultative—were also elected. At the close of the meeting Mr. J. R. Reith paid a tribute to the services of the retiring President (Mr. D. Anderson) during his three years of office, which was heartily endorsed by the meeting.

Blackpool.—A meeting of the Blackpool and Fylde Pharmacists' Association was held on March 6 at Blackpool. Mr. J. W. Huddart was in the chair, and six other members were present. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. D. J. Bailey) presented the balance-sheet for the annual dinner, and it was adopted. The method of letting the contract for the supply of drugs to the local hospital was again discussed, and it was left to the President and Secretary to take what steps they consider necessary to have the method amended in the future.

Chesterfield.—A meeting of the Chesterfield Pharmacists' Association was held on March 10 at the Hôtel Portland. Mr. C. H. Twelves was in the chair, and there were also present eight other members. Mr. Sydney Greaves acted as Hon. Secretary in the absence, through illness, of Mr. J. H. Toplis. The President gave an account of the recent work of the Derbyshire Pharmaceutical Committee. Arrangements were made for the supply of medicines to insured persons during the Easter holidays. The question of Rexall agencies was discussed. A vote of sympathy was passed with Mr. Toplis and Mr. Denwood, whose illnesses prevented their attendance at the meeting. Messrs. Toplis, Denwood, and Nuttall were thanked for the way they organised the recent whist-drive and dance.

Hull.—A meeting of the Hull Pharmacists' Association was held on March 10, Mr. T. W. Robinson in the chair. There were twenty-four members present, including Messrs. Stanning and Jones (Hon. Secretaries). Mr. Jones reported that he had written to the Board of Guardians regarding the drug tenders for the Union, and the matter has been referred to a committee. Mr. L. S. Sellé opened a discussion on *The Local Pharmacopœia*. He said that the co-operation of the pharmacist with the doctor is essential to success. He criticised adversely the Latinity of the book, the tablet page, the unequal distribution of flavouring and sweetening agencies, and the dosage. He suggested that there should be a list showing where distilled water is to be used and where it would be paid for. The cases in which this might be done are sol. argent. nit., sol. hydrarg. perchlor., sol. zinci sulph., lotio plumbi, lotio alk. co., lotio sodii bibor., mist. syr. Eastoni, mist. ammon. carb., and mist. arsenicalis. Indications might also be given for the use of poison-bottles and where the emulsion-fee could be charged. In the discussion which followed Mr. Sellé was complimented on his paper and accorded a vote of thanks.

Institution of Petroleum Technologists.—Sir Boverton Redwood, Bart., presided over the first meeting of this Institution, which was held in the Society of Arts' Rooms last week, when communications were read as follows: "The Geometry of the Anticline," by Sir T. H. Holland, K.C.I.E., F.R.S.; "The Educational Aims of the Institution of Petroleum Technologists," by Mr. E. H. Cunningham-Craig, B.A., F.G.S.; and "Petroleum Tech-

nology as a Profession," by Professor Vivian B. Lewes, F.I.C.

Liverpool.—A meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association was held at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, on March 4. Mr. H. Humphreys Jones, F.C.S. (President), presiding over a good attendance. Messrs. Lowe and Twomey were elected members of the Association. Mr. G. V. C. Last (Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Insurance Committee) reported that his Committee wished to have recorded on the Association's minutes their satisfaction at the fairness displayed in Liverpool in the checking of the accounts of panel chemists. A motion supporting the Cardiff Association's resolution calling for the Board of Trade to compel all ships to obtain a certificate in regard to medical requisites, signed by a pharmacist, was carried unanimously. The President then delivered a lecture, illustrated by experiments, entitled *An Introduction to the Study of Ions*. The nature of solution was first discussed, the lecturer giving reasons for the belief that solution may be regarded as a change of state similar to the change of a solid into a liquid or a liquid into a gas. In a crystal of potassium permanganate millions of molecules are closely packed together in a very small space, and have no free path. When placed in water the surface molecules are set free and fly about in all directions. Remove the solvent, and the compound is recovered unchanged in weight and character. It was next shown how the condition of solution can be compared with the gaseous state. Amounts corresponding to molecular weights of substances dissolved in the same quantity of water gave solutions with the same osmotic pressure, and affect the freezing- and boiling-point of the solution to the same extent. This confirms the theory that the common factor is that the number of molecules of dissolved substance in each solution is the same. With substances belonging to the classes known as acids, bases, and salts, abnormal osmotic values are obtained. It is an invariable rule that such deviations are provided by electrolytes—i.e., substances which make water a conductor of electricity—non-electrolytes giving normal values. This is explained by the supposition that the electrolyte—say, sodium chloride—when dissolved in water is dissociated into ions: $\text{NaCl} = \text{Na}^+ + \text{Cl}^-$. An ion was defined as an atom

or group of atoms *plus* one or more charges of positive or negative electricity. The liberation of the positive ion (K^+) at the cathode or negative electrode, and the negative ion (NO_3^-) at the anode or positive electrode, was illustrated by

the electrolysis of a solution of potassium nitrate. Experiments were also made to show that ionisation of electrolytes does not take place in alcohol. By use of agar jelly (which prevents the movement of water but not of the ions) in a U tube with acid and alkali in different limbs, it was shown that ions move over bodily, and that their relative speeds differ, the hydrogen ions moving quicker than the hydroxyl ions, as judged by the decolorisation or coloration of phenolphthalein. It was pointed out that the same quantity of electricity (96,540 coulombs) is required to liberate 1 gram of hydrogen as for 23 grams of sodium and 20 grams of calcium. Thus the monovalent sodium ion carries one charge of electricity and the dyad calcium two charges. Ordinary tests in chemical analyses are tests for ions. Silver-nitrate solution is a test for chlorine ion. This reagent does not give a precipitate with chloroform-water which contains chlorine in an un-ionised condition. The oxidation of iron from the ferrous to the ferric state corresponds to adding one positive charge to the iron ion. A vote of thanks to Mr. Humphreys Jones was passed with acclamation.

London (N.).—A meeting of the North London Pharmacists' Association was held on March 5, when a paper was read by Mr. E. H. Brittain on *Perfumes, Old and New*. Beginning with the ancient methods of burning gums and gum-resins, so that the vapour having a pleasing effect on human sense might have the same effect on the gods, he passed on to embalming as practised by the Egyptians, the gums used not only masking unpleasant smells, but preventing decay. Various perfumes that have survived through the ages were mentioned, and how even at the present day similar substances are still in use in order to give body to the modern perfume. The preparation of the natural oils was described, and the various washings and concretes and absolute oils. The growth of synthetic perfume was fully dealt with. The discussion brought out the peculiar effect of smells on the imagination; and Mr. Brittain, in reply to the vote of thanks, made a few remarks on the commercial side, and pointed out how the special knowledge of the pharmacist should stand him in good stead in dealing with perfumes.

London (S.E.).—A meeting of the South-East London Pharmacists' Association was held at Lewisham on March 5.

The President (Mr. J. Y. Fairweather) took the chair, and an interesting paper was read by Mr. G. W. Evans on *Co-operation in Pharmacy and the Ucal Plan*. He stated that the United Chemists' Association, Ltd., has a membership of 900 pharmacists, representing nearly 1,400 shops. Mr. C. W. Brumwell (President of the Ucal Lodge of Pharmacy) said the time has arrived when co-operation is a necessity for pharmacists, and that all that is best in co-operation is to be found in Ucal. He hoped that "Lodges" would be formed in all the large towns in Great Britain at no distant date. A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Ralph, Harris, Milner, Price, and Sayers took part, and a vote of thanks was given to the speakers.

Manchester Optical Society.—A meeting was held at the Albion Hotel on March 4, when a lecture on *Systematic Subjective Sight-testing* was delivered by Mr. Albert Barnett. Mr. J. C. Kidd (President) introduced the lecturer. Mr. Barnett said that the great weakness of subjective sight-testing is the lack of system. His way of working is to test for every defect, and detecting everything the eye has not got, he found what defects the eye possessed.

Manchester.—A meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Chemical Club, Victoria Hotel, on March 11, when a lantern-lecture, entitled *Seven Years' Experience of the Social Side of the B.P.C., as Seen by the Camera*, was given by Mr. J. Cleworth (Conference photographer), and was illustrated by seventy-five beautiful lantern-slides. Mr. F. W. Bates (the President), before the lecture, said Mr. Cleworth had received a great number of letters and telegrams from well-known pharmacists regretting their inability to attend. The lecturer then showed the slides, and made a running comment on the various subjects. The slides were classified under the various places where the Conference has been held, beginning with Manchester in 1907, thereafter following Aberdeen, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Cambridge, Portsmouth, Edinburgh, and London. The last photograph of the series was one of Mr. E. H. Farr, the President for 1914. Mr. H. Garnett manipulated the lantern, and the time taken with the display was nearly two hours. Between fifty and sixty people were present. Visitors came from Bolton, Altrincham, Stockport, and Salford. Mr. Geo. S. Woolley was there. Mr. F. W. Bates proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Cleworth, which Mr. A. L. Blain seconded. Mr. Cleworth, in reply, said he should be the more pleased if as the result of his lecture more chemists became members of the B.P.C.

Plymouth.—The quarterly meeting of the Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and District Association of Pharmacists was held at 7 Whimble Street, Plymouth, on March 5. The chair was taken by the President (Mr. A. J. Ancliffe), and there was a good attendance. The President appealed for subscriptions to the *Pharmaceutical Parliamentary Fund*, and after discussion it was decided that the minimum donation should be 5s. per member, and that a circular-letter be sent to all the registered chemists in the Association's district urging them to subscribe. The following members undertook to collect the subscriptions: Messrs. F. A. Spear, J. D. Turney, J. R. Eslick, J. W. Jones, and R. F. Roper (Plymouth), A. J. Ancliffe and W. M. Martin (Devonport), and F. Maitland (Stonehouse), and in the outlying districts the subscriptions are to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the Association (Mr. T. B. R. Shelton). Before the meeting concluded a handsome sum was promised by the members present. A discussion was initiated by Mr. C. J. Park on the great increase of largely advertised *Proprietary Articles* showing an unsatisfactory margin of profit to the retailer. It was pointed out that many of these articles, displacing as they do dispensed medicines, entail a serious diminution in chemists' profits. It was considered by the meeting that the matter is now becoming so urgent that steps should be taken to endeavour to secure a joint action of the Associations throughout the country to get manufacturers to realise that a profit which does no more than pay its share of establishment charges is inadequate and unfair. The members present unanimously agreed that in respect to a certain paraffin preparation no facilities should be given for its sale.

Society of Public Analysts.—In continuation of our report of last week's meeting (*C. & D.*, March 7, p. 56), it may be noted that during the discussion on *The Turpentine Communication* Mr. E. J. Parry said that the trouble with all turpentine investigations is the raw material with which one starts. Crude wood turpentine contains low-boiling and high-boiling fractions which are quite foreign to gum turpentine. But these fractions can be and are removed by careful rectification, the result being that most of the wood turpentine brought into this country is so altered as to very closely resemble gum turpentine. His own difficulty had been not to determine the amount present, but to be

able to say whether or no it is there at all. As regards Russian turpentine, he had had the co-operation of Professor Schindlmeiser, of Dorpat University, and he ventured to say that practically every sample reported upon in the text-books was not a pure Russian turpentine at all. In almost every case the 60 or 70 per cent., distilling between 160° to 170°, had been removed for home consumption, and the first and last runnings bulked for export as "Russian turpentine" to this country. The two definite indications of the presence of wood turpentine in gum turpentine are to be found in the facts that dipentene is always present in wood turpentine, and that the last 10 per cent. on distillation contains more saturated hydrocarbons than is the case with gum turpentine. As a result, the fractions, after about 75 per cent. has been distilled, show a lower specific gravity than the preceding fractions if sufficient wood turpentine were present; and the last 10 per cent. showed a far lower iodine absorption value, owing to the presence of the unsaturated hydrocarbons. The President (Mr. A. C. Chapman) agreed with Mr. Parry that the examination of turpentine for wood turpentine turns on the character of the last 10 per cent. He thought, however, that the lower iodine value—with which he agreed, and gave a number of figures—depended not on some saturated hydrocarbons, but on the presence of oxygenated constituents such as cineol (which he had detected), terpineol, terpene hydrate, and the like. He thought that the refractive indices of the high-boiling fraction is of some importance, and that the solubility experiments might be of use as applied to the last 10 per cent. Mr. F. F. Shelley also read a paper on "The Standardisation of Dried Carica Papaya Juice (*Papain*). The method described was a slight modification of Sørensen's method of measuring the amino-acids formed in an alkaline solution of pure casein. After a digestion of four hours in an incubator at 37° C., using phenolphthalein as an indicator, 0.04 gram of papain should produce amino-acids equivalent to at least 1 c.c. of N/5 alkali.

West Bromwich.—A general meeting of the West Bromwich Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Y.M.C.A. on March 10, with the President (Mr. C. W. Kemsey-Bourne) in the chair. Nine other members were present. The rules of the Association, as drafted by the committee, were considered and unanimously adopted. A programme for the session was also submitted and agreed to. Considerable discussion thereafter took place regarding the question of earlier closing, and the following closing hours were suggested: Monday, 9 p.m.; Tuesday, 8.30 p.m.; Wednesday, 1 p.m.; Thursday, 8.30 p.m.; Friday, 9.30 p.m.; Saturday, 11 p.m. It was recommended that the papers issued by the West Bromwich Tradesmen's Association should be filled in accordingly.

West Ham.—A party of sixteen members of the West Ham Association of Pharmacists and their friends held an unofficial outing on March 5 to the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. After tea, a guide conducted the party through the various galleries, and called attention to the most notable exhibits.

AT THE COUNTER.

"WOOLWICH EXTINGUISHER, a ninepenny bottle," was the request made over the counter of a North London pharmacy. Woolridge's gout tincture was supplied.

SMALL GIRL: "Please I want a twopenny packet of dye." Chemist: "What colour, my dear?" Small Girl: "Auntie says it doesn't matter so long as it is a fashionable colour." Chemist: "Well, what is it for?" Small Girl: "Auntie has a pain in her stomach, and the doctor said she had to diet, so she thought she would have a fashionable colour."

HERE are one or two good ones. Into my pharmacy came last week a small boy. "Please, I want a penn'orth of onion." Said I, "We don't keep onions; you want to be at the greengrocer's." "No," said he, "A doant—I only want onion; we ha' plenty o' borax at home."—Another Small Boy: "Please for a tit bottle, for a baby with only one end."—RUSTICUS (143/61).

A PHOTOGRAPH of an interior display of Silwy aluminium hair-brushes is reproduced in our advertising columns, which resulted in a sale of six hundred brushes in sixteen days. Chemists interested in such possibilities should write to Silwy, 11 Fore Street, London, E.C.

Insurance Act Dispensing.

A Weekly Record of events and decisions concerning Chemists' interests in Medical Benefit administration and practice.



Waiting!

The Last Watch of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Hero. (With apologies to Lord Leighton.)

With a pale, strained look on his anxious face,
Which but mirrors all his fears
That there's naught for him if the "Noble" race
Prescribe with intent to force the pace,
And to leave him in arrears.

For that is the way of the world all through
(How marvellous are its ways!):
Should one have much, then, of course, imbue
His much with more, much more than his due,
For the bottom dog always pays.

Chemists' Agreements in Scotland.

We have received the following statement from Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland):

Pursuant to the resolution of the mass meeting of Scottish panel chemists held in Edinburgh on October 31, 1913 (*C. & D.*, November 8, p. 43), the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland) has been earnestly endeavouring to secure that all chemists' accounts should be in the hands of Insurance Committees promptly after January 11, 1914. It is to be regretted that, despite every effort, reports still come to hand indicating that all accounts have not even yet been rendered, and serious delay has thereby been caused in completing statistics. There has also been considerable trouble in some districts, owing to the absence of any satisfactory method for the checking of prescriptions. Continuous negotiations have been in progress with the Insurance Commissioners with a view to reaching some definite conclusion within the first two months of the new medical year. Despite every endeavour practical difficulties have arisen, causing disappointing delay. The second month of the first quarter of the present medical year having almost expired, and with a view to getting some definite authoritative information as to the actual position, the following letter was addressed to the Scottish Insurance Commissioners by the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland). The reply to that letter, which follows, makes the present position clear and explains the reasons making delay in any new arrangement unavoidable:

Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland),

March 9, 1914.

Chemists' Agreements.

DEAR SIR,—You will remember it was agreed that chemists should be allowed, if they so desired, to terminate their agreements under the National Insurance Act by giving notice to the Insurance Committee one month before the end of the first quarter. That time has now arrived, and I have had several inquiries as to whether there has been any further communication from the Insurance Commissioners, and as to what are to be the arrangements for the second quarter of the medical year. To enable me to reply, I would esteem it a favour if you could let me have some information from the Insurance Commissioners as to how matters stand at the present juncture, and whether we can hope to have any new arrangement adopted at an early date.

I am, yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. RUTHERFORD HILL, Secretary.

H. L. Fraser, Esq., Assistant Secretary,
National Health Insurance Commission (Scotland),
83 Princes Street, Edinburgh.

National Health Insurance Commission (Scotland),

March 10, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Scottish Insurance Commissioners to refer to your letter of yesterday regarding the provisions of the Medical Benefit Regulations and the contracts between the Insurance Committees and the chemists, under which, if the chemists so desire, notice of termination of their agreements may be given one month before the end of the first or second quarters. I am to explain that the Commissioners are not yet in a position to furnish any definite information on the subject, and am to suggest that the present arrangement should be allowed to continue during the second quarter.

The Commissioners, however, consider it desirable to furnish you with an explanation of the special difficulties which they have experienced in dealing with the matter. The income of Insurance Committees consists of central funds made up of contributions by Approved Societies in respect of each member and of certain State grants. The amount of these central funds cannot be exactly determined yet, as contribution cards have not been received from all Societies for the fifth and sixth quarters, but the amounts have been approximately determined.

These central funds, however, fall to be apportioned to the respective Insurance Committees in proportion to the number of insured persons resident in each area. Difficulty has, however, arisen owing to the third and fourth counts of index slips having respectively exceeded the number of contribution cards for the corresponding periods by approximately 50,000 and 150,000. This difference is accounted for partly by insured persons joining more than one Society, or transferring from one Society to another without notice, partly by persons going out of Insurance, deaths, emigrations, suspension on marriage, etc., which have not been duly notified by the member or his Society to the Committee, and partly by delay on the part of Committees in putting through withdrawal notices and arithmetical errors in the counts. The Commissioners have had to undertake a special investigation to ascertain whether the factor of error was a constant one as between different Committees. The investigation is being pushed on as rapidly as possible.

You will remember that at meetings between representatives of the chemists and the Chairman of the Commission definite assurances were given by many of the representatives that the total chemists' bills in no area would amount to the 1s. 6d., and certainly that there would be no question of 2s. per insured person being exceeded. It is now obvious that there are areas in which the 1s. 6d. has been exceeded, and the amounts as rendered in at least one large area would exceed substantially the rate of 2s. per insured person. It is obvious that in such circumstances the Commissioners could not agree to any increase of prices without being satisfied as to the facts. They have accordingly instructed a special investigation in the particular area referred to and in a number of other areas selected as typical. The investigation is being conducted by an impartial reporter with knowledge of chemistry and dispensing, and is being hurried on as rapidly as possible.

I am to add that so soon as the figures which can be relied upon have been obtained, the Commissioners will approach representatives of the medical profession, as promised, and will elicit their views.

Meantime, Insurance Committees are this week being advised of the amount of their income provisionally determined for the year 1913, and they will be instructed in the areas where the total amount of the bills permits to make immediate payments of the bonus up to 1s. 5d. per insured person.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. L. F. FRASER, Assistant Secretary.

J. Rutherford Hill, Esq.

Reports from Local Centres.

With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances. See also Winter Session.

Aberdeenshire.—The Insurance Committee for the County of Aberdeen met in the County Hall on March 6, Provost Leask (Peterhead) presiding. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported that they had again considered the question of the arrangements to be made for dispensing by doctors in rural areas, and discussed the terms of a letter from the Pharmaceutical Committee, stating certain general objections to the continuance of the present arrangement, and a letter in answer thereto by the local Medical Committee. They were of opinion that these communications do not contain sufficient information to enable the Insurance Committee to deal with the individual applications received from the doctors, and resolved to defer consideration of the whole question until such information has been obtained. Mr. A. F. Irvine, in submitting the report of the Finance Sub-Committee, made the following statement: The amount of chemists' accounts for the past quarter was 621*l.*, which, less 5 per cent. in the case of 10*l.* and upwards, has been paid. The Drug Fund expenditure for the year was: Paid to doctors for drugs, 325*l.*; chemists' accounts, 2,065*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*; Post Office medical system (1*s.* 6*d.* per insured person), 10*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; own arrangements (Kingseat Asylum, 1*s.* 6*d.* per insured person), 6*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; total 2,407*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* Number of prescriptions, 49,316; average each, 10*d.*; average cost of drugs per person, based on an estimate of 36,000 insured persons in the county, 1*s.* 3*d.* The Clerk was instructed to pay the chemists the balance of 5 per cent. retained from accounts of 10*l.* and upwards during the past year. A letter was read from the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees' Secretaries, asking that a sum computed in accordance with Section 33 (2) of the 1913 Act be allocated to these two Committees, to be equally divided between them and used in accordance with the regulations and as agreed to.

Barrow-in-Furness.—Chemists have been paid 2,050*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, being 80 per cent. of their accounts for the past year. The average cost per prescription was approximately 7*d.*, and per insured person 1*s.* 8*d.*

Blackburn.—The Insurance Committee on March 10 referred a request from Peat Products, Ltd., that the Committee allow sphagnol ointment to be supplied to insured persons, to the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees. It was decided to ask the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees to confer with a sub-committee on arrangements for the future as regards checking prescriptions. The question of surcharging doctors who over-prescribe was referred to a special Sub-Committee.

Buckinghamshire.—The Panel Committee at its last meeting was asked to agree to a sum of 35*l.* being paid to the Pharmaceutical Committee for its administrative expenses. As the medical men had previously made a voluntary levy for their expenses, a suggestion that chemists do the same was followed by a long discussion whether the Panel Committee should also apply for expenses. Finally it was decided that the Joint Committee, consisting of the Pharmacists' Committee and the Sub-Committee, who met the chemists on a previous occasion, should meet and consider the question and report to the Panel Committee.

Bury.—The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee informed the Insurance Committee on March 3 that some chemists on the panel had not completed their accounts for the quarter ended January 11. It was decided that under the circumstances the Finance Sub-Committee be asked to certify the payment for a sum equal to two-thirds of the amount of the account of each chemist who has rendered a complete account for the quarter. Capitation-fees amounting to 16*l.* 7*s.* were passed for payment to doctors dispensing in rural areas. On the request of the chemists' representative on the Committee, it was decided to pay chemists monthly in future.

Clackmannan and Kinross.—In his annual report, the Clerk and Treasurer of the Insurance Committee for these combined counties states that the estimated income of the Drug Fund for the year which ended on January 31 was 1,340*l.*, and chemists were paid 749*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, so that a balance of 590*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* remains. [According to the Scottish Commissioners' agreement, the chemists will share this balance up to 1*s.* 5*d.* per insured person.]

Coventry.—At the monthly meeting of the Insurance Committee on March 2, in submitting the minutes of the Finance Sub-Committee, Councillor Poole stated that it was estimated that the whole of the "floating sixpence," a sum of 987*l.*, would be payable to the doctors. Chemists' bills, amounting for the year to 2,821*l.*, had been paid in

full. Altogether 95,827 prescriptions had been dispensed, at an average cost of 7.05*d.*

Dundee.—The local Pharmaceutical Association has requested panel chemists to render their Insurance accounts with all prices strictly in rotation—viz., first sheet, ½*d.* to 1*s.*; second, 1*s.* 0½*d.* to 2*s.*; third, 2*s.* 0½*d.* to 3*s.*; and fourth sheet, amounts above 3*s.*, in rotation. Prescriptions from branch and main shops have to be in one account. It is also noted that where rep. mist. prescriptions have previously been dispensed by another chemist, it is expected that every chemist will give the formula on request; otherwise a line of procedure is laid down.

Falkirk.—It was reported to the Insurance Committee on March 5 that 616*l.* had been paid to chemists out of the 900*l.* available, and, after carrying forward a small balance, a surplus of 230*l.* would be divided among the panel chemists. The prescriptions numbered 17,635, and the average cost was 8½*d.* per prescription.

Halifax.—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee on March 6, Mr. J. W. Tiffany asked if the recommendation from the Finance Sub-Committee, that in future advances be made to chemists of 90 per cent. of their monthly accounts, the balance to be paid as soon as may be after the expiration of the year, was in accordance with the resolution which was passed by the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee twelve months ago. In that resolution there was no mention of 90 per cent., so he considered the present recommendation was out of order. Mr. Walker Clark replied that twelve months ago they agreed to pay the chemists in full, and for eleven months that was done. In the twelfth month they would have done the same if there had been funds sufficient. The present recommendation was quite in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into by chemists. Mr. Tiffany asked if the Committee was prepared to pay the chemists' interest on the 10 per cent. retained for practically eleven months. Mr. Walker Clark said the Committee was simply doing what the Commissioners ordered them to do. It was a payment on account merely, month by month. The Halifax Committee had been more generous than any other Committee in Great Britain. No Committee had paid the whole amount to the chemists for eleven months, and many of the largest Committees were only paying 80 per cent. on account, and none were paying more than 90 per cent.

Hull.—The report of the Clerk for the past medical year was presented to the Insurance Committee on March 4. This showed that the register now contains the names of 101,451 insured persons. Chemists' accounts had been paid in full. Altogether 248,549 prescriptions were dispensed during the year, at a cost of 8,363*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* A balance from the Drug Suspense Fund was available for distribution among the practitioners on the panel. The average price per prescription had greatly increased since the first quarter, but this was understood to be in consequence of doctors giving medicine to last a longer period where a continuance of medicine was necessary.

Lancashire.—A return to the Insurance Committee shows there are 440 persons on the chemists' list, and that the total payments for the medical year amounts to 56,000*l.*, individual claims ranging from 1.996*l.* to a few shillings. It is estimated that chemists will be paid in full. The estimated number of insured persons in the county area is 675,000, and the estimated number of prescriptions 1,720,000.

Leicestershire.—The Insurance Committee on March 4 decided to grant the request of the Pharmaceutical Committee for the allocation of ½*d.* per insured person for its administration expenses. The Drug and Drug Suspense Funds show a surplus of about 600*l.*

Llanelli.—The Carmarthenshire Insurance Committee on March 6 decided to accede to the request from various works in this district for bulk supplies of drugs and dressings, to be held in case of accidents.

Northumberland.—The Insurance Committee met on March 6, when the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported that, in reference to the application of Berwick chemists for exceptional terms, that the Sub-Committee had received a deputation and informed them that exceptional terms had only been given under very exceptional circumstances. The Committee were unanimously convinced that the circumstances at Berwick were not exceptional. The difficulties the chemists had there were common to every part of the country.

Perth.—The Insurance Committee has agreed to the arrangement between panel chemists and doctors as to dispensing in rural areas (*C. & D. Coloured Supplement*, February 21, p. xxx).

Rochdale.—A report to the Insurance Committee on March 9 states that the chemists' accounts for the year

ended January 11 amounted to 4,104*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* Of this 92.4 per cent., or 3,793*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, had been paid, leaving 307*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* owing. The actual amount available for payment by the Committee is not yet known, but the estimated sum is 4,012*l.* 18*s.*, which would leave a deficiency of 88*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, equal to a discount of 2.15 per cent., or 5.16*d.* in the pound. The number of prescriptions for the year was 118,522, and the average cost per prescription 8.3*d.* The cost per insured person for prescriptions was 2*s.* 0*d.*, and the average number of prescriptions per insured person was three. The report was adopted. In the course of a discussion on the minutes of the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee, Mr. Dunham stated that he had been informed that some medical men had ordered them to get their prescriptions made up at a particular chemist's shop. He thought that that was not right. Mr. S. Ayrton asked whether it was true that some chemists had so many prescriptions to make up that they had to keep people waiting a considerable time. Mr. Joseph Simpson said that, in order to save time, insured persons often asked a doctor to recommend a chemist, and he did so. Mr. Dunham replied that in the case he had in mind three chemists were available before the one recommended was reached. Mr. S. Ayrton remarked that some chemists had more insured persons than they wanted, with the result that in some cases people with prescriptions had had to wait a long time. It was a matter in which each doctor should be allowed some discretion. The subject dropped, and the minutes were adopted.

Sheffield.—This week a sub-committee of medical men met a sub-committee of chemists, consisting of Messrs. Jackson, Culverhouse, Appleton, and Antcliff, Professor Barnes presiding. They considered the question of a new local Pharmacopoeia for Insurance purposes, in which it is intended to insert standardised fluid extracts, and to make it a much larger book than the old one. The meeting was adjourned for further particulars to be obtained and to enable a draft to be submitted.—The 1,300*l.* just paid by the Insurance Committee to panel chemists does not account for the whole of the work done for the month by some 3,000. In two thickly populated districts in Sheffield insufficient provision existed for Insurance dispensing. This has been met by unqualified drug-stores turning their business into a limited company to enable them to join the chemists' panel for dispensing.

Southampton.—The Insurance Committee on March 9 decided by nine votes to three to adopt a recommendation from the Finance and General Purposes Committee that no proprietary preparations should be presented for insured persons in the area.

South Shields.—A report was presented to the local Insurance Committee in regard to the deficiency on the Drug Fund at its meeting on March 2. The Commissioners had written stating that it appeared to them that the amounts already advanced to chemists were unduly high in relation to the sums likely to be available for the purpose, and the Committee should refrain from making any further payments until the final credits had been ascertained. The Pharmaceutical Committee wrote asking when the balance of 548*l.* owing to the chemists would be paid. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee recommended that the Medical Committee be requested to furnish their further report on the question of prescribing as soon as possible, and that the Pharmaceutical Committee should be informed that their letter was receiving consideration. The report was adopted.

Stoke-on-Trent.—At the Insurance Committee's meeting on March 5, the Chairman (Alderman Brookhouse), in the course of a long statement in regard to the Drug Fund for 1913, said the figures, although estimated, could be taken as closely representing the amount ultimately available. The quarterly returns were as follows:

Quarter.	Prescriptions.	Average cost.	Amount.	Funds Estimated.	Paid on account.	Outstanding.
		<i>d.</i>	£ <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	£ <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	£ <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	£ <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
1st	113,975	6.5	3,014 5 11	2,158 2 6	2,109 13 4	856 3 5
2nd	89,820	6.79	2,555 7 9	2,207 17 0	1,778 12 4	317 10 9
3rd	78,691	7.077	2,320 8 11	2,247 5 0	1,645 14 4	73 3 11
4th	85,170	7.22	2,611 9 3	2,282 10 0	1,823 9 3	378 19 3
Total	367,656	6.82	10,501 11 10	8,895 14 6	7,357 9 10	1,665 17 4

The amount already paid on account was 70 per cent., and it is estimated that chemists would receive a further sum of 1,538*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, making a total payment to the chemists of 84.8 per cent., leaving a balance outstanding of 1,605*l.* The number of prescriptions in the second quarter was

24,155 less than for the first quarter, but the cost per prescription rose from 6*d.* to 6*d.* 3*d.* The third quarter showed a further decrease in the number of prescriptions of 11,129, but the average cost rose another farthing. In the fourth quarter prescriptions had increased both in number and value. The local Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees were looking into this question of excessive ordering. The Chairman said the following figures for the different districts might be interesting in this connection:

For the first quarter the average cost of prescriptions was: Longton, 7.25; Fenton, 7.75; Stoke, 5.5; Hanley, 6.25; Burslem, 5.5; Tunstall and Kidsgrove, 6.5; Newcastle and Wolstanton, 6.75; Boots, Cash Chemists, 6.25.

Second quarter: Longton, 7.33; Fenton, 8.36; Stoke, 6.75; Hanley, considerably under 6*d.*; Burslem, a little over 6*d.*; Tunstall, little over 6*d.*; Wolstanton and Newcastle, over 7*d.*; Boots, 6.45.

Third quarter: Longton, 7*d.* 7*d.*; Fenton, 9.9*d.*; Stoke, 6*d.* 7*d.*; Hanley, 6*d.* 6*d.*; Burslem, 6*d.*; Tunstall and Kidsgrove, 6*d.* 7*d.*; Newcastle, 7*d.* 8*d.*; Boots, 7*d.*

Fourth quarter: Longton, 7.63; Fenton, 8.35; Stoke, 7; Burslem, 7; Tunstall, 6.8; Wolstanton, 7.81; Boots, 6.93.

Fenton had the highest average price, ranging from 7*d.* 3*d.* to 9*d.* 4*d.* per prescription; Longton was second with a large number of prescriptions (61,715 for the year), the cost of which varied from 7.3*d.* to 7.63*d.* The Chairman said that, along with the rest of the Committee, he should be pleased to see the chemists get paid in full, but he could not allow incorrect statements to go forth publicly. He had heard it suggested that some chemists could not pay their drug-bills because they had not received the full amount of their accounts from the Insurance Committee. Roughly, some 15 per cent. remained to be paid. An analysis of some bundles of prescriptions from the same doctor, dispensed by the same chemist, showed that the dispensing-fees ranged from 26 to 33 per cent. of the total bill. In an account of 8*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* for 385 prescriptions dispensing-fees totalled 3*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* and drugs 5*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* He did not say chemists themselves had made these statements, but unwise people had undoubtedly made them on their behalf, and they were helping neither the chemists nor the Committee, who had to administer the Act. He did not know what might be done in the future, but reports from various parts of the country showed that the Drug Funds for the whole of England was sufficient to cover all the demands if pooled. Mr. Edmund Jones, chemist and druggist, hoped the Committee would not go away with the impression that the profits on dispensing were so large that the chemists could afford to give a discount of 15 per cent. The Chairman was treading on very thin ice indeed when he dealt with the profits on chemists' accounts. The Chairman: "I have not dealt with the profits." Mr. Jones said the reference to the dispensing-fee might give the impression that it was a large one. In making up a prescription the value of 3*d.* or 3*d.* 4*d.*, the chemist may have, besides dispensing the prescription, providing a cork, and writing a label, to wash a dirty bottle. Skill was required in dispensing, and the fee of 2*d.* was small and in some cases insufficient. The 3*l.* worth of dispensing-fees in the bill in question for 400 prescriptions would represent probably a week's work for a professional man. Take the 3*l.* out of the 8*l.* for the salary of the assistant, what was left for the chemist for rent, rates, his own services, and interest on invested capital? He welcomed the Chairman's suggestion of pooling the Drug Funds for the country. He was hopeful that the present Drug Fund would right itself, but it was not fair to ask the chemists to submit to a discount of 15 per cent. on the first year's working. He hoped the Commissioners would give generous consideration to congested districts. Mr. Townsend said the chemists took on the work with their eyes open. They knew that full payment was not absolutely promised. Dr. Russell said the Committee appointed on the chemists' representations had examined medical men from the two districts in which there was said to be an excess of prescribing, and found that those men had been acting conscientiously. They had found that certain prescriptions were made in ignorance during the initial stages of the Act. The matter had been considered very carefully by the Pharmaceutical Society (*sic*) and the doctors, and they thought it would be better to let things slip for this year, and not take any action. They were not prepared to say that there had been excessive prescribing, and they had not sufficient evidence to blame any particular medical man. The chemists and doctors had come to an agreement, and as chemists had withdrawn their representation there was therefore no report to give, and the accounts would have to stand as they were. The accounts were then adopted.

Spenn Valley.—A complaint that a panel practitioner was directing insured persons to take prescriptions to a certain chemist has been investigated, and the allegation declared to be groundless.

Stirlingshire.—At the first statutory meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee, in the County Buildings, Stirling, Mr. Peck (a representative from the Insurance Commissioners) presiding, the following were appointed to act with doctors in administering Medical Benefit: Mr. Anderson (Denny), Mr. Bain (Bridge of Allan), Mr. Bennie (Polmont), Mr. Gordon Drummond (Falkirk), Mr. Marshall (Grangemouth), Mr. Pae (Stenhousemuir) and Mr. Walker (Stirling). Mr. Drummond was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Marshall Secretary of the Committee; while Mr. Bennie and Mr. Pae, along with the Chairman and Secretary, were appointed the Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee.

Notes.

IN THE NAME OF THE LAW.—“It does appear somewhat mean to knock 15 or 16 per cent. off ordinary trade accounts, and then add insult to injury by telling the chemists that they can afford it.” So says the “Staffordshire Sentinel” in the issue of March 6.

ESTIMATE AND REALITY.—The Manchester Unity of Odd-fellows has announced that during the first nine months of 1913 the men's sickness claims, which were estimated at 9s. 9d. per insured person, actually were 8s. 11d. in Lancashire, 8s. 4d. in Cheshire, and 6s. 11d. in Kent. The women's claims, on the contrary, were higher than the estimated 6s. 6d.: in Lancashire 8s. 8d., in Cheshire 7s. 4d.; but in Kent they were less—namely, 5s. 5d. per insured person.

FACULTY OF INSURANCE.—The second annual National Insurance Conference promoted by the Faculty of Insurance was held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on Saturday, March 7, Mr. Handel Booth, M.P. (Chairman of the Council of the Faculty), presiding. In the course of the morning there was a general discussion on National Health Insurance topics, including administration difficulties, Sickness Benefit, arrears, and Medical Benefit. In the afternoon Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., gave an address on “The Sanatorium Benefit,” and he was followed by Mr. H. Kingsley Wood, L.C.C., one of the members of the Advisory Committee, who dealt with “The Problem of the Deposit Contributor.” In the evening the Faculty dinner was held in the Holborn Restaurant.

NEW BOOKS.

Any book published in the United Kingdom can be supplied to our subscribers at the price quoted. Orders, with remittance, should be sent to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Lissenden, George B., and MacKay, Donald, B.L. *The Practice and Law of Export Trading*. 7½×4½. Cloth. Pp. 124. 2s. net. (Eiffingham Wilson.) [One point of difference between an inland and an export trading contract is that the performance of the latter necessarily involves the carriage of goods by sea, with the attendant risks of damage and loss. At common law the shipowner is under the liability of a common carrier in respect of goods conveyed in his ship; that is to say, he is liable for all damage and loss caused otherwise than by the “act of God, the King's enemies, and the dangers and perils of the sea and of navigation.” It is, however, the practice of shipowners to limit their common-law liability by special contract, and for this reason, as well as on the ground of convenience, it is often advisable for either the consignor or the consignee to insure the goods. The questions, Who is to insure the goods? and Who is to pay for their freight? are ones to be agreed between the parties when the contract for the sale of the goods is entered into. Much useful information, for the guidance of the export trader, is contained in the little book referred to above, which also, in clear language, explains the elementary principles of shipping law.]

Stewart, A. W. *Chemistry and its Borderland*. 7½×5½. Pp. 314. 5s. net. (Longmans, Green & Co.) [Designed for the non-technical reader who wishes to know something of the recent developments in chemistry. No chemical symbols are employed, and purely elementary questions are not dealt with at length. Attention is drawn to the practical and commercial value of pure research.]

The “Express” Business Reference Book. 6½×3½. Pp. 254 (half blank). 1s. (Gall & Inglis, 31 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.) [A useful little manual, containing in dictionary form an explanation of business terms and practice. It begins with “A 1” (the meaning of the term being given), and ends with a paragraph on “Winding-up” as applied to limited companies. Between these two items is much interesting information—general as well as out-of-the-way—on business matters.]

Wiechmann, F. G. *Sugar Analysis for Cane-sugar and Beet-sugar Houses, Refineries, and Experimental Stations, and as a Handbook of Instruction in Schools of Chemical Technology*. 8½×6½. Pp. 307. 12s. 6d. (Chapman & Hall, Ltd.) [The methods and means used in the analysis of sugar and the analysis of the materials used in sugar production are first discussed, and then is taken up the specific analytical control of cane- and beet-sugar manufacture and of refining.]

POISONING FATALITIES.

EIGHT deaths consequent upon the effects of taking poison have been chronicled during the week.

Carbolic Acid.—At Ipswich an open verdict was returned at the inquest on Arthur Cecil Rose, able seaman, of H.M.S. *Forester*, who died from carbolic acid poisoning. There was considerable doubt whether deceased took the poison himself, or whether it was administered to him. Much of the evidence concerned a poison-bottle found in a dustbin. Mr. R. Woodward, chemist, 1 Market Street, Harwich, said the bottle produced was like others he had sold. He saw deceased's body on Tuesday last, and was of opinion that the deceased was the man who came to his shop about a fortnight ago and asked for some carbolic acid for some skin-affection of his leg. Witness supplied a 2-oz. bottle. The label was marked “Poisonous. Not to be taken.” He had complied with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act in every way. He should call it a bottle distinguishable by touch. Mr. J. C. Wiggins, pharmaceutical and analytical chemist, Ipswich, said he had examined a human stomach brought to him by Dr. Hossack. He found marked traces of carbolic acid, and on applying all the tests they responded. There was a distinct smell, too, of carbolic acid. Roughly, there were not present less than 120 grains.

Narcotic.—At the inquest at Poole on the daughter of an Acton insurance manager named John Price, the jury returned a verdict that “Deceased took an overdose of some narcotic poison, and at times was not responsible for her actions.” Dr. Gardner Robinson said he had tested a little powder found inside deceased's muff, and it was either aspirin or veronal.

Opium.—A verdict of “Death from misadventure” was returned at an inquest at Liverpool on Dr. Jerome Eugene O'Sullivan, J.P. (58), who died from opium-poisoning. It was stated that deceased went into his surgery for a dose of sal volatile, but his wife afterwards discovered that he had taken opium in mistake. Dr. Bailey said that the two bottles were kept together, and it was possible that Dr. O'Sullivan had, while in a dazed condition, mistaken the bottle.—Albert Mellows (21), stage carpenter, Brixton, died from the effects of the same poison.

Prussic Acid.—William Henry Evans (44), draper, Portmadoc, poisoned himself with this chemical. At the inquest, Dr. Gladstone Jones, Criccieth, said that if a chemist supplied the bottle which had contained the poison, he had broken the law in not labelling it with his name and address. The bottle simply bore the manufacturers' name. The police said they had utterly failed to discover who sold the poison. The jury added a rider to their verdict recommending legislation insisting on poison-bottles bearing identification numbers worked in the glass itself.

Quinine used as an abortifacient caused the death of Elizabeth Jane Cowdrey (32), at Grimsby. She apparently took 180 grains of the drug.

Strychnine in the form of rat-poison was used for suicidal purposes by Mrs. Selina Hill (52), at Long Melford. At the inquest, Mr. G. C. Bayston, Ph.C., Long Melford, said he sold deceased vermin-killer on February 9 and March 3. She signed the poisons register on each occasion. She asked him for laudanum in between those dates, but it was not supplied as witness thought she did not know its properties and what it was wanted for. The label produced by the police was not that on the stuff he sold.

Veronal in accidental overdose ended the life of John Charles Coham (62), at Hastings. Mr. T. R. Wharton, chemist and druggist, manager of Bell & Co., chemists, deposed at the inquest that deceased said he intended to take the drug for sleeplessness, as other drugs had failed. Witness advised him not to do so. Thirteen tablets must have been taken in two days.

FIRMS REQUIRING REPRESENTATION in Vienna are directed to give special attention to the advertisement in this issue of Mr. Herbabny-Scholz, Vienna.

MESSRS. BEWLEY & DRAPER, LTD., Dublin, the proprietors of dichroic ink, remind our readers that it is an ideal writing-fluid for use in fountain-pens. The sale of the ink is one which chemists can well take up as a sideline on account of the scientific construction of the ink.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, E.C., March 12, 6.30 p.m.

THE chemical and drug markets have a continued slack feeling, the tendency of the bulk of articles being in favour of buyers. American peppermint oil is again a centre of interest, prices having scored a further advance both in the tin and bottled product. Menthol is depressed, with prices somewhat lower in the absence of buyers. New cod-liver oil has met with a further sharp decline, due to the excellent fishing results, with a little more disposition to buy on the part of wholesalers. Matto Grosso ipecacuanha has improved 3d. per lb., with a very fair business. Among essential oils lemon is again cheaper, bergamot firmer, and orange unchanged. Star anise is easy and cassia unchanged. Other changes include a decline in acetate of lime, the acetates following. Citric acid is dearer owing to scarcity of lime citrate. At the spice-auctions nutmegs and pimento were cheaper. Mace firm to dearer. The following table gives the principal changes of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Celery oil Cloves Ipecacuanha (Matto Grosso) Peppermint oil (Amer. and H.G.H.)	Bergamot oil Citric acid Mace (W.I.)	Ammonia sulphate Benzols Copper sulphate Nutmegs (W.I.)	Acetate of lime and acetates Cod-liver oil Glucose Gum acacia (Sudan c.i.f.) Lemon oil Menthol Peach-kernel oil Pimento

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, March 12.—Weather continues favourable for the cod fishing which is proceeding regularly. Market for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil is cheaper at about 67s. per barrel.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Business in drugs is moderate. Opium is firm at \$6.40 per lb. for druggists' in single cases. Peppermint oil in tins has advanced to \$3.85. Cartagena ipecac. is higher at \$1.60. Vera Cruz sarsaparilla has declined to 21c. per lb. Curacao aloes in cases is steady at 8c. Copaiba balsam is higher at 44c. Podophyllum-root and buchu-leaves are unchanged.

London Markets.

ANISE OIL.—Star is steady but quiet, with sellers of "Red Ship" brand on spot at from 5s. 11d. to 6s., as to quantity; to arrive 5s. 1½d. c.i.f. is quoted.

ANTIMONY.—Quiet. English refiners quote from 28½. to 29½. 10s. for best regulus, with second-hand lots offering at 27½. Chinese regulus is quoted 25½. spot, and 24½. 10s. c.i.f. net for March-April. Crude is quoted at 11½. 10s. c.i.f. net for March-April.

APRICOT-KERNEL OIL.—Best English-drawn from peach or apricot kernels is cheaper at 10½d. per lb. net in 1-cwt. lots, and 11½d. for small lots.

ARSENIC.—Quiet, with best Cornish powdered offering at 15½. 5s. per ton in kegs and 14½. 5s. in barrels, ex wharf, in ton lots.

BAY OIL meets with a jobbing demand, genuine containing 55 per cent. phenol—a high test—offering from a leading distiller at 10s. per lb.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—For root testing 0.5 per cent. 57s. c.i.f. is quoted to come forward.

BENZOLIN.—Business has been done in fair to good Sumatra seconds at from 7½. 5s. to 7½. 15s. per cwt. No arrivals have taken place this week.

BERGAMOT OIL.—Cables to hand this week indicate a slight advance at from 18s. 10d. to 19s. c.i.f. for 38 per cent. esters. Spot values are between 19s. and 19s. 6d. for good brands. A Catania advice dated March 4 states that "owing to quite limited export demand, the price has declined rather sharply, and the market is now quiet. Including stocks carried over from last season, this year's is somewhat larger than last year's supply, but the productive area being small, a reaction is possible.—A Sicilian advice dated March 7 states that the market this week has been influenced by a little more active demand from abroad supporting the bullish operations of local speculators, who are trying to push up prices whenever possible. There was a further advance of late, but the position still remains uncertain.

CAMPOR (REFINED).—Japanese is steady, 2½-lb. slabs offering at 1s. 4¾d., 1-oz. tablets at 1s. 6d., ½-oz. at 1s. 7d., and ¼-oz. at 1s. 6½d. per lb. on spot; to arrive nothing appears to be offered earlier than July-August shipment.

CASSIA OIL is unaltered, with sales on spot at 3s. 4d. for 80 to 85 per cent. c.a. and at 3s. for 70 to 75 per cent. Quotations to arrive are: 80 to 85 per cent. 2s. 11½d., 75 to 80 per cent. 2s. 9¾d., and 70 to 75 per cent. 2s. 8½d. per lb. c.i.f.

CELERY-SEED is firm at from 95s. to 100s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms. The quotation for oil is now 56s. per lb.

CITRIC ACID.—Owing to scarcity, the spot price is nominal at 2s. per lb.

The Camera Agrumaria has increased its price of citrate of lime for March delivery by 10 lira per 100 kilos. The quantities which were sold in the first four months of the new season were less than the normal quantity of two months.

CLOVES.—Quiet, with spot sales of fair Zanzibar "old crop" at 6d. to 6½d. and new at 5½d. To arrive the sales include March-May at 6½d. c.i.f. d.w., and for March-May delivery 6½d. to 6d. has been paid; also June-August at 6¾d. to 6¾d. In auction 15 cases fair picked Penang were bought in at 1s. 1d.

COCOA-BUTTER.—At the London auction 31 cases Brazilian in bond sold at from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3¾d. per lb.; privately, English sellers quote 1s. 5d.

COD-LIVER OIL.—A further decline has taken place in new Norwegian oil owing to the excellent fishing, and several agents are now quoting 65s. per barrel c.i.f. for finest 1914 Lofoten quality, at which figure business has been done.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on March 9 that the past week was also favourable for the cod-fishing. The weather was calm, and the fishing proceeded regularly. Although the results obtained in no district is abundant, the total of all centres may be recorded as satisfactory. A catch of 1,000,000 fish every day of the week is not bad, and as the weather keeps calm one may expect that this week also will prove favourable. To-day's report gives the following figures:

Lofoten.				
	1912	1913	1914	
Catch of cod (millions)	7.2	2.0	3.9	
Yield of c.l.o. (hect.)	5,550	1,300	3,200	
Søndmøre.				
Catch of cod (millions)	4.1	1.3	3.9	
Yield of c.l.o. (hect.)	2,700	820	2,900	
Total of all Districts.				
Catch of cod (millions)	27.2	12.1	18.2	
Yield of c.l.o. (hect.)	22,700	9,400	15,400	
Yield of liver for "raw" oils (hect.)	4,000	3,000	4,000	

During the past week a slightly firmer tendency ruled on the market, but to-day the market is again cheaper, and

prime new non-congealing Lofoten cod-liver oil cannot be quoted above 70s. c.i.f. terms. (See cable for latest price.)

COPPER SULPHATE is 2s. 6d. per ton easier, the usual Liverpool brands offering at 22l. per ton.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—No arrivals have taken place, and the deliveries are good, the sales including ordinary dull slabs at 5l. 10s. per cwt.

GALLS.—It is stated that some importers are not anxious to enter into fresh contracts for Chinese galls owing to recent deliveries having been heavily adulterated. To arrive 55s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

GINGER.—Quiet. At auction 218 bags slightly wormy dull washed rough Cochinchina offered and a few sold at 21s. 6d.

GLUCOSE is cheaper at 11s. per cwt. spot for liquid. *Starch-powder* is quoted at 10s. 3d.

GUM ACACIA.—Sudan sorts are steady on spot, with fair sales of half-hard at 33s.; for shipment from Khartoum the lower price of 29s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted. East Indian descriptions are unchanged, No. 1 Ghatti offering at 27s. 6d., and No. 2 at 17s. c.i.f. Senegal is unaltered at 31s. f.o.b. for usual quality Bas de Fleuve.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—Quiet. Good Dalmatian closed are quoted at from 115s. to 120s., half-closed 105s., and open 80s. per cwt. c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA has been in better demand than usual between the auctions, a fair quantity of Matto Grosso having been sold up 8s. 3d. per lb., but one of the chief importers is now asking 8s. 6d. Minas is scarce, as may be seen from the stock list, with a little obtainable at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. Cartagena is still quoted at from 6s. 9d. to 7s. The arrivals comprise 12 packages Cartagena.

LEMON OIL.—Prices from Sicily are again cheaper at from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., with one quotation of 8s. 9d. for March-April shipment. New crop is now arriving in London in fair quantity, entries denoting over 300 packages. Spot sellers quote 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.

A Catania advice, dated March 4, states that the desired rains fell abundantly during February, greatly benefiting the lemon-crop. Since the beginning of the year the making of lemon oil has been in full swing, and it is estimated that there will be considerably more oil produced than last year, the lemon-crop and the yield of oil both being larger. Export demand having been only moderate in February, there has been pressure to sell, causing a slump in prices during the last few days, and the market remains weak.

A Sicilian advice, dated March 7, states that the turn of the month brought a change in the market tendency for lemon oil, as the blank engagements for February being all covered, local speculators could no longer succeed in sustaining prices. The market being thus left to its normal course, gradually declined, and reductions were obtained for the little business done. This downward movement was supported by the fact that consuming circles seem to take no special interest just now, preferring to follow a strictly hand-to-mouth policy. On the other hand, so far as sellers are concerned, only a few needy people are bringing small lots on the market for sale, while the large producers do not follow the decline, preferring to hold aloof. This makes the position rather uncertain, as a brisk demand from abroad might again change the tendency. Pressings are still continuing in a regular manner, so that for the time being the course of the market remains largely dependent on the demand from abroad.

LIME ACETATE.—Grey has been reduced to 8l. 5s. per ton c.i.f. terms for 80 per cent., and prices for acetates have been revised.

MACE.—At auction 38 cases West Indian offered and sold at fully steady to slightly dearer rates, comprising fair palish 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d., fair to good red 1s. 10d. to 2s., dark red 1s. 8d., and ordinary to good broken 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d.

MANDARIN OIL.—With a small crop prices have advanced this season, and remain firm.

MENTHOL.—Almost a dead-letter this week, with spot sellers at 12s. per lb. In combination with oil, sellers quote near at hand at 15s. 3d. February-April shipment of menthol alone at 11s., and oil at 4s. c.i.f. In Hamburg, spot is quoted at 11s. 9d., five-case lots at 11s. 6d., March-May shipment from Japan at 11s. 3d., and October-December at 11s. c.i.f. On Wednesday sales of 100 cases

in combination with oil were made at 13s. 6d. c.i.f. France for October-December shipment.

A Hamburg report dealing with the situation during February states the market has declined somewhat, but fairly important transactions made were from second-hands only, Japan itself being out of the market. As regards future developments, it is extremely uncertain as to what course the market will take, much depending on the further operations of the Japanese. The weaker market has again encouraged "bear" sellers, and fairly large quantities have been sold in blank.

MINT OIL.—Japanese is quiet, at 4s. 6d. per lb. spot, and to arrive sellers of Kobayashi for February-April shipment quote 4s. c.i.f. In Hamburg 4s. 4d. is quoted on spot and January-March shipment at 4s. 3d. c.i.f.

NUTMEGS.—At auction 243 packages sold, of which the bulk was defective and brought barely steady rates.

OPIUM shows no material alteration from primary sources, cables from Smyrna quoting the usual 11 per cent. test at from 13s. 9d. to 14s. per lb. c.i.f., but business is quiet. The spot value of Turkey druggists' quality is from 15s. to 15s. 6d. Persian remains firm, and prices unchanged, at from 18s. to 22s. spot as to test.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on February 17 that the only sales this week are 18 cases at full prices—viz., 15s. 6d. to 15s. for Karahissar and Yerli as to quality. Large buyers came forward offering 1s. per lb. reduction for quantity, but sellers would not consent to sell at even 6d. lower. Market is therefore firmly maintained, and will very likely keep on as it is until the end of April, when it will be known how the spring sowings have progressed. The arrivals in Smyrna are 4,408 cases, against 2,291 at same date last year.

A Constantinople correspondent writes on March 7 that "there is no further reason for the complaints recently made with regard to the drought, as we hear from nearly all the opium-producing districts that abundant and continuous rains have fallen. However, after the sale of 100 cases took place this week at Smyrna at the highest prices, holders do not think of giving way so quickly, especially as there are still four months before the first arrivals of the new crop. The rains have, however, had some effect, but insignificant, so that it is thought that from now to the new crop no material decline should be expected. The sales of the week are 19 cases druggists' at from 195 to 215 pirs., 3 "softs" at 240 pirs., and 11 Malatias at 230 pirs. The arrivals in Constantinople amount to 3,342 cases, against 2,434 cases, and the stock is 817 cases, against 826 cases. It consists of 459 druggists', 234 soft, and 124 Malatia, as compared with 510, 202, and 114 cases respectively at the same period of last year."

ORANGE OIL.—Primary advices report the demand as quiet, and in sympathy with the market for other Sicilian essences prices have given way. The crop being of the same size as last year, a further decline appears unlikely. Demand for *bitter* has also been quiet, and market is stationary. In London, prices remain unaltered at from 10s. to 10s. 3d. c.i.f. for *sweet*.

PEPPER.—Quiet, with fair black Singapore offering at 5½d. spot, white ditto at 8½d., and Muntok at 9½d.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—American tin and bottled oil has again advanced, both at primary sources and on spot. Private-letter advices indicate that there is practically nothing now left in the growers' hands owing to the operations of several of the big distillers. Some recent purchases of good brands of tin oil have been made on this market at from 15s. 6d. to 15s. 9d., but the higher rate of 16s. to 16s. 3d. is asked by first-hands, and even 16s. 6d. is mentioned. H.G.H. is also dearer, a fair quantity having been sold at 19s., but 19s. 6d. now represents the current value, and 19s. 7½d. to arrive.

PIMENTO was cheaper at auction, 117 bags selling at from 1½d. to 2d. for fair.

QUININE.—Quiet, but steady, at 1s. 1d. for German sulphate from makers, second-hands quoting 1s. 0½d., and recent make at 1s. 0½d.

SAFFRON.—Quiet, but firm, and, if anything, tending upwards, finest Valencia offering at from 41s. to 41s. 6d. per lb. net on spot. In another quarter finest quality is quoted at 43s. 6d. per lb. without engagement.

SARSAPARILLA.—Thirteen bales Lima have arrived at the warehouse, but no grey or native. In reporting the auc-

tion-sale last week we stated, that four bales ordinary rough grey Jamaica sold at 1s. 8d., whereas the lot in question was Lima-Jamaica.

SENEGAL.—Prices vary somewhat at from 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d. on spot, according to holder, and to arrive at 2s. 9d. c.i.f. and upwards. Demand is retail at the moment.

SHELLAC has been very quiet with fair TN orange offering on the basis of 71s., while for arrival 71s. c.i.f. is quoted for April-May shipment, and for AC Garnet 64s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted for May-June shipment, the spot price for good free AC being 73s. Good to fine orange marks are quiet at from 82s. 6d. to 97s. 6d. on the spot. Futures have been dull, the sales including March at 69s. to 69s. 6d., and August 74s. to 73s. to 72s. 6d.

TURPENTINE is practically unchanged on the week, American closing at 32s. 1½d. on spot.

WAX (BEES).—The Liverpool market is quiet, and prices nominal at 8l. 10s. per cwt. for Gambia, and 8l. 7s. 6d. for Sierra Leone. In London sales of good unbleached East Indian have been made at 7l. 5s.

WAX (JAPANESE) is steady at 55s. for good squares on the spot, and to arrive 51s. c.i.f. is quoted.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is a fair all-round demand in the heavy-chemical market, and business is undoubtedly keeping up better than was anticipated in many quarters. Values, on the whole, are well maintained and steady.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA has not quite maintained late figures, and is quiet. Present nearest: London, 25 per cent., 11l. 15s.; Leith, 12l. 12s. 6d.; Liverpool, 12l. 10s. to 12l. 12s. 6d.; and Hull, 12l. 8s. 9d. to 12l. 10s.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—A fair demand on both miscellaneous and contract account is being experienced. Bleaching-powder on the steady side at 5l. 2s. 6d. to 6l., according to conditions. Caustic soda, home trade, 70 per cent. 9l. 7s. 6d. to 9l. 12s. 6d., and 60 per cent. 8l. 4s. 6d. to 8l. 12s. 6d.; export, 76 per cent. 8l. 15s. to 10l., 70 per cent. 8l. to 9l. 5s., and 60 per cent. 7l. to 8l. 5s. per ton. Ammonia alkali, 2l. 17s. 6d. to 3l. 10s. per ton, free on rails. Soda-crystals, 42s. 6d. to 45s. per ton, in bags free on rails. Salt-cake, 42s. 6d. Yellow prussiate of potash 5½d. to 6½d., and yellow prussiate of soda 4½d. to 4½d. Chlorates of potash and soda, 3½d. to 4d. Hyposulphite of soda, 5l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 17s. 6d. per ton for ordinary crystals in casks; deliveries in 1-cwt. kegs vary from 5l. 17s. 6d. to 8l. per ton, according to quality and quantity. Silicates of soda, 140° Tw., 4l. 7s. 6d. to 5l.; 100° Tw., 3l. 17s. 6d. to 4l. 10s.; and 75° Tw., 3l. 10s. to 4l. 2s. 6d., according to quality, quantity, and destination.

Manchester Chemical Market.

March 10.

There is not much change to note in staple chemical products so far as prices are concerned, although the demand is quieter generally. White powdered arsenic is quoted at from 13l. 10s. to 13l. 15s. per ton, on rails Manchester. Tartar emetic (43 to 44 per cent.) is 83½d.; golden sulphide, 11½d. per lb. There has been some recovery in copper, and quotations range from 23l. 2s. 6d. to 23l. 7s. 6d. per ton for best brands delivered Manchester. Chloride of calcium, 2l. 10s. per ton. Acetates of lime lower; brown is 5l. 15s. per ton and grey 8l. 5s. per ton c.i.f. Alum, loose lump, 6l. 2s. 6d. per ton; sulphate of alumina, 4l. 12s. 6d. Carbonate of ammonia is 3½d. per lb., and muriate of ammonia 26l. 10s. per ton. Solvent wood naphthas are steady at 2s. 5½d., and miscible, 60° o.p., 2s. 6d.; and methylated spirit, 64° (industrial), 2s. 2d. per gal. Aniline oil 5½d. and aniline salt 4d. Coal-tar products rather quiet. Sulphate of ammonia is quoted 12l. 12s. 6d. per ton, on rails Manchester, but buyers are indifferent. Benzols and carbolic acid are unchanged.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

AMYL PREPS.—The last reduction took place on January 24, owing to a new maker entering the field, but this maker has now joined the Convention. Consequently an increase of m.15 per 100 kilos, has taken place. The price of amyl alcohol is now m.305 to m.335 and amyl acetate m.240 to m.270 per 100 kilos.

NAPHTHALINE continues firm with an active demand, especially as consumers are covering themselves for the next few months. Now and again offers are met with at low prices, but the quality is usually inferior.

POTATO PRODUCTS, such as dextrin, starch, etc., have reached such a low price that a further reduction does not

appear possible. As potato prices have lately risen and the starch-contents decreased, a large spring campaign is not looked for, especially as with the present high prices of raw materials the depressed rates leave no profit for makers. The factories therefore will not agree to lower offers, and prefer to warehouse their stocks if they are unable to obtain the prices asked.

QUILLAIM.—The cheaper prices have been withdrawn from the Hamburg market, and the market has advanced. From Chile new offers for shipment are not forthcoming, and it looks as if a further rise is imminent.

American Peppermint Oil.

Mr. F. M. Rudd, of Bronson, writes to his agents (Messrs. R. W. Greeff & Co.) on February 23 as follows: "The small lots of peppermint oil which remained in the hands of consumers have been sold. We are strongly of the opinion that shippers are not heavily stocked, but will require more for export. The quantity that can be shipped from America during the remainder of this year is extremely light, and we are therefore firm in our views regarding the market price. We do not care to sell anything, therefore, below 16s., and think that 16s. 6d. will soon be obtainable. The selling quotations in New York have again been advanced, and very little oil can be found available there below \$5.75. The strong feature of the whole situation is that last year's crop is some 50,000 lb. to 70,000 lb. less than the actual consumptive demand requires, and this shortage will gradually make itself manifest throughout the remainder of this season."

Japanese Menthol and Mint Oil.

Since the temporary excitement in January last, which was of short duration only, the menthol and mint oil market has been very quiet, with prices receding slowly. This is not a matter for surprise, as large shipments are reported to be on the way from Japan, more than 3,500 cases having been shipped during January and February, a large portion of which is probably still unsold.

Consumers are now chiefly interested to know what the result of this year's crop is likely to be, and in this connection it is reported from Japan that the output in the Hokkaido province will probably be even larger than last year's highest recorded crop. It is pointed out that even though prices may be lower, the farmers are not in a position to curtail the production to any appreciable extent, as the soil in which mint is grown is unsuitable for the production of grain, let alone rice. In the Bingo Bitchiu district the conditions are more favourable for a reduced production, since it would be possible to grow rice on the mint-fields there. It has to be borne in mind, however, that the rice-market is by no means in a flourishing condition, prices being fully 20 per cent. lower in Japan than at this time last year. It is hardly to be expected, therefore, that the farmers will be in a hurry to make a change, more especially as present prices of mint still leave them good profits. In these circumstances it seems reasonable to assume that this year's crop of mint will not fall short of the highest record crop of 1913, which was twice as large as the biggest crop ever known, and, prices being still on a relatively high level, consumers will do well to defer purchases as long as possible.

Quinine in Cinchona Ledgeriana Seed.

In a recent number of the "Pharmaceutisch Weekblad," Mr. Van Leersum, Director of the Government Cinchona Undertakings in Java, brings forward further evidence in favour of the view that these seeds contain quinine. Moens was responsible for the statement that cinchona-seeds are free from alkaloids, but in his annual report for 1905 Van Leersum showed that there are alkaloids in the seeds, and he succeeded then in definitely proving the presence of cinchonine, as well as of an alkaloid with a sulphate which gave fluorescent solutions and was therefore probably either quinine or quinidine. In his new work he isolated the alkaloids from *C. Ledgeriana* seeds, and, after carefully purifying these, obtained an alkaloidal residue, which on the application of micro-chemical tests yielded a crystalline tartrate, which could be converted into the characteristic crystals of herapathite. The seeds also yielded 18.6 per cent. of a pale yellowish-green oil, having D₁₅ 0.930. In the introduction to his paper Mr. Van Leersum mentions that a kilogram of seeds of *C. Ledgeriana* contains 3,500,000 seeds, while a similar weight of *C. officinalis* seeds contains 1,400,000, and of *C. succirubra* 9,000,000. He also mentions that the *C. Ledgeriana* plantations of Java have originated for the most part from a consignment of seed of this species bought from George Ledger in London in 1865. George Ledger had received this supply from his brother, Charles Ledger, who in his turn had received it from his Indian servant, Manuel Incra Mamani, a native of Jungas, in Bolivia.

Ceylon Cardamoms.

In the course of the sixtieth annual report of the Planters' Association of Ceylon, it is stated that the quantity of cardamoms exported during 1913—viz., 450,000 lb.—was the shortest crop for many years, and it is not expected that 1914 will show any improvement, as some of the older fields have gone out of bearing, and there is no fresh land available for this product. The weather during 1913 was not suitable for cardamoms, as very heavy rain fell during January and again in October, which was followed by prolonged droughts that prevented the blossom from setting. The shipments to Norway, Sweden, Turkey, and United States show a marked increase over 1912. [Further particulars of destination of exports were given in our issue of January 31, p. 210.—EDITOR.] Prices for the year have been satisfactory. In Colombo well bleached cardamoms fetched from Rs. 2-50 up to Rs. 3-50 per lb., while London averages were from 3s. 9½d. to 5s. 1d., best grades fetching up to 6s. 5d. per lb. Green dried cardamoms fetched in Colombo from Rs. 2-05 to Rs. 2-66 per lb.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of February, and to the stocks on February 28, 1914:

	February		Stocks		1914	
	Landed	Delivd.	1914	1913	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes .....cs., etc.	125	106	1,073	1,113	370	278
.....gourds	—	—	1,322	1,322	—	—
Anise, star .....cs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot .....pkgs.	1,660	783	6,397	3,728	2,909	1,581
Balsams .....cks.	1	11	155	117	34	41
Calumba .....pkgs.	—	175	844	2,111	10	432
Camphor	917	862	1,079	1,593	1,696	1,706
Cardamoms	302	347	578	673	591	612
Cascara sagrada tons	—	10	258	271	32	15
Cinchona .....pkgs.	156	162	3,229	3,443	411	382
Cocaine .....bgs.	66	31	349	28	140	71
Cubebs	—	—	137	200	—	54
Dragon's-blood pkgs.	23	18	76	84	56	35
Galls.....	—	500	2,354	2,843	85	862
Gums—						
Ammoniacum	—	6	16	13	—	17
Animi	12	132	167	314	69	181
Arabic	247	713	5,497	8,420	389	1,866
Asafetida	354	73	1,860	2,183	357	148
Benzoin	209	272	673	780	497	405
Copal	4,334	5,580	6,904	13,393	9,167	10,994
Damar	711	384	2,824	5,216	1,157	1,431
Gamboge	10	6	55	126	15	35
Guaiaicum	—	1	62	21	—	1
Kauri... tons net	56	31	520	206	146	80
Kino	—	1	46	58	—	2
Mastic	2	—	13	24	2	1
Myrrb, E.I.	12	29	380	414	52	48
Olibanum	35	60	859	1,311	95	115
Sandarac	10	150	181	357	26	223
Tragacanth	2,150	1,118	7,982	5,053	3,422	2,168
Ipecacuanha—						
Cartagena	35	16	102	23	54	21
E.I. (Johore) ..	30	1	49	21	30	21
Matto Grosso ..	20	19	130	81	20	39
Minas	3	5	16	49	3	25
Jalap	—	5	136	283	—	53
Nux Vomica...pkgs.	—	—	19	220	—	—
Oils—						
*Anise, star .....cs.	1	—	23	19	11	21
*Cassia	—	10	34	35	10	15
Castor .....pkgs.	109	121	185	173	266	243
Coconut .....tons	307	218	474	336	540	442
Olive .....pkgs.	533	542	1,546	1,741	914	834
Palm .....tons	—	—	156	71	—	—
Quinine	2,125	7,108	205,373	232,529	5,074	12,774
Rhubarb	16	71	648	2,884	39	111
Chin. Rhapont. bgs.	—	—	2,452	—	—	5
Sarsaparilla .....bls.	46	66	60	186	84	115
Senna .....pkgs.	292	308	1,214	1,898	469	1,027
Sbellac	6,866	3,601	99,384	96,196	12,068	6,614
Turmeric .....tons	2	34	408	433	14	59
Wax—						
Bees' .....pkgs.	317	238	1,669	1,579	667	601
Vegetable	184	100	627	634	499	206

* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.
† Corrected.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Correspondents are requested to write each query on a separate piece of paper. Every endeavour is made to reply to queries without delay, but insertion of the replies in "the next issue" cannot be guaranteed, nor, as a rule, can they be sent by post. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

Proprietaries in Insurance Prescriptions.

SIR,—With regard to the letter in your issue of March 7 I would like to ask "M. P. S." one or two questions. He says that 500 tablets of a special maker were ordered on a first prescription for a patient, the suggestion being that this was excessive prescribing. Who is to be the judge as to whether a patient requires 500 tablets—the doctor or the chemist? Does "M. P. S." know what the tablets were prescribed for? It is not difficult to conceive of a case where it might be strict economy to prescribe 500 tablets. It is interesting to point out in this connection that the official Tariff enables the chemist to take a dispensing-fee of 3s. 8d. on 500 tablets, in addition to his regular profit on the goods. What is the objection to mist. tussii rub. (special maker)? Was it a secret formula? If not, why should the doctor not specify a maker? As regards the "preparations of a chemist, obviously copies of wider-known preparations," I would like to know whether this imitation by an individual is more reprehensible than the imitation and substitution so blatantly encouraged in the B.P.C.? But, assuming that reasonable objection could be laid against each of the cases cited by "M. P. S." it does strike me as remarkable that out of 732,405 prescriptions he could find nothing more objectionable than these. What standard of perfection does he set up for prescription-writers, as distinguished from other mortals? Further, admitting that there are cases of extravagant and excessive prescribing (human judgment being not infallible), no evidence has been produced to show that they are sufficiently numerous to justify the complete prohibition of a whole class, or of a very large number, of important remedies. I think it is about time that somebody took the trouble to compile some statistics covering a large number of consecutive prescriptions, with a view to showing, firstly, what proportion of them were extravagant, giving the names of the products; and, secondly, what saving to the Drug Fund would have resulted if certain substitutes, also to be named, had been prescribed instead. This, I believe, has never been attempted, and it is a fairly open secret at the present time that economy is not the real motive underlying prohibition. The real motive is to force doctors to confine their prescribing to the Pharmacopoeia, which is nearly twenty years behind the times, and to the B.P.C., which is merely substitution (detested by all decent-minded men) authorised and glorified by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. As a rule, this policy meets with indifferent success unless supported by doctors who are out to capture the floating sixpence. These men feel that they are qualified to dictate to the whole of the medical profession how they shall treat their cases. As for the poor insured persons—well, I have seen very few reports of cases where Insurance Committees have discussed or studied their interests in the slightest degree. SCRUTATOR. (155/90.)

Wholesalers and Insurance Accounts.

SIR,—Can nothing be done in the way of a combined action by chemists generally to compel the Government to carry out their contracts and pay the accounts owing? The incidence of the Insurance Act, plus higher taxes and

increasing local rates, was bad enough for the wholesalers; but now we have the additional burden of practically financing the State, which is what it amounts to, owing to the fact that our customers are unable to pay us. This, we think, you and others will admit is a great injustice.

Yours obediently,

A WHOLESALE FIRM. (148/28.)

[In a supplementary letter this correspondent says: "The chemists of Leicester, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire cannot get their money. Thousands of pounds are owing in Lancashire, and a customer in one of the towns is waiting for 250*l.* The same conditions apply in the North Stafford district and the Potteries, and one chemist in that area is anxiously awaiting payment of 200*l.*" In another county several of his firm's customers will be compelled to have their names taken off the panel if their December accounts are not paid soon. This, we may add, is the first complaint of the kind that we have had from a wholesaler.—EDITOR C. & D.]

Vagaries of Official Checking.

SIR,—I should like to know if my experience as to the pricing of Insurance prescriptions is a general one or an isolated case. The first quarter's consignment of scrips was submitted for verification by our local Insurance Committee to the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee, but owing to their unsatisfactory condition and at the request of our Association of Pharmacists they were returned for revision. This being the case, I and my assistant exercised more care in the pricing, and avoided anything like overcharge beyond Tariff conditions. Imagine my surprise, on receiving my year's statement, to learn for the first time that the second quarter's had suffered reduction. Admitting that the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee's checking staff are completely overworked, also allowing for the fact that pricing these scrips is somewhat a novelty to us all, it is passing strange to find, as was the case in my batch, the same item (which correctly is 4½*d.*) priced during the quarter ½*d.* (several times), 1*d.*, then 1½*d.*, then 3*d.*, and also 4*d.* This method of pricing reduced my account 3*l.* 8*s.* With what amount of satisfaction can I regard the ensuing quarter's checking of this nature that makes me suffer such reductions? I do not keep a business *pro bono publico* only, but belong to that class who see no joke in trading at a loss; nor can I see the fairness of this sort of business. What redress have I? By the courtesy of the Clerk I was allowed to waive through 1,500 or more scrips for the second time, and afterwards was able to convince the Insurance Committee as to who was right. May I suggest a reasonable method is to allow chemists to see all reduced and corrected scrips only as a guide for the future, as well as to satisfy themselves how they have been dealt with? I hope some more satisfactory method of checking, which will be to the mutual advantage of Insurance Committees and chemists, may soon be introduced.

Yours faithfully,

BUNNY. (155/65.)

Jay Mack and his Problems.

SIR,—I suspect that "Forty-year Bagman" travels in soft soap; and the kind he offered us last week has a strong flavour of the sea about it. Travellers ought not to interfere in trade talks unless they are prepared to add to the facts at issue; in fact, they seem glad to keep out. "Bagman" knows very well that it is not possible for him to have really open discussions with his customers; many of them still expect every traveller to agree with them or lose an order; and "Bagman," having been "all things to all men" for forty years, has forgotten how to "face the facts."

His anxiety about the Glyn-Jones assistant is quite too pathetic! Does he ask us to saddle ourselves with still another inspector, who will see that we do not have more than two Glyn-Jones assistants to every full-blown pharmacist? They have that sort of thing in Australia, and the police there have the power to summon a chemist who dares to leave his registered assistant in charge.

"Bagman's" ideas are uneconomic. He knows that 50 per cent. of our trade is in patents at 10 per cent. of gross profit. He grants that the Insurance Act is

not ideal: he ought to know that it takes the fees on 300 prescriptions a week to pay even 50*s.* to a man; yet he has the effrontery to say that "cheap labour has always been the curse of the trade," when, as a fact, few of us could exist (and even in the old days the trade rarely made money) without cheap labour. Three pounds a week is 150*l.* a year, and is 10 per cent. on 1,500*l.* of overturn for wages of one man alone, which would indicate that the total wage of such a shop would come to 15 per cent. of the overturn: an utterly ruinous amount for 1,500*l.* of overturn. Men like Glyn-Jones can see this, but, as I have already explained, we can't expect "Bagman" to see it, for he is clearly anxious about the way private trading is giving place to big companies, few of whom want to see bagmen. A final blow to "Bagman's" fallacies is to be seen on page 63 of the *C. & D.*, February 21; therein a chemist says: "I have invoices for the year": Patents, 1,750*l.*; drugs, 200*l.*; and sundries, 200*l.*—total, 2,150*l.* He asks someone to tell him what he is making! If he will tell us his sales for the year, I will tell him his net profit in round figures.

My reply will differ very widely from the platitudes of "Bagman," who seems to belong to that class of men who "deceive the hearts of the simple by good words and fair speeches." "Bagman's" policy never yet ran a business successfully, nor ever got a man out of a difficulty; but I am quite willing to believe it may be useful to "Bagman" in getting orders. The letter of Hugo Wolff is a great contrast to "Bagman's." I recommend your readers to read it again; it is one of the finest letters I have ever seen in the *C. & D.*

JAY MACK.

[The correspondent with forty years' experience on the road appears to have touched a sensitive part of "Jay Mack," whose opinion of travellers is exceptional.—EDITOR C. & D.]

SIR,—I am sorry that "Jay Mack" declines to give us a chance of seeing any of the many shops he has reorganised. Most people have spent a decent time in the principal towns of England and know something about the leading druggists' stores to be found in them. These shops reflect modern ways of doing things. But, search where one will, one cannot find "Jay Mack's" ideal training ground. His ideas may be good or otherwise—all depends on the point of view of the individual. It is puerile at this time of day to trot out that bad old whine concerning the so-called shortcomings of assistants. For twenty years the croakers have demanded a reduction in the stringency of the examinations held by the Pharmaceutical Society, and they have succeeded in regard to the Preliminary. Now they want a brand-new qualification for N.H.I. and other cheap work. Yet, although the average public-school boy has passed in bookkeeping among other subjects open to candidates for the second-class certificate of the College of Preceptors, I have not heard that "Mr. Mack" has advocated the inclusion of any commercial subject in the obligatory portion of either the Preliminary or the proposed assistants' examination. Yet I read that a mere boy, after having spent two years at "Jay Mack's" store, is often let loose upon the drug-trade with a demand for wages to the tune of 25*s.* per week! Who wants the services of a youth, just promoted to the dignity of long trousers, at such a figure? And of what practical use is any assistant, unless he has the legal right to sell scheduled poisons on his own responsibility? An employer cannot remain chained to his counter day in and day out to supervise every sale of oxalic acid or paregoric.

According to "Mr. Mack" a person who spends his time handling strychnine, among other articles of merchandise, is not worth fifty shillings a week. A fine prospect for the deluded children who are being scooped up year by year into the drug-trade net! There are far too many names on the Register already; the supply exceeds the demand, as the advertising columns of the *C. & D.* prove beyond all doubt. As for idle tinkers with Pharmacy Bills, no one has ever been successful in securing the use of the word "pharmacy" as a description of a place in which a pharmacist does his work. It is time amateur legislators had a rest; then perhaps pharmacy as

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practised in England would cease to be the standing joke in every civilised country in Europe. Meanwhile, what we do want is one qualification for the United Kingdom, and after that for the whole of the British Empire, and last, but not least, pharmacy for the registered pharmacist. Let "Jay Mack" think over this when he takes his next 'busman's holiday.

Yours, etc.,
G. E. OLIVER

Pharmacy Ideals and Economics.

SIR,—A man without an ideal is as impossible as a man without a heart. Consciously or unconsciously every man possesses an ideal; it is just a question of what is the ideal. . . . A new era for pharmacy seems at hand, the transition period is full of risks. The science of economics, omitted from the curriculum of the pharmacist, is to-day forcing its importance upon his attention; consequently, recent events find him adopting as expedients what ought really to have been elementary science years ago—viz., efficiency through organisation and economy by co-operation. One effect of the Insurance Act has been the acceleration of a law governing professions including pharmacy that "in proportion to their success they tend to become self-destructive." This being so, it seems only just that workers in these spheres should be put above economic considerations—i.e., they should be salaried public servants, a position which ethical pharmacy is fast approaching (and one, by the way, wherein it would be possible to idealise your work). Long ago this tendency was recognised by the so-called parasites of pharmacy, whose commercial instincts have always been more pronounced than their craftsmanship. Pure pharmacy as a department of the multiple store has never been a great source of profit (and less to-day); it is retained solely on account of the prestige that the word pharmacy lends to their trading, which of necessity is becoming increasingly merchandised. To-day it would not be possible to build up the large store chemists on the cut patent-medicine plan; the battle-ground now is the branded goods produced and distributed co-operatively. The inflammation from Rexallitis is somewhat subsiding, as far as I can judge. Regesan, a British adaptation of the Rexall way, got under way first at popular prices. Apart from Regesan, Rexall, etc., there remains scope for the great majority of pharmacists who will merchandise to adopt another brand. It may be Ucal, Cupal, Elco, or, better still, a combination of the lot in Pharmacal. Wholesalers (being gradually shut off from the self-contained companies) will be more inclined for self-preservation to co-operate with the small distributor, there being then no reason why pharmacy should not experience such a successful issue as did the firms in the Imperial Tobacco Co. in the fight with American competition.

I believe that pharmacy still has the public confidence. Therefore, co-operate and organise. Any scheme of organisation which leaves out the great body of qualified assistants is so much tinkering with it, and is doomed. They are to-day more than ever the pivot upon which pharmacy turns for weal or woe; in fact, the whole game is in their hands. If they were only shepherded into the rightful fold and given a common footing, not only would the common enemy be hampered, but the assistants, with the whole craft, be benefited. It is no use to make the assistant the scapegoat for the sins of pharmacy. What was done to keep him in the strait and narrow way? He, in common with all, is the victim of economic circumstances, and simply sells his only commodity (his labour), like all, in the best market, which market has not been provided by the orthodox. Had he at the time of graduating been given more equitable treatment by virtue of his qualification in an Association where each counted for one and none more than one, we should have had different history. No; there was a wedge, a cash nexus, driven into the ranks, and there would appear to be some truth in the saying that the Pharmaceutical Society is a bureaucracy of protected shopkeepers, the assistant a disenfranchised outlander. Qualification must make membership, and membership must grant equal privileges and responsibilities. The multiple firms have ever recognised the asset of

the assistant. The Rexall proposition is made particularly attractive to the assistant, and thus one reason for the tightness of the labour market for the orthodox pharmacist. To the assistant I would say: If you are such an asset to others, are you not of more value to yourself? I should like to think you were causing the scarcity by starting for yourself. The time was never more favourable. The capital required is not the same, and the equality of opportunity and free advertisement to the pharmacist upon the panel is worth something, to say nothing of the easier conditions with the wholesale. It should not be possible for companies to open dozens of shops by the exploitation of your qualification, which is certainly worth more to you than the wage offered, whatever it be. How long will you be content to be a wage slave? When you remember that 80 per cent. of those who reach the age of seventy are dependent, you will see that during the fifteen years of your life you are permitted to earn these good wages you have to earn sufficient for a lifetime, being too old at forty. Thus you will find you are selling your services too cheaply, and when your tenure of wage-earning is compared with the slow but surer one of business-building off your own bat you will find your security greater as years go by, with no fears of "the sack." Lastly, reviewing your position and future prospects, you will be pursuing a noble ideal by possessing yourself—the best of all possessions—instead of being possessed by a corporation of financiers, however amiable, who have no souls to save, only dividends to grind.

J. A. S. (65/4.)

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

Appreciations.

"I would not be without the *C. & D.* for several times its cost. I have now subscribed to it for many years, and year by year find it increasingly interesting and helpful." So writes a popular chemist's representative (56/2).

"I am sending to-day my subscription for the twenty-first time. This is perhaps the most interesting of majorities I have experienced. For all the help and pleasure derived from the never-failing *C. & D.*, I send you thanks, not words."—P. (266/15).

"Diseases and Remedies" is "one of the best books of its kind for the price I have ever had the pleasure of reading; in fact, I do not think that there is another book published which contains so much good and sound advice and such good prescriptions."—R. M. L. (258/19).

Methyl Alcohol and the Eyes.

Writing in regard to a paragraph printed in the *C. & D.* three months ago about the effect that methyl alcohol has on the eyes, S. S. S. (155/25) says he has observed this when using methylated hair-washes, but thinks that all strong antiseptics have this effect. What say other readers?

Profit and Expenses.

"As a traveller not on the staff of 'A. & H.,' I should like to point out to 'Xrayser' and Mr. Hanna my idea of above. If Mr. Hanna sells 1 doz. 2s. 3d. bino-hypophosphites, listed at 22s. 10d., a year, he, being a business man, will not purchase more than two months' stock, at a cost of 3s. 10d. He sells both within two months for 4s. 6d.—profit 8d. This occurs six times during the year: total 'capital' outlay 3s. 10d., profit 4s.—over 100 per cent. He obtains six weeks' credit from any wholesale house; so actually half his capital is returned to him before he pays his account, which to my mind makes the profit on this article over 200 per cent. per annum."—Traveller (146/26).

Druidical Drugs and Medical Treatment.

"I am collecting material for a paper on medical treatment and drugs used by the ancient British Druids, and shall greatly value any information upon this subject. The Druids were skilful in the treatment of some diseases, and used vervain, poppy-heads, verbena, mistletoe, lycopodium, holly, and ivy medicinally. It would be interesting to know if these plants are now employed for the same purpose. Can you also inform me if large coloured illustrations of these plants or specimens are procurable?"—A. O. Druids (146/17).

[Our correspondent should consult Rhys's works, "Celtic Heathendom," etc. (see British Museum Catalogue); also

"The Physicians of Myddfai (Meddygon Myddfai)," published by the Welsh MSS. Society in 1861, with a valuable introduction in which the best authorities on the subject of Celtic medical lore are referred to. This book is in the British Museum, and a short account of it appeared in "Observations and Reflections" some years since. Probably some of its matter is a survival of old traditions concerning the practice of the Druids, but much is evidently from other sources. You might also consult W. Dinan's "Monumenta Historica Celtica" (David Nutt, 1911, 15s.). It is a collection of the references in ancient authors to the Celts, with translations. The translations, though inaccurate in many cases, will probably serve, and the collection seems to be pretty complete.]

Life of Chemists' Assistants in India.

"I venture to send a few words of advice to my fellow-chemists who now are in England, and who may be thinking of taking a berth in 'The Land of the Rupee.' Qualified assistants have come to Calcutta on Rs. 200 a month (13l. 6s. 8d.), and in the fourth year draw Rs. 250 (16l. 13s. 4d.). Now, it is a recognised thing that shipping clerks and bank clerks start on Rs. 300 (20l.) a month, a figure that is far ahead of a chemist who has been here three years. The rock-bottom price for a white man to live in Calcutta is Rs. 120 (8l.) a month, and is expended as follows: Rs. 90 (6l.) for sharing bedroom and board in European family. The bed and bedclothes have to be purchased when landing in Calcutta. Boy to carry mid-day meal (tiffin) to pharmacy, 1l. monthly. Income-tax and washing take the rest of the 8l. Now, this is the lowest on what it can be done. Then there is the outfit of clothes on landing—namely, fourteen white suits and fourteen shirts, as a clean suit is required daily, and sun helmet, which swallows every anna of 15l. The cost of living in Calcutta has advanced 33 per cent. in the past ten years, and wages are the same as they were. Compare the following prices with those in England: Hair cut in European barber's, Rs. 1 (1s. 4d.); beer, 12 annas a bottle (1s.); cinema seats, European, Rs. 2 (2s. 8d.); and European seats at theatres, Rs. 5 (6s. 8d.). Calcutta is the most expensive part of the world to live in. No wonder our assistant here is always in debt, and leaves for England a sadder and wiser man. The question of fourteen days' holiday a year should be put down in black and white before our assistant leaves London, or he may have what I have had—namely, seven days a year. A train to the hills, where a decent temperature is to be obtained, takes twenty-four hours, and returning the same, so that there is a prospect of spending five whole days per annum away from the plains of India, with its temperature of 100° to 110° F. in the pharmacy."—*Tollop* (142/12).

Dispensing Difficulties and Notes.

Readers are advised to consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to difficulties of compounding. We welcome fresh problems for experiment and elucidation in this column, and invite the co-operation and correspondence of dispensers.

3 Sign in Prescriptions.

SIR,—Does the sign 3j. in a prescription equal 480 grains or 437½ grains? The B.P. is not very clear on the point. Perhaps you can aid me.

Port Elizabeth.

S. H. CRAWFORD.

["It should be understood that '3j.' means an apothecaries' or Troy ounce of 480 grains," or 480 minims by measure. We quote from "The Art of Dispensing," which should be referred to for a full statement on the subject.]

Antipyrin-and-Resorcin Mixture.

Spatula (154/58) wants to know how to make the following into a presentable mixture:

Tr. belladonnæ	...	...	...	m℥.
Antipyrin.	...	...	...	gr. iss.
Resorcin.	...	...	...	gr. ij.
Mist. butyl-chloral. ad	...	...	...	3j

Mitte 3ijj.

[Triturate the antipyrin and butyl-chloral hydrate together, add the glycerin and triturate again till a uniform paste is produced; then add gradually the chloroform-water, tincture of belladonna, and distilled water to make up to the required measure. Lastly, place the resorcin in a mortar, powder finely, and add gradually, with steady trituration, the mixture as above prepared. In this way is produced a very nice mixture which looks exactly like milk; it does not require any suspending-agent. Antipyrin and butyl-chloral hydrate form a compound; when triturated together they liquefy. The mixture prepared as above without the resorcin is clear. For mist. butyl-chloral. see "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 692.]

Legal Queries.

The majority of difficulties in regard to trade law are anticipated by the legal information printed in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1914. See especially pp. 469-499.

Dental (156/2).—The agreement with your employers, whereby during the half-holiday they are required to give you under the Shops Act you are to be employed by them, with your consent, in other work than pharmacy, is evidence that they have infringed the Act. To this extent the agreement is contrary to law.

E. M. (145/1) issued execution against a tradesman. The bailiff seized, among other goods, some counters and a sponge-case which were fixed to the floor by nails. Was the removal of such articles illegal? [The bailiff acted legally in seizing the counters and the case, provided they belonged to the tradesman.]

G. E. O. (155/54).—(1) We report in this issue a County Court decision in regard to the notice to assistants required in the English retail drug-trade. You will find the ruling decisions in the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 480. (2) The wages of a registered chemist employed in an Insurance dispensary (no other retail trading) should be 3l. a week at least.

Lex (156/20) in 1891 signed an agreement not to compete with his employer's business "for five years reckoned from the time of leaving." He left in 1897, but returned to his employer in 1901. The agreement has not been mentioned, and the employer has recently sold his business. Is "Lex" bound by the agreement? [We are of opinion that the agreement is not now binding upon "Lex" if, when he re-entered his employer's service, a fresh arrangement was made and the agreement was not referred to.]

S. E. (147/60).—It is illegal for anyone in England who is not registered as a medical practitioner to use the titles "physician" or "surgeon," either alone or in combination with such a word as "Osteopathic." Such a description as "Dr. Blank, U.S.A." is not illegal, nor "J. Blank, Doctor of Osteopathy, U.S.A.," provided the words are not used in such a manner as to be calculated to mislead. If the individual diagnoses disease and prescribes the remedy, receiving payment for the same, he infringes the Apothecaries Act, and the use of such titles as the latter would be evidence against him.

Uncertain (145/48).—A is lessee of certain premises. His neighbour has, with the permission of A's landlord, erected cart-sheds on the back yard of A's premises. What remedy has A? [Unless A's lease reserves to the landlord adequate rights in the back yard, he may be liable to A in damages for interfering with A's use of the yard by permitting the erection of the sheds. A may also be entitled to recover damages from the neighbour. We think, however, that A is too late to secure the removal of the sheds if he has stood by without protesting against their erection, since proceedings for an injunction must be taken promptly. To advise "Uncertain" definitely a fuller knowledge of the facts is essential.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published price, usually 6d.

INSURANCE QUERIES.—*R. H. P.*—Price your scrips as follows: Mist. sp. vini gallici 3x. (1s. 6d.), quin. sulph. gr. xx. (1½d.), dispensing-fee 5d. (emulsion); total, 2s. 0½d. Lotio plumbi Oj. (7d. for liq. plumbi subacet. dil. B.P., and including dispensing-fee). Sod. phos. effervesces 5iv. (9d., including dispensing-fee 3d.).

J. A. (144/6).—(1) FURNITURE-POLISH.—The use of siccatives would be the direction in which your experiments should be made. (2) BORO-GLYCERIN, according to the patent taken out in Germany in 1881, is prepared by heating 92 parts of glycerin with 62 parts of boric acid to 200° C. The resulting product is soluble in about 40 parts of water or alcohol. Boro-glycerin is not sufficiently active as an anti-septic to be employed for the purpose you mention. (3) The Departmental Committee on Food Preservatives reported

in 1901 in favour of prohibiting entirely the use of formaldehyde in food, and limiting the quantity of salicylic acid to 1 grain per pint or pound of food. The use of formaldehyde in food is not specifically prohibited in any of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

A. H. E. (128/20).—HAND-CLEANING POWDER FOR MECHANICS.—This appears to be "dry soap" mixed with a slightly abrasive powder, such as kieselguhr or kaolin. The colour is due to iron, and could be imitated by adding to the powder a little ferric oxide.

W. H. L. (139/1).—JOINING CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS.—See C. & D., February 28, p. 88.

Chemico (143/34).—WATERPROOFING LINEN.—Refer to C. & D., October 5, 1912, p. 72, where full information on the subject is given.

L. W. M. (139/62).—CRICKET-PEST.—The usual remedies for a plague of crickets are petroleum, petroleum spirit, and carbon bisulphide, but often the use of these is not permissible owing to the proximity to fireplaces. It is on this account that liq. ammon. fort. is employed, but it must be used liberally, especially if the cavities in which the insects are lodged are of any extent. A syringe is employed for injecting the ammonia solution.

E. E. R. (144/1).—Try alkanet-root for colouring petroleum spirit; it is the most likely colouring-matter for the purpose.

W. G. (135/3).—We think your surmise is correct as to the composition of the cachets.

R. B. H. (143/5).—(1) GELATIN COPYING-PAD.—This is made by soaking overnight gelatin 1 lb. in water 32 oz., and heating on a water-bath to dissolve. When solution has taken place add glycerin 2 lb., stir gently, and strain into hollow trays to set. It is an advantage to add some powdered chalk to make the pad opaque, as it is then much easier to see the reversed writing. In this case the chalk is made into a cream with the glycerin before it is added to the gelatin solution. (2) CLEANING GRAVESTONE.—The best treatment to apply to a granite gravestone which has become covered with green fungus is to wash it periodically with caustic-soda solution, taking care to remove finally the caustic soda with clean water.

Mist. Stomachic. (121/46).—The children's stomach-mixture contains tr. rhei, sp. ammon. ar., and aq. menth. pip., and you will have no difficulty in matching the sample on these lines.

Henna (143/52).—We have no formula for "henna shampoo-powder," but you could devise one by adding henna to the ingredients of shampoo-powder. It should be noted, however, that henna as a hair-dye has to be in contact with the hair for some hours before it acts as a dye.

R. M. L. (258/19).—STAINLESS IODINE OINTMENT.—Martindale's formula is as follows:

Iodine	1
Oleic acid	4
Soft paraffin	14
Hard paraffin	1

Dissolve the iodine in the oleic acid and mix with the paraffins.

Silicate (142/11).—To soften waterglass which has become hard, heat is required or prolonged boiling of the broken-up waterglass with water. In the latter case, evaporation would have to be resorted to for concentrating the product.

A. W. W. (140/23).—FIXING COLOURS OF LEATHER.—It is quite impossible to give a satisfactory answer to your inquiry, as you give no information as to what staining process is employed. Defects in the process are sometimes neutralised by the "finishing" which the leather receives as the final process, the leather being covered with an impermeable layer. The following illustrates the composition of the finishing preparation:

Gelatin	2 oz.
Linseed	3 oz.
Carnauba wax	16 oz.
White curd soap	12 oz.
Water	2½ gals.

Dissolve the gelatin in part of the water, and make a decoction of linseed with a further quantity and strain. Then boil all the ingredients together until a homogeneous mixture is obtained. The leather receives two separate dressings of this preparation, and is finally polished with flannel.

F. W. W. (140/38).—(1) WEED-KILLER.—The following is the formula for the arsenical preparation:

Arsenious acid	4 lb.
Caustic soda (70-per-cent.)	4 lb.
Water	4 gals.

Boil until solution is effected, and colour with copper-sulphate solution. For use, this weed-killer is diluted with water in the proportion of about 1 in 20.

(2) AGRI-HORTICULTURAL FORMULÆ.—The most complete collection of formulæ that has been published is that in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1910, the formulæ being especially compiled for chemists. The following books are also published: Lodeman's "Spraying of Plants" (Macmillan, 4s.); Strawson's "Standard Fungicides and Insecticides in Agriculture" (1s. 6d.). Useful information can also be gleaned from the leaflets of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (4 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.).

F. B. (129/35).—(1) WHEAT-DRESSING.—The type of seed-dressing to which you refer consists of a coal-tar distillate, such as coal-tar thinned with a light spirit. It is not a definite compound. (2) INCENSE GUMS.—The gums and resins employed in the manufacture of incense are olibanum, thus, benzoin, storax, and balsam of tolu. Your sample appears to be storax.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," March 15, 1864.

Special General Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society.

We learn from a report, printed in "The Pharmaceutical Journal" of the present month, that the following requisition, duly signed, was submitted to the Council on the 26th ultimo:

"To the President, Vice-President, and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

"GENTLEMEN.—We, the undersigned, believing that it is highly desirable for the protection of the public that all future chemists and druggists should undergo a due professional examination before commencing business, hereby request you to convene a general meeting of the members of our Society for the purpose of considering the expediency of an immediate application to Parliament for an amended Pharmacy Act, by which (following the precedent of the 'Apothecaries Act') the legitimate interests of those already in business should be protected, and proper provisions made for rendering the examination of future chemists by your Board a compulsory instead of an optional proceeding."

We also learn that the Council, in compliance with the above requisition, resolved:

"That a special general meeting of the members of the Society be held on Thursday, the 17th March, at twelve o'clock precisely, and that the notice convening the said meeting, with the names of the requisitionists, be announced in the ensuing number of the Journal."

The report informs us further that "a memorial from Leeds, signed by forty-five members and non-members of the Society, was also presented to the Council," but it does not tell us how this memorial differs from the other.

Believing that "the legitimate interests of those already in business" would be advanced by the publication of a full and truthful report of the meeting in the columns of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, we caused the following note to be addressed to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society:

"The Chemist and Druggist,"

24 Bow Lane, E.C.

March 9th, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR.—As I represent the literary organ of a large body of chemists and druggists, I am necessarily deeply interested in the object of the special general meeting of the members of your Society convened for the 17th of March. I shall, therefore, feel greatly obliged if you will inform me at your earliest convenience, whether I shall be permitted to attend the meeting accompanied by a reporter.

I am, my dear Sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. BROUGH,

Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist" Journal.

Elias Bremridge, Esq.,

Secretary and Registrar to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Mr. Bremridge promptly replied in the following words:

(Copy.)

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,
17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

DEAR SIR.—In reply to your inquiry of this day's date, I beg to inform you that the meeting advertised for the 17th instant is convened for members of the Society, and members only can be admitted.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

ELIAS BREMRIDGE, Secretary.

J. C. Brough, Esq.

March 9th, 1864.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

**HOMŒOPATHIC N.H.I. DISPENSING.
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Homœopathic Medicines in every form supplied in bulk for N.H.I. Dispensing.

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MARVELLOUS RESPONSE ON INTRODUCTION OF NEW VERMIN EXTERMINATOR

PLACED ON THE ENGLISH MARKET THREE WEEKS AGO—REPEATS ALREADY COMING IN.

"CIRENGOL," the Green Fly Killer, also in Great Demand—Notes on last year's returns.

A line, which although placed on the English Market only three weeks since, is already drawing repeat orders from the Retailers, is surely something to wonder at—and to take up without needless delay.

The prices show **a very acceptable and remunerative profit**, and "Black Hand" undoubtedly must be included among the side-lines worthy of being placed in a prominent position on every enterprising Chemist's counter.

The complimentary comments appearing in almost every issue of the various Trade Journals, and the enthusiastic letters received from the Retailers throughout the country, certainly confirm and more than justify the complete confidence expressed by the house Christy when launching this over here.

As is always the rule of this house, a trial was made of its selling powers, after testing the efficiency of "Black Hand" in vermin exterminating.

One or two Chemists in the South of England were persuaded to display the attractive Advertising Matter in their Shops—with the result that every one of them is now **selling "Black Hand"** regularly. To use their own words "it is a **REPEAT GETTER**."

Thousands of the little red and green packets are now sold daily, and the "empty chairs" in the insect and rodent households must be countless.

It should be borne in mind that there are many so-called vermin destroyers—but there is only one **"BLACK HAND"**—the distinct advantage it has over others is that, while it is infallible in its killing propensities, it has also the **effect of mummifying the dead, which quickly fall to dust**, thus preventing putrefaction and the danger of bad smells and disease. It is absolutely harmless to Children and Domestic Pets.

The Prices are as follows—

IN POWDER FORM FOR INSECT VERMIN.			
No. 4318	...	3/- per doz.	Selling at 6d.
No. 4319	...	5/3 per doz.	Selling at 9d.
No. 4320	...	9/- per doz.	Selling at 1/-
IN CAKE FORM FOR RATS, MICE, ETC.			
No. 4321	...	3/9 per doz.	Selling at 6d.
No. 4322	...	6/- per doz.	Selling at 9d. or 1/-

The heavy demand for "Cirengol," the concentrated Garden Insecticide, evidenced last year during the Green Fly or Blight season was, to use a very mild term, abnormal.

The returns of the year preceding were more than trebled, and it would appear that almost every possessor of a garden of any description called in the aid of "Cirengol" to protect the plants from the rapacious attacks of the dreaded Green Fly.

Many a farmer, too, had to thank this excellent solution for good crops, and the following testimonial, entirely unsolicited, received from a well-known Winchester Fruit-grower, clearly demonstrates the value of "Cirengol" in the orchard:—

"I enclose a snapshot of an apple tree at my bungalow, Worldham, Alton. Last year it was smothered with blight and only had about 20 apples on it. I have now well sprayed it with your "Cirengol." It is quite free from any blight and looks more like a flower garden than a fruit tree. I have never seen a tree with more bloom or with a healthier appearance. I may say I sprayed about 60 other fruit trees with one of your 6d. tubes and they all look splendid."

Chemists found it a particularly good asset to profits in previous years, and this season already shows returns promising enough to allow of a prediction that all past sales will be eclipsed.

One writing from Southampton says: "In reply to your enquiry whether we are satisfied with the sale of 'Cirengol,' it seems to us that the satisfaction of our customers who use it is the only matter of importance, and we are glad to be able to say that they are satisfied that it does its work, and **does it in the right way**, which is quite another matter." While another writes from London, E.C.: "This season's sale for 'Cirengol' has so far exceeded our expectations and we are glad to say that the demand continues; we have received numberless expressions of satisfaction from our customers and **repeat orders**."

The full names and addresses of all the foregoing will be willingly communicated in confidence to any person having the slightest doubt as to the authenticity of these testimonials.

In conclusion, it would perhaps be wise to add that the solution is quite harmless and non-poisonous to plant and animal life and to human beings, and further, there is nothing in the world quite so effective.

The Trade Prices are, for 6d. Tubes to make 20 Gallons, 4/- per dozen; and for 2/6 Tubes, making 130 Gallons of syringing mixture, 20/- per dozen.

Either of the above may be obtained through all the Leading Wholesalers, or direct from

THOMAS CHRISTY & CO., 4, 6, 8, 10 & 12, OLD SWAN LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Telephones—City 4278-4279. Telegrams—"Christyfen, Cannon, London."



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This sodium compound (sodium sesquicarbonate) is a variety of carbonate of soda in small silky crystals, containing much less water than ordinary washing soda; 1 lb. of it does the work of 2 lbs. of washing soda. Concentrated crystal soda is excellently suited for chemists' trade; they can make a speciality of it, and it is also suited for making water-softeners, brush powders, hair-wash powders, and the like.

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A dry, white powder: dissolves quickly and easily in water, making an excellent detergent for use by printers, bleachers, dyers, and for bottle washing. Is nearly equal to 99 per cent. carbonate of soda; is much used by glass, paper, and soap makers. The best alkali for soap powders and washing powders.

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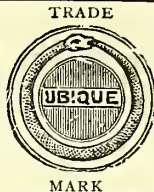
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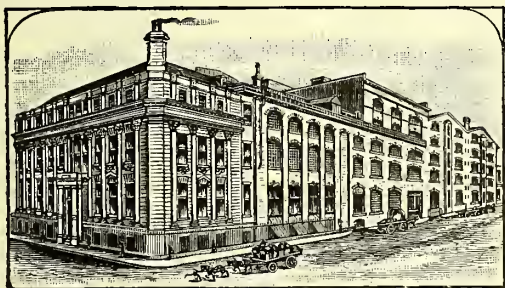
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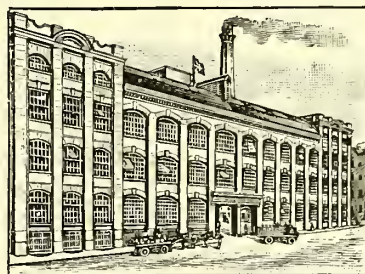
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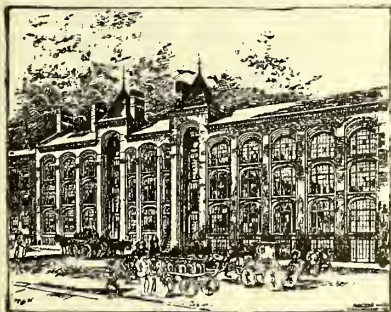
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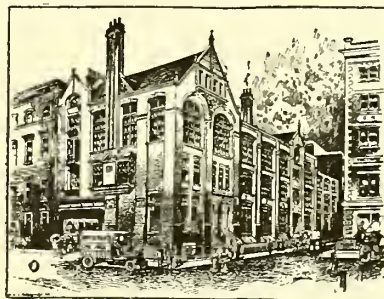
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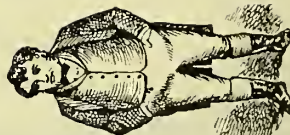
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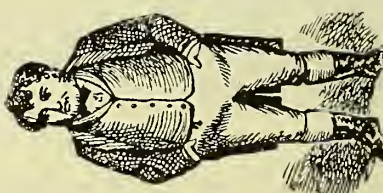
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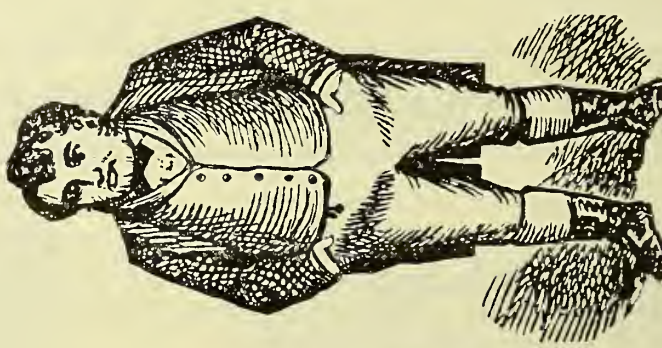
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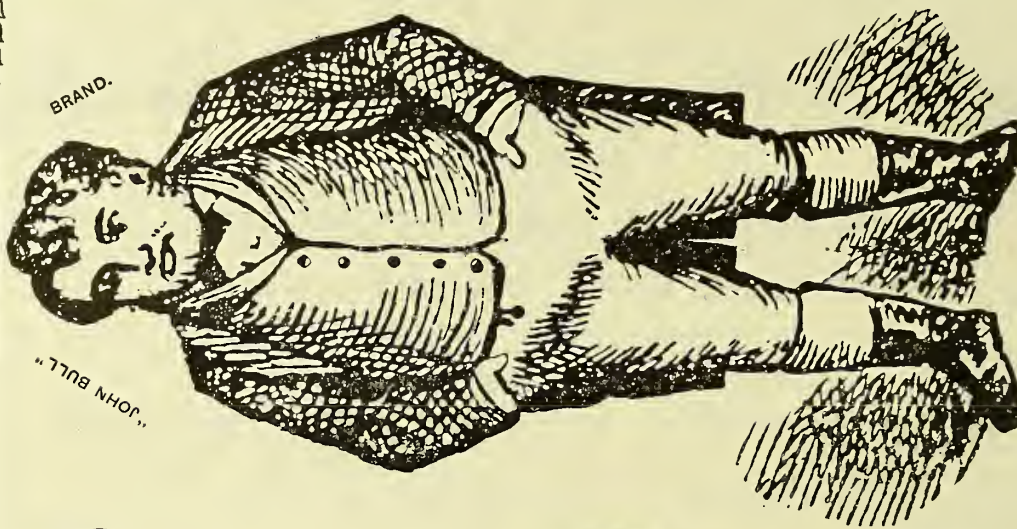
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We are doing our part of the contract and we want you to do yours. We are advertising extensively the celebrated French Rheumatism Cure

EAUZATE

And we want **you** to stock it, so that when the public ask for the same, you will not reply, using the old stock phrase, "We can get it for you," thus running a risk of losing a sale for **you** and a sale for **us**, but produce **Eauzate** from your shelf immediately.

2/9 P.A.T.A.

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Get your share of the extra business that this extensive advertising brings.

The public want these Capsules and it is bad business to send a customer to a rival shop for anything.

The profit on the Retail sale is worth having. This article is neatly and attractively prepared.

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Write for Orilene Window Bills and Booklets for your counters.

We also sell Cazo Tablets, a splendid Laxative.

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SYRUPY 1750, U.S.P. 1710.

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Cold weather roughens and reddens the hands. The new toilet requisite—Ess Viotto—will make and keep them white and smooth.

The *Sunday Times* says: "Ess Viotto whitens the hands and makes them exquisitely soft."

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Ess Viotto is quite free from grease or stickiness.

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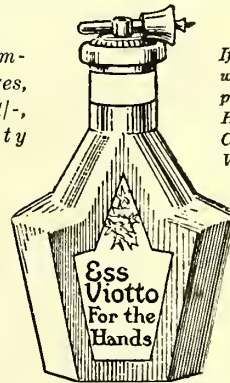
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Ess Viotto makes the hands beautiful

"Ess Viotto whitens the hands and makes them exquisitely soft."—*Sunday Times*.

Ess Viotto—the new toilet requisite—is quite free from grease or stickiness and is delightful to use.

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A few drops of the new toilet requisite—Ess Viotto—rubbed into the hands makes and keeps them beautifully white and soft in all weathers. Quite free from grease and stickiness.

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FREE PACKAGES.
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8-oz.	4/-	3/6
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2-lb.	10/6	9/9
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Never was SCOTT'S Emulsion more widely advertised than at the present moment. The opportunity, to secure a fair share of the season's demand for this preparation, is one that few enterprising pharmacists can afford to neglect.

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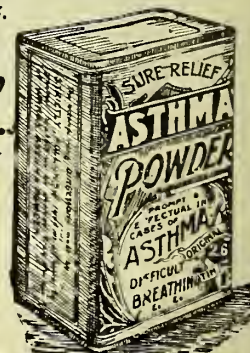
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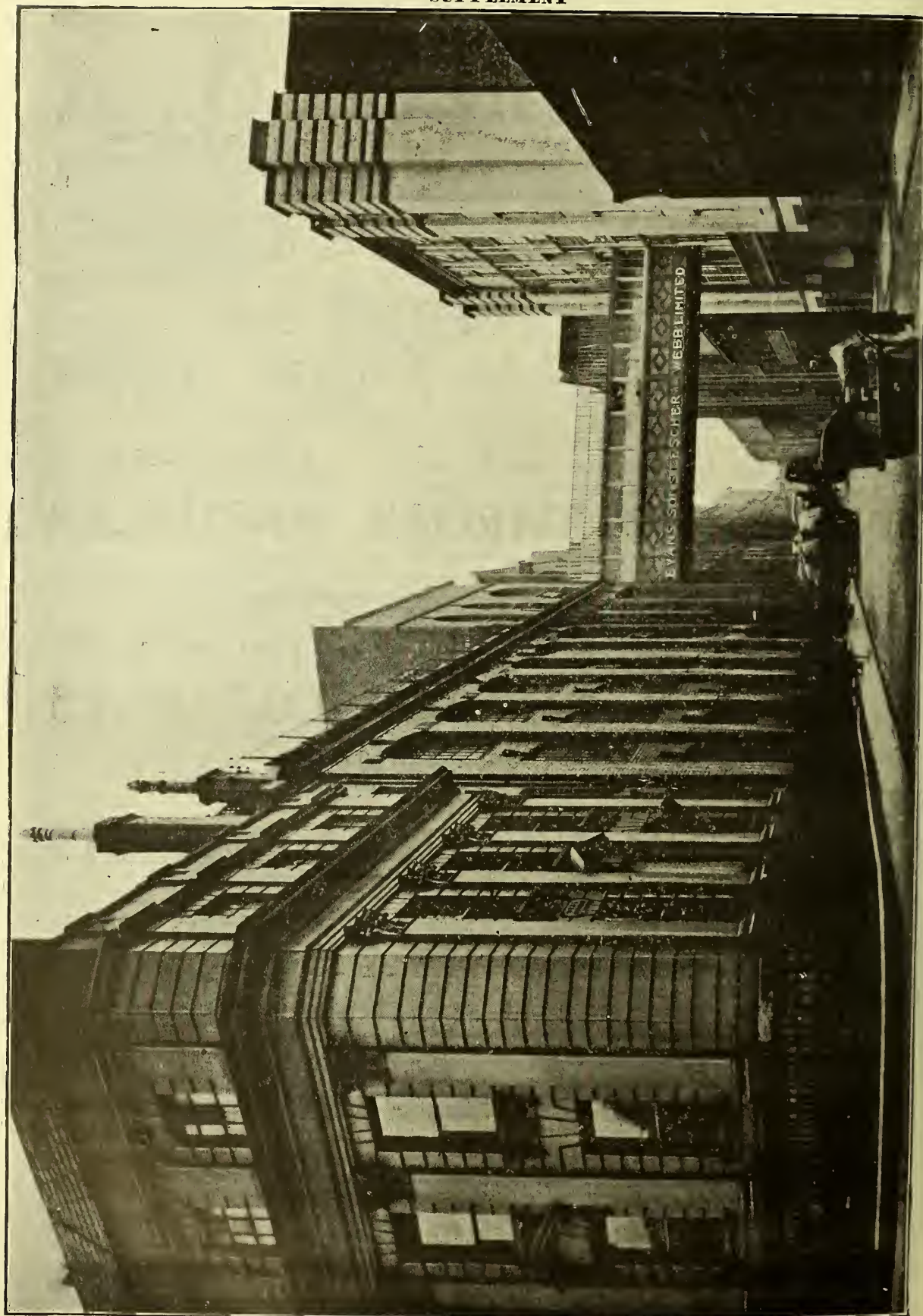
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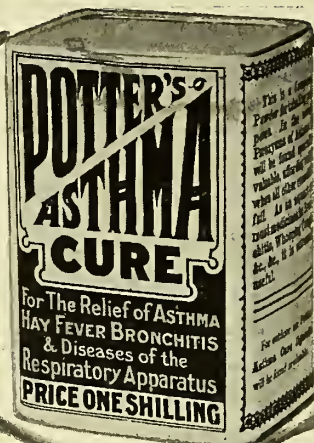
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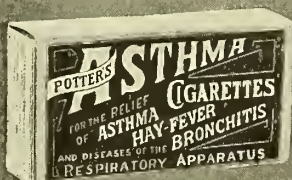
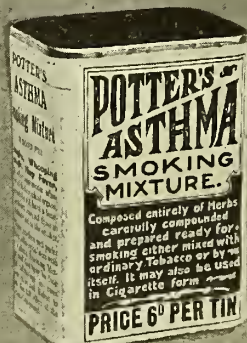
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 Ammon. Brom., P.B., 1 cwt. @ 2/1½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.
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 Amyli Pulv. 10 cwt. @ 11/6 cwt.; 2½ cwt. @ 13/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 15/- cwt.
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 *Rosæ Trip., 53 lbs. for 22/6; 6 lbs. @ 1 lb.
 *Rosæ Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 7/- lb.
 *Samb. Conc., 1-40, 1 lb. @ 6/1 lb.
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Emulso. Ol. Morrhuæ, 5 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
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 Ext. Gent., P.B., solid, 1 cwt. @ 9½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10½d. lb.
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 Ext. Hyoscyam., Solid, B.P., 3 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/10 lb.
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 *Ext. Nucis Vom. Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/3 lb.; solid, 5 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
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 Ferri et Quinina Cit. P.B., 500 ozs. @ 5½d. oz.; 100 ozs. @ 6d. oz.; 25 ozs. @ 6½d. oz.
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Honey, Pale Set, Jamaica, 3½ cwt. @ 43/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 50/- cwt.; Californian, ½ cwt. @ 52/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.

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 *Sennæ pro Syr. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
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 *Tolut. pro Syr. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
Napthalene Candles or Balls, 1 cwt. @ 13/6 cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 16/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 18/- cwt.
O. Caryoph. Ang., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 4/5 lb.
 Ol. Eucalypt., B.P., 1 cwt. @ 1/5½ lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/6½ lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/7½ lb.
 Ol. Geranii Gall. Opt., 1 lb. @ 28/- lb.; 8 1-oz. bots. @ 2/3 oz.; 1 oz. @ 2/6 oz.; Turc., 1 lb. @ 12/6 lb.; 4 ozs. @ 15/- lb.
 Ol. Gynocardia, 5 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/3 lb.
 Ol. Juniperi Bacc., B.P., 4½ lbs. @ 3/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/1 lb.; Ligne Exot., 1 cwt. @ 1/2 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.
 Ol. Lavand. ab Flor., 5 lbs. @ 13/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 13/6 lb.
 Ol. Menth. Pip. English, 5 lbs. @ 32/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 33/6 lb.; Hotchkiss original bots., 21 oz. each @ 19/9 lb.; American, 20 lbs. @ 16/6 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 17/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 17/9 lb.; Japanese, 60 lbs. @ 4/11 lb.; 51bs. @ 5/5 lb.

BISMUTH. CAMPHOR. COCAINE.

*Aqua Laurocerasi, 53 lbs. for 20/-; 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
 *Menth. Pip. Conc., 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
 Argent. Nit., 6's to oz., 25 oz. @ 1/11 oz.; 1 oz. @ 2/1 oz.
 Cryst. 25 oz. @ 1/8 oz.; 8 oz. @ 1/9 oz.
Bals. Copaibæ, pure, 44 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.
 Peruv., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 8/4 lb.
 Sulphur, 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb. [lb.
 Tolut. B.P., 50 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/9 lb.
 Benzo-Napthol, 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
 Bismuth, P.B., Carb., 28 lbs. @ 8/8 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 8/10 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 9/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 9/3 lb.; subnit. 1 lb. less.
 Boracic Mixture, 1 cwt. @ 43/6 cwt.
 Borax, 1 cwt. @ 19/6; powder 1/- extra.
 Butyl Chloral Hydras., P.B., 1 lb. @ 8/10 lb.

Camphor, English Flowers, "not artificial," 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; 7 lb. tabs. ½ oz., ¼ oz. or ½ oz. @ 2/- lb.; Crude, good white, about 92% as imported, 140 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
 Cocaine Hydrochlor., B.P., 25 ozs. @ 4/6 oz.; 4 ozs. @ 4/10 oz.; 1 oz. @ 5/6 oz.
 Cream Tartar, 98% powder, 1 cwt. @ 94/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 11d. lb.

*Dec. Aloes Co. Conc. 1-2, 6 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; Sinecroco, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb. [lb.
 *Cinchonæ (Rubræ) Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.
 *Sennæ Conc., 6 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.

Ichthylol Ammon., 3 lbs. @ 10/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/- lb.
 *Inf. Aurant. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
 *Aurant. Comp. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
 *Bucbu Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
 *Calumbæ Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
 *Caryoph. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
 *Cascarilla Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
 *Cinchonæ Acid, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
 *Gentianæ Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
 *Quassia Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
 *Rhei Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
 *Rosæ Acid. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
 *Sennæ Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.
 *Valerian Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.

Lin. Camph. P.B., 40 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
 Lin. Sapo. Meth., 9 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
 Tereb. Acet., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
 Linseed c. Oil, Crushed, 3 cwt. @ 17/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 18/6 cwt.
 *Liq. Ammonii Acetatis Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/- lb.
 *Ammon. Aromat., 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
 *Antim. Chlor. Pure, 8 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.
 *Arsenicalis, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.
 *Arsenii Hydrochlor., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.
 *Bismuth, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
 *Copaiba Buchu et Cubeb, 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
 *Easton, p.s. 1-3, B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
 *Ferri Dialysatus, 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
 *Ferri Iod. p.s., 1-7, 1 lb. @ 7/6 lb.
 *Ferri Perchlor. Fort., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
 *Ferri Phosph. Co. p.s., 1-7, 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.

Ol. Olivæ, P.B., good yellow, guaranteed pure, 45 gall. barrels @ 5/- gall.; 2 gall. tins @ 5/9 gall.
 Opium Turc. B.P., 14 lbs. @ 15/6 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 16/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 17/2 lb.; powder, 6d. lb. extra.
 Oxymel Scillæ, B.P., 5 cwt. @ 34/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 36/6 cwt.; *7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
Pepsin, B.P., 10 lbs. @ 9/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 10/- lb.
 Phenacetin, P.B., pulv., 1 cwt. @ 2/11 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 3/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb. [lb.
 Phenazone, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 6/11 lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/6 lb.
 Phenolphthalein, 7 lbs. @ 5/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/- lb.
 Plumbi Acetas, Druggists, 1 cwt. @ 34/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; Powder, 1½d. lb. extra.
 Potass. Acetas. Gran., P.B., 28 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
 Potass. Iod., P.B., 1 cwt. @ 11/8 lb.; 14 lbs. @ 11/11 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 12/- lb.
Rad. Jalap, English Ground, 28 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
 Rad. Rhei, E.I., English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 1/3 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7½ lb.
Saffron, Valencia, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 44/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 45/- lb.; 1 oz. @ 3/3 oz.
 Sbellac (Orange), 1½ cwt. @ 82/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 10½d. lb.
 *Syr. Aurant. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 9½d. lb.
 *Easton, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/0½ lb.
 *Ferri Iodid. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.
 *Ferri Phosph. Co., 7 lbs. @ 5½d. lb.
 *Hypophosph. Co. B.P.C., 7 lbs. @ 9½d. lb.
 *Pruni Virg. B.P., 8 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
 *Rhamni, 7 lbs. @ 10½d. lb.
 *Rhei, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
 *Scillæ, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
 *Sennæ, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.
 *Tolut., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.

*Minimum quantity at these prices; Home Trade, 3 Winchester Quarts assorted; Export, 12 Winchester Quarts assorted.
 NOTE.—Only terms Net Cash with order without discount, or orders accepted through London Merchants or Bankers.
 Goods carriage forward; all packages free; Export cases extra.

ALLIANCE DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LONDON.

Offices: 34 LEADENHALL STREET.

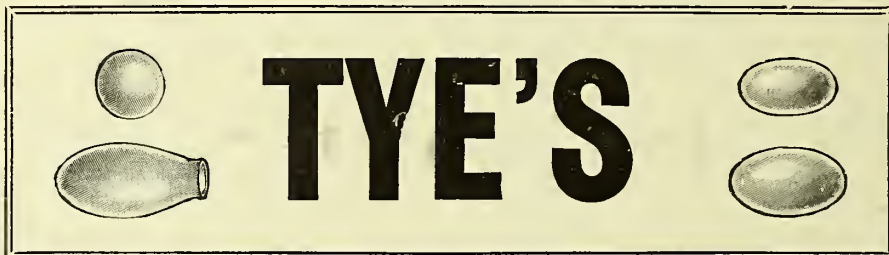
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EMPTY VETERINARY CAPSULES.

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To suit all Climates.

Absolutely Pure Contents.

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In 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. bottles.

GLYCEROLE OF NEPENTHE (eight times the single strength) for hypodermic injection. In 1 oz. Bottles.**NEPENTHE SUPPOSITORIES** in four strengths. Equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and 1 grain Morphia.

The word "NEPENTHE" is registered under the Trade Marks Act, and is the exclusive property of Ferris & Company, Ltd. We have from time to time been compelled to obtain injunctions in the Courts by which Defendants were perpetually restrained from dispensing, selling, or supplying under the name of "NEPENTHE," or any colourable imitation thereof any medical preparation not prepared by us, and from in any manner infringing our Trade Mark "NEPENTHE" (No. 464), and were ordered to pay the costs of the actions.

The Trade are respectfully warned against any infringement of our Trade Mark "NEPENTHE," or the use of any name so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and also against dispensing any but "Ferris & Co.'s" preparation when "NEPENTHE" is ordered in a prescription.

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Headquarters for all European Pharmaceutical Crude Drugs, Kitchen Herbs, etc.; also Importers of Colonial and Exotic Drugs (Jaborandi Leaves, Manaca Root, GUM CHICLE, etc.)

PURE Chemicals, Dressed Drugs, Pharmaceutical and Alcoholic Preparations, Methylated Spirit.

Special for the TROPICS:
ANT EXTERMINATORS.

All Correspondence promptly
and courteously attended to.

Chlorate of Potash
Chlorate of Soda
Chlorate of Baryum
Perchlorate of Potash
Perchlorate of Ammonia

Selling Agents: CHAS. MANGOLD & CO., LONDON
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SOCIÉTÉ D'ÉLECTRO-CHIMIE, PARIS,
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Special to Exporters:—

OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC is known throughout the whole English speaking world.

During the last few years its sale has rapidly increased in all the British Colonies, notably in India, Australia, Canada, South and West Africa, and there is a growing demand in China and the Far East.

At home, in spite of all opposition, it not only holds its own but out-distances all competitors, and to-day it is pre-eminently known as the best selling Proprietary Article on the market for Coughs and Colds.

The well-known Oval Trade Mark is known everywhere, and because it is so largely advertised is, in itself, of great selling value. All dealers know the great value of a good "Brand," *and so do the public.*

Special export terms on application to
W. T. OWBRIDGE, Ltd.
The Laboratory, HULL.

WE WILL HELP YOU ALL WE CAN.

Lung Tonic

VENO'S

LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

AND

DR. CASSELL'S TABLETS

*Veno's Lightning
Cough Cure
was awarded the
Grand Prix and*



*Gold Medal at the
International
Health Exhibition,
Paris, 1910.*

In addition to enormously increased Press and Handbook advertising, the whole of Great Britain and Ireland has recently been billed with mammoth posters, and the immediate effect of this combined campaign has been to greatly send up the demand for our specialities. The sales of Dr. Cassell's Tablets have increased by leaps and bounds, and we hope you will see to having sufficient stock to meet this demand. For prices and all particulars send to the address below, where also supplies of high-class advertising material may be obtained.

SALES IN THE COLONIES.

SOUTH AFRICA

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure and Dr. Cassell's Tablets are now in full swing in South Africa, and an exceptionally large advertising campaign has already made them in such extraordinary demand that they bid fair (especially in regard to Dr. Cassell's Tablets) to be the best selling proprietaries in this country. This already very extensive publicity will be greatly augmented as the sales increase, and all chemists and storekeepers from Cape Town to Buluwayo should lose no time in laying in stock. Orders may be placed with the leading wholesale houses in South Africa or shippers in England, where also suitable and striking dummies, showcards and other advertising matter may be obtained. For prices and all particulars apply to wholesalers or shippers.

Very shortly Veno's Lightning Cough Cure and Dr. Cassell's Tablets will be placed on the Canadian and Australian markets, and similar success may confidently be looked for.

Established 17 Years.

Sole
Address: **THE VENO DRUG CO., LTD.,**
VENO BUILDINGS, CHESTER ROAD, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

COX'S SPRING SPECIALITIES

Compressed Sulphur Tablets



Containing
Sulphur Sub., Cream
of Tartar, Sugar, etc.
Flavoured with
Essence of Seville
Oranges.

	per lb.
14 lb. at	8d.
28 lb. at	7½d.
56 lb. at	7¼d.
112 lb. at	7d.

If prepared with Sulphur
Precip., 1½d. lb. extra.

**Strong
Showcard FREE.**

Magnificent Show Jars 6d.
each (returnable).

Raspberry and Sulphur Tablets

(50 in a tin)

Beautifully flavoured. Children take
Sulphur in this form readily. Phar-
macists in the middle-class districts
should, at this time of the year, have
a show of Sulphur preparations.

Per **3/-** doz.
Retail **6d.** per tin.

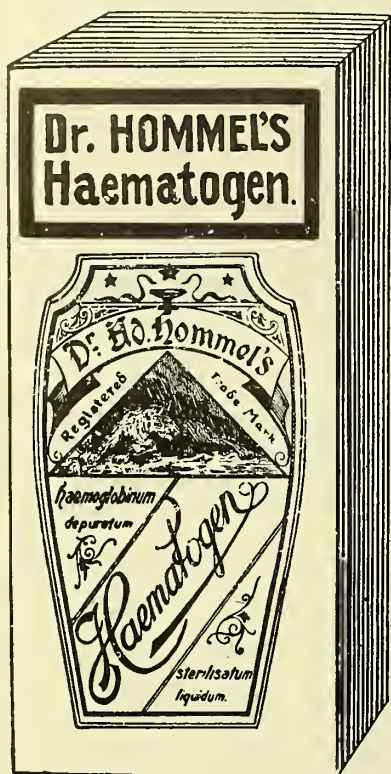
Name and address on three dozen lots.

Also similar line, labelled Sulphur Tablets, flavoured with Orange, same price.



ARTHUR H. COX & CO. Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists - BRIGHTON.



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By offers of HÆMATOGEN at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Being members of the P.A.T.A., the wholesale, retail
and selling price of the GENUINE and ORIGINAL

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are fixed by the Association and cannot be departed
from, and neither price nor packing have been
altered in any way, which please note.

Chemists know that the real original Hæmatogen is "Dr. Hommel's Hæmatogen," but the public is often ignorant of this fact. It is therefore eminently desirable that whenever Hæmatogen is asked for, Dr. Hommel's Hæmatogen should be supplied. We should like to remind the Trade also that we have legal rights to the titles "Hommel's Hæmatogen," and "Dr. Hommel's Hæmatogen," so that when either of these is asked for, only our production may be legally supplied. We invite the co-operation of Chemists in this matter. Prices and full particulars on application.

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LOWER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

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Have you ordered your Spring Goods?

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We have many designs of both enamelled tins and paper labels.
We print your name and address on the latter in 1 gross lots.

ROBERT BLACKIE,

Wholesale and Export Manufacturing Chemist,

HEAD OFFICE, MILLS, AND LABORATORY,

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SPUN OINTMENTS

impalpable and absolutely uniform, are now the standard of quality.

(Regd. Trade Mark).

And Creams of every kind for HOME and EXPORT Trade.

Spun Ointments are the production of Shen Works only. All B.P. Ointments are now spun. Private Formulæ made up and spun. Customers' own ingredients may be supplied. Secrecy of formulæ and integrity of materials guaranteed. **SPECIAL Cash with Order Prices** may be had, goods d/d London, or free on rails or steamer. Containers and packing free.

TOOTH POWDERS.

For every class of Trade. The largest output in the Kingdom. Over 50 Standard Grades. In bulk or packed in tins with customer's name and address on top for 1 gross and over. Special design for 10-gross lots and upwards. Private receipts carefully attended to and executed with integrity.

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

For Home and Export Trade.

Spun Toilet Lanoline

„ Tooth Pastes

„ Cold Creams

„ Ointments, &c.

WARRANTED NOT TO LEAK.

LIME CREAMS IN ALL SIZES.

With various labels and varied finish.

A homogeneous Pure White Cream, which keeps indefinitely and will not go thick or separate.

3 oz. 4 oz. 6 oz. 8 oz. White French Limes.

3 oz. 4 oz. 6 oz. 8 oz. White Panels. Prices on application.

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Syr. Hypophos. Co. (NEUTRAL.)**Syr. Hypophos. Co.** (CODEX.)**Syrups, Concentrated** (1.7 pro B.P.)**Snow-white**

EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.

PALATABLE AS CREAM.

EXTRACT OF MALT AND COD LIVER OIL.

SALINES.

Citrate of Magnesia.**Carlsbad Powder.****Eff. Sulphate of Soda, &c.**

COLD CREAM.

No. 1	2	3	4
9d.	1/-	1/3	1/6 per lb.

(QUANTITIES LESS.)

HAIR DYES, POMADES, SHAMPOOS.

WHITE FULLER'S EARTH Borated Talcum.

VIOLET POWDER, &c.

In Cartons, Boxes, Barrels, and oval-decorated Canisters, with Sprinkler Top.

"YENA" POWDER DE RIZ (Shen).

BLJOU ...	...	...	...	18/-
SMALL ...	...	...	...	33/-
LARGE ...	...	...	...	48/-
JUMBO	88/-

N.B.—This is the Best Selling Line ever offered.

SHOWCARDS SUPPLIED FREE.

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For HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT,
BILIOUSNESS, ACIDITY OF THE
STOMACH, TRY

Henry's Calcined Magnesia

FREE FROM TASTE, SMELL OR
ROUGHNESS TO THE PALATE.

ADULTS.

A Safe Aperient for the most delicate constitutions.

CHILDREN.

May be given to children in early infancy. The addition of a small quantity of the Magnesia prevents milk turning sour on the stomach.

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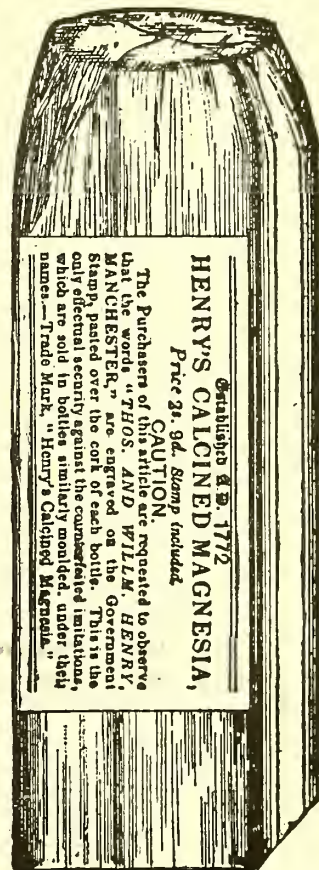
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Messrs. HENRY will be pleased to hear from Merchants who are suspicious of any Stock in their possession.

THE MAGNESIA MAY BE HAD THROUGH ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

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Messrs. THOMAS & WILLIAM HENRY, 11 East Street, St. Peter's, MANCHESTER.



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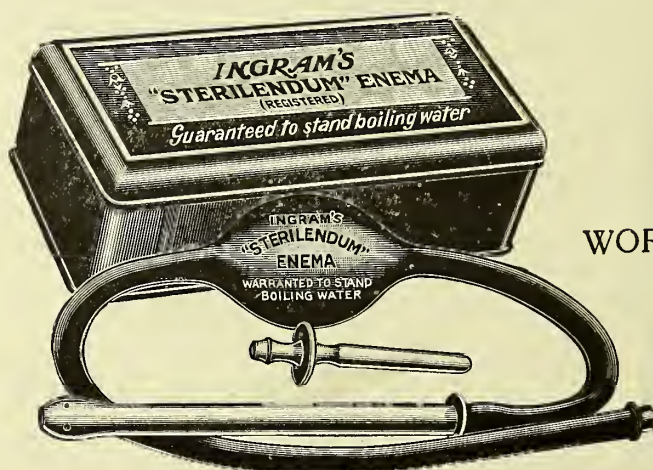
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STERILIZABLE IN ITS ENTIRETY.

Fitted with Aseptic Glass Pipes and Valves.

NO METAL PARTS.

RELIABLE
RUBBER



BEST
WORKMANSHIP

GUARANTEED NOT TO SPLIT.

This Enema is constructed upon Hygienic Principles, and is Branded with the Registered Name "**STERILENDUM.**"

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Packed in highly enamelled box.

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We support the Trade by Publicity and assist your sales by the aid of Showcards, Leaflets, Circulars, etc.

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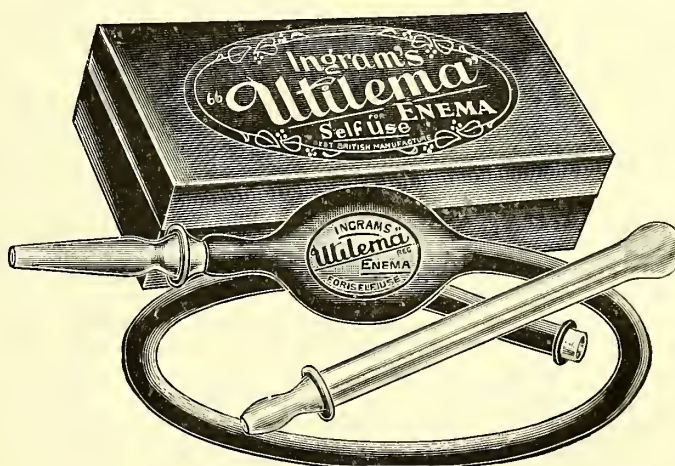
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FOR SELF USE

Fitted with Aseptic Glass Pipes and Valves, or, if preferred,
with ordinary Bone Rectum or Vagina Pipes and Metal Valves.

GUARANTEED NOT TO SPLIT.

BEST
ENGLISH
MAKE



BEST
QUALITY
RUBBER

☞ Specially recommended for persons who require to manipulate the Syringe themselves.

☞ The improvement of this Enema is brought about by the rectum or vagina pipe being fitted close up to the compression bulb, which renders the instrument to be easily manipulated with one hand, and the advantages of so doing will be apparent.

☞ It has a **Perfect Action of Suction and Injection** and is easily handled in any position. **The Best, Safest, and Cleanest Enema for Self-Injection Purposes.**

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Packed complete in attractive cardboard boxes.

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WARNING

It having come to our knowledge that **CLINICAL THERMOMETERS** not of our manufacture, but bearing our Trade Mark Φ have been offered for sale, we hereby notify that legal proceedings will be taken against anyone dealing in **CLINICAL THERMOMETERS** bearing this mark or any colourable imitation thereof, as well as against the person, or persons, actually making the same.

J. T. POWELL & CO., 93 & 94 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

ARE THE SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THIS TRADE MARK Φ

SEND FOR OUR LIST—IT WILL SATISFY YOU.

GOLD MEDALS :
Paris, 1889 and 1900.
GRAND PRIX :
Turin, 1911.

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"ROQUES" COCAIN

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Manufacturer of Pure
Pharmaceutical Chemicals.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

OTHER SPECIALITIES :

Refined Camphor, Iodides, Iodoform, Iodothymol,
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CACODYLATES, METHYLARSENATES.

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ARE KNOWN & APPROVED ALL OVER THE WORLD.
PRICE LISTS & FREE SAMPLES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

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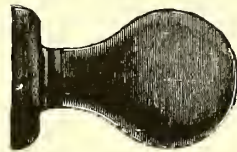
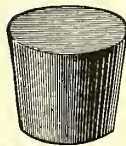
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Patentees of the New Moulded Enema, &c.

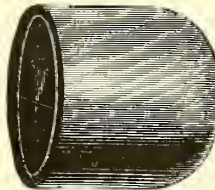


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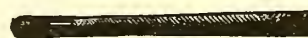
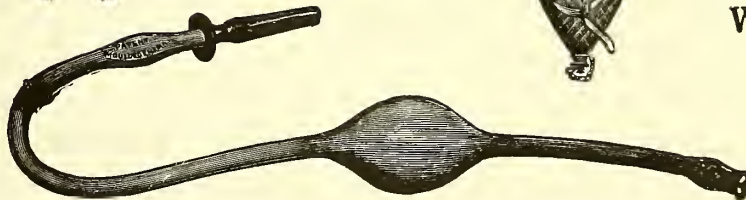
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MATS, BANDS,
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&c.**



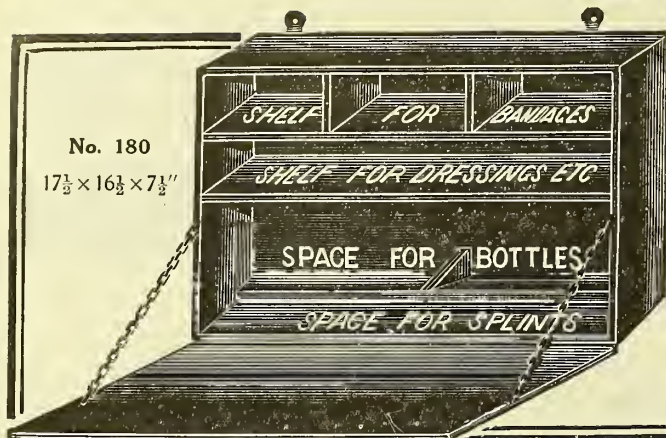
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Japanned Steel Ambulance Boxes,

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Many patterns made.

TAYLOR, LAW & CO.

Limited,

ANCHOR WORKS, Birmingham.

Manufacturers of Hospital Lockers; boxes of all descriptions, vapourizers, etc.; also general tin and japanned wares.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

E. Williams & Co. GLASS TUBE WORKERS.

Fairfoot Works,

81 Fairfoot Rd., BOW, London, E.

Syringes.	Tube Vials.
Breast Drawers.	Pill Vials.
Nipple Shields.	Tablet Tubes.
Vaccine Tubes.	Inhaler Tubes.

Goods made to pattern from
Glass Tubing and Solid Rod.

WHOLESALE HOUSES ONLY SUPPLIED.

Speciality:

HIGH-CLASS SYRINGES.

Enamelled Hospital Requisites



Aqua-Pura
Water Still.



Spouting Cups, Douches,
Bed Pans, &c.

HIGHEST
QUALITY.
PERFECT
PACKING.

**BRITISH
MANUFACTURE.**

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ORME, EVANS & CO., LTD. Works: Wolverhampton, England.
Showrooms—London, Sydney, Capetown, Montreal, Vancouver.

The New Fast Edge. CREPE VELPEAU BANDAGES

THE ONLY ORIGINAL

Introduced by
W. GIMBER in 1892.



AN ELASTIC BANDAGE.
Containing no India-rubber.
Superseding Elastic Stockings,
Webbs, Bandages, and at half the
cost. Three sizes—about 2, 2½,
and 3½ inches wide.

CREPE VELPEAU ABDOMINAL BINDERS.

Useful after many Abdominal Operations, and for ladies after confinements. Two sizes—8 and 11 in. wide.

CAUTION.—Beware of fraudulent and useless imitations, and reject all Bandages not bearing the above Trade Marks on the Wrappers. Wholesale of the original Importers and Introducers.

W. GIMBER & SON, Surgical Bandage and Instrument Makers.

44 QUEEN'S ROAD, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

And of all Wholesale Druggists, Chemists, Surgical-instrument Makers, &c.
Telephone New Cross 1601. Descriptive Circular and Price List on application.

CUSHION SHAPED LIQUORICE and MENTHOL PELLETS.

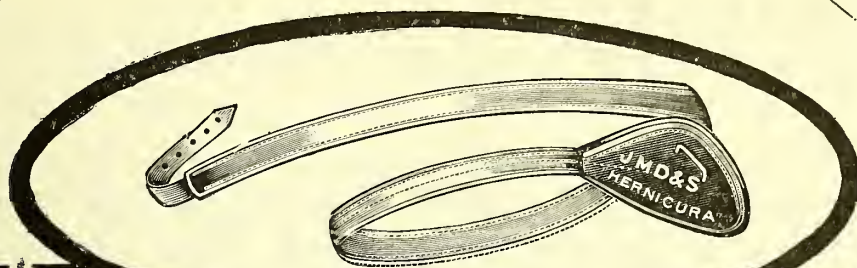
THE ORIGINAL AND THE BEST.

3s. 6d. per lb. Also in Tins at 2/- and 4/- doz.

ERNEST JACKSON & CO.,

Crediton, & Plantain Place, Crosby Row, Borough, S.E.

Telegrams:
"Jackson Crediton."

"HERNICURA"
TRUSSES."HERNICURA"
TRUSSES.

"HERNICURA"

(REGD NO 254807).

You know

how often you have trouble in fitting customers with trusses, and how frequently dissatisfaction is expressed.

Try

the "Hernicura" trusses. They are easy to fit, possess great adaptability, give absolute satisfaction, and yet are most reasonable in price.



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SPECIMENS ON APPRO.**



John Morgan Davis & Sons

TRUSS & SURGICAL APPLIANCE MAKERS
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"HERNICURA"
TRUSSES."HERNICURA"
TRUSSES.

F. SCHUTZE & CO. LTD.

BLACK BULL WORKS, CALEDONIAN MARKET, LONDON, N.

Manufacturers of

FEEDING BOTTLES

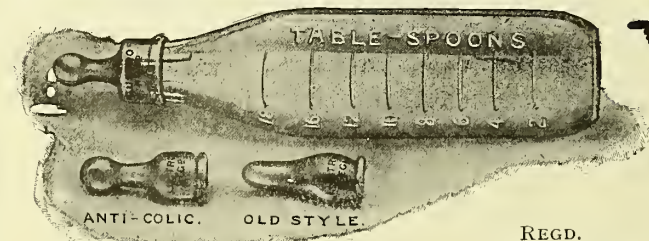
The Manufacture of Infants' Feeding Bottles on a scientific basis has been our special study for many years. We claim that our models embody all the most modern hygienic requirements.

The following are a few of our leading lines which are in the greatest demand :

"HEALTH" FEEDER.

Designed for easy cleansing, opening at both ends. White flint glass, graduated. Valves and seamless teats of pure rubber, black or transparent.

Each in a box, complete with brush	With Black Rubber Fittings.	With Transparent Rubber Fittings.
	Per gross.	Per gross.
	45/-	48/-



"COSMA" FEEDER.

NATURE'S OWN FEEDING BOTTLE.

Specially designed as an inexpensive yet perfect Feeder, answering the most modern hygienic requirements. Handy, convenient size, free from corners, easily cleansed. A novel feature is the introduction of air channels blown into the neck of the bottle for conveying air into it when suction is exerted by the infant, thereby releasing the food in a normal and natural manner.

In "Outers" of 1 doz. ... Each in a box, complete with brush	With Black Teat. Per gross.	With Transparent Teat. Per gross.
	30/-	33/-
	39/-	42/-

"EVERSAFE" FEEDER.

Boat-shaped, graduated. Simple in construction with sterilisable fittings (patented). Teats securely fastened or readily released by a simple turn of the screw.

In "Outers" of 1 doz. ... Each in a box, complete with brush	With Black Teat. Per gross.	With Transparent Teat. Per gross.
	34/-	37/-
	46/-	49/-



"HYGIENIC" FEEDER.

Old-fashioned shape. Fitted with screw-glass stopper, best black indiarubber leech-bite teat, bone shield.

In "Outers" of 1 doz. ... Each in a box, complete with brush	With Black Teat ¹ and Screw Stopper.
	39/- 51/-



LISTS OF DISCOUNTS FOR QUANTITIES ON APPLICATION. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR EXPORT.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT!!!

GLASS BOTTLES

AT THE RIGHT PRICE

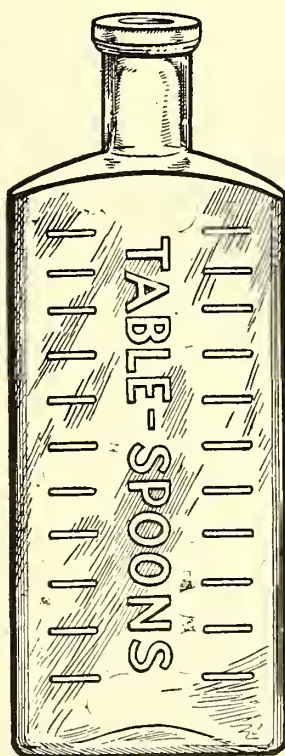
*A GOOD, CHEAP, AND
RELIABLE DISPENSING BOTTLE*

We make Vials,
Poisons, all
shapes and
colours.

Special
Ammonia
Bottles to meet
the require-
ments of the
Act.

Winchesters,
plain and
stoppered.

Mineral Water
Bottles, all
kinds.



Perfumery
Bottles, all
shapes and
sizes.

**BOTTLE
EXPERTS,**
any special
shape or colour
made by our
up-to-date
Patent Gas
Furnaces and
Machinery.

Before placing your orders elsewhere ask your Merchant to consult or write to

R. Orrock & Co. GLASS WORKS, **Barking, Essex.**

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.



INGRAM'S
IMPROVED EYELETTED
COT & BED SHEETS
(REG. N° 292460)

INGRAM'S

Eyeletted Mackintosh Bed and Cot Sheets.

The unique advantages of the Eyelets prevent the sheets slipping after being fastened, thus protecting the linen over which the sheets are spread.

BED SHEETS Size 4' 6" × 3'
For Maternity and Nursing Purposes.

COT SHEETS Size 3' 4" × 1' 8"
For Cribs, Cots, Cradles, Mail Carts, etc.

CHEMISTS' PRICES from Wholesale Houses :

Made in Three Qualities.	"Satinette." (Registered.) Double faced.	"Migniard." (Registered.) Double faced.	"Listral." (Registered.) Single faced.
Bed Sheets	102/-	66/-	48/- PER DOZ.
Cot Sheets	48/-	33/-	24/- "

Each Packed in a separate Box and Labelled.

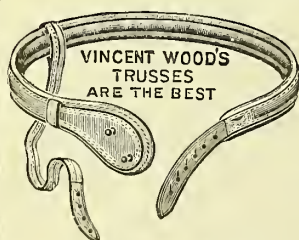
PRICES PROTECTED BY THE P.A.T.A.

Manufacturers : **J. G. INGRAM & SON, Hackney Wick, London, N.E.**

See also pages xxxviii. and xxxix.

VINCENT WOOD'S

TWO SPECIAL LINES
that ALL Chemists should stock.



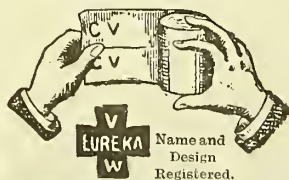
The "EUREKA" Herno Truss

The most luxurious of any wear. Special soft composition pads.

Prices, PER DOZEN :
Single, 24/- 33/- 36/-
Double, 33/- 48/- 54/-
Net for quantities.

The "EUREKA" CREPE VELPEAU Rubberless Porous BANDAGES

The Largest Sale of any similar article in the world.



Prices, PER DOZEN :
2 in. 2½ in. 3½ in. 8 in. 11 in.
12/- 15/- 18/- 36/- 54/-
2 in. 2½ in. 3½ in.
2nd Qty. 9/- 12/- 15/-
10% for 3 dozen; 20% 6 dozen;
and 25% 1 gross and upwards.

Wholesale from all Wholesale Houses, or from Head Office :
4 Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, LONDON, S.E.

NOW IS THE TIME TO STOCK

ANDREWS' LIVER SALT

TO MEET THE SPRING DEMAND.

ANDREWS' shows a good profit. Is backed by steady advertising. Ensures a quick turnover. Makes satisfied customers. Means repeat orders.

Tins 4d. & 8d.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OF

SPECIAL OFFER for SPRING DELIVERIES
TO THE MANUFACTURERS—

SCOTT & TURNER, LTD., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

Cures Urinary Discharges, G.orrhoea and Gleet.

THERAPION No. 2

Cures Blood Poison, Bad Eczema, Skin Eruptions.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures Chronic Weaknesses, Drains, Lost Vigour, &c.

Stocked by leading Wholesalers. Price in England, 2/9.

SOLE PROPRIETORS—DR. LE CLERC MED. CO.

TRADE MARK "THERAPION" Registered throughout the World.

Sales of "Therapion" bring customers for Lint,

Suspensories, Caustic Points, Ointments, Lotions, &c.

The New Dragée (Tasteless) form of Therapion will please your customers.

Easy to take, safe and lasting cure.

DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS, 2/9.

DR. LE CLERC'S VEGETABLE APERIENT PILLS, 2/9.

DR. LE CLERC'S SOAP TABLETS, 1/-.

Literature and small attractive Showcard FREE on request from London Depot,

DE ROOS, JOHNSON & Co. KENTISH TOWN, N.W.

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Actually IN STOCK here.

Opal Pomades (Screw and Pull-off), Vials, Tobins, Limes, Kalis, Cannons, Provence Oils, Medicals, Flats (wide and narrow), Panels, Kay's Essence, and Emulsions (both shapes).

Send Postcard for STOCK LIST.

Jules Lang & Son,
Charlton Works, Charlton Place, Islington, N.

Telephones: North 1344, 1345.

Telegrams: "Assorted London."



Telephone Number: City 8882 (4 lines)

H. POTHS & CO., 26 & 27 FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Shop Bottles and Jar with Vitrified Labels, Show Bottles,

Perfume, Screw-capped, and Medical Bottles of all kinds. Graduated Measures, Druggists' Sundries.

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The Original and only Genuine

Allcock's
POROUS PLASTERS

A REMEDY OF 60 YEARS' STANDING.

Allcock's Plasters
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A HANDSOME
SHOWCARD
will be sent
free of cost
and post paid
on application.

ALLCOCK
MANUFACTURING
COMPANY

22 Hamilton Sq.,
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"Sold all round the World."

BOTTLES :
:: YORKSHIRE MAKE ::

DISPENSING as illustrated, Plain
or Graduated.

1 1/2 & 2 oz.	3 & 4 oz.	6 & 8 oz.	10 oz.	12 oz.
7/9	8/-	9/-	13/-	14/6
16 oz. 20 oz.				
19/6 21/- per gross.				

GREEN PANELLED (three sides)
1/- per gross extra to above prices up to
8 oz., 2/- extra beyond.

GREEN PANELLED HEAVY (for
Cough Mixtures)

2 1/2 oz. 8/9; 5 oz. 10/- per gross.

POISON. Oval Ribbed, Pale Green (for Ammonia)
8 & 4 oz. 6 & 8 oz. 10 oz. 12 oz. 16 oz. 20 oz. per
9/6 10/6 13/6 15/- 19/6 21/6 gross.

VIALS and HEXAGON POISONS at proportionately low prices.

TERMS: NET CASH 7 DAYS. CRATES 1/- EACH.
Carriage paid on 6 gross assorted crates up to 100 miles ex
Leeds (small extra charge beyond that distance).

THOMAS SWALES,
24 BUTTS COURT, LEEDS.

MASON BROS. & CHAPMAN,

Manufacturers of

ELASTIC GUM SURGICAL and VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS.

Catheters and Bougies in Brown, Red and Black Gum, and Finest Silk Web.

Catheters with Funnel End and Aseptic Solid Eye.

Rectal and Œsophageal Instruments.

Specula, Vaginal Pipes, Trusses.

HORSE CATHETERS, CATTLE PROBANDS, and Veterinary Tubing.

ELASTIC GUM INSTRUMENTS of all descriptions

prepared and packed for EXPORTATION.

MASON'S PERFUMED CARBOLIC ACID, for the
Sick Room and Toilet ; and
ODORINE, a fragrant Liquid Dentifrice.

EMPTY GELATINE CAPSULES, for
Medicinal & Veterinary purposes.
MARSHALL'S CUBEBS & CUBEBS CIGARETTES.

Telephone : 8568 City.

107 WHITECROSS ST., LONDON, E.C.

TO EXPORTERS OF GLASS BOTTLES.

We give special attention
to the requirements of the

EXPORT TRADE.

We have many methods of
SPECIAL EXPORT PACKING,
and this most important matter
is very carefully dealt with.

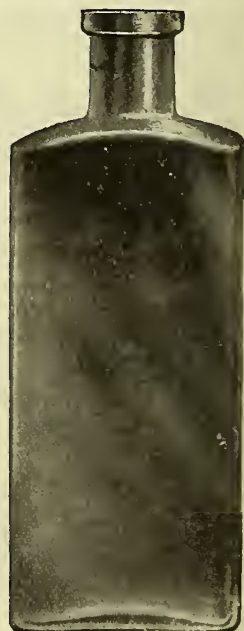
INQUIRIES AND ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

E. YOULDON, LIMITED,

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'Phone: EAST 132.

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SOLUBLE QUININE PESSARIES.



The "SAFEGUARD" Pessaries (of which we are sole proprietors) are compounded according to a formula which experience has shown to be absolutely the best for the purpose. Nothing but the purest drugs being used in them, they never fail, and can be recommended to customers with the utmost confidence.

PRICES	1 Dozen in Box, with directions		Per Dozen Boxes	
	...	...	£	s. d.
	" " in 3 Dozen lots	...	0	10 6
	" " in 6 " "	...	0	10 0
			0	9 6

Special Quotations to Shippers and Wholesale Dealers.

5% discount allowed for prompt cash off above prices. Carriage paid on orders of £2 and upwards.

We are the right House for Bandages, Catheters, Clinical Thermometers, Enemas, Elastic Hosiery, Hot-Water Bottles, Injection Syringes, Pessaries, Splints, Sponge Bags, Trusses, Water Beds, Water and Air Cushions, Waterproof Sheetting, and every description of Rubber Goods.

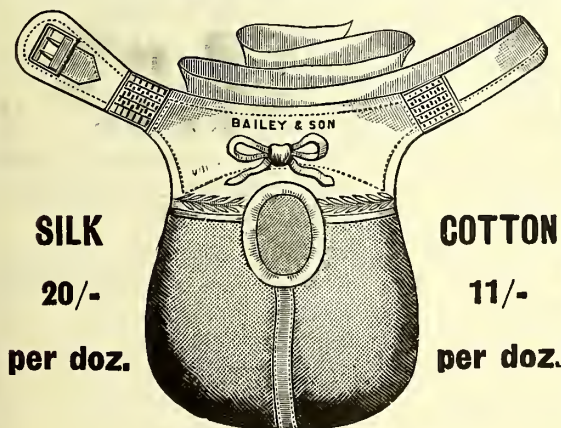
OUR GOODS ARE RIGHT.

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.

PRICE LIST containing reduced prices for Enemas, Rubber Sponges, Rubber Cushions, Clinical Thermometers, etc. etc., post free.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LIMITED,
91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.

BAILEY'S "A.B.C." SUSPENSORIES.



Assorted—A, small; B, medium; C, large bags.

W. H. BAILEY & SON,
38 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

J. H. HAYWOOD, LTD.
Castle Gate, NOTTINGHAM.

**Surgical Appliance
Manufacturers.**



**Inventors of
Seamless Elastic Hosiery**

Specialities :

**BELTS, TRUSSES, SUSPENDERS, BRACES,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.**

Write for Price List.

SOLPORT BROTHERS

184 to 190 Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Telephone : 4363 CENTRAL.

Telegrams: "SOLPORT, BARB, LONDON."

MANUFACTURERS (Wholesale and Export) of

Druggists' Sundries & Toilet Accessories

Corn Plasters
Bunion Plasters
Corn Shields
Corn Silk
Bath Gloves
Bath Cauntlets
Massage Gloves
Massage Cauntlets
Loofah Gloves
Bath Straps
Horsehair Friction Gloves
Horsehair Friction Straps
"Frictor" Gloves and Straps
Bath Pads
Washing Squares
Bath Mats
Knitted Cotton Friction Gloves
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"Marathon" Fibre Flesh Gloves
"Marathon" Fibre Flesh Straps
"E.F." Seamless Turco
Sponge Gloves

Sleeping Gloves
Sleeping Socks
Loofah Socks
Straw Socks
Cork Socks
Hair Socks
Court Plaster
Gold Beater's Skin
Oiled Silk
Gutta Percha Tissue
Respirators

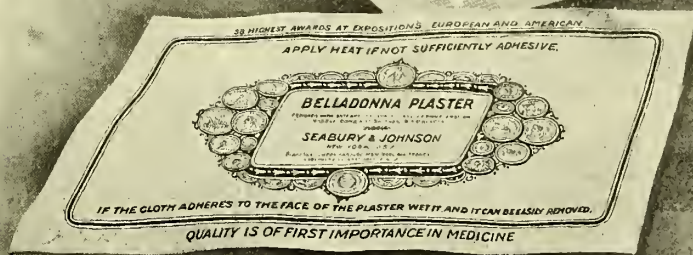
Yeo's Inhalers
Loofahs
Finger Stalls, Chamois
Finger Stalls, Silk
Finger Stalls, Stockingette
Finger Stalls, Kid
Finger Stalls, Cotton
Finger Stalls, Poplin
Finger Stalls, Paroubek's
“Foldo”
Finger Stalls, “Auto”
Finger Stalls, Elastic Thread
“Sterilette” Dressing
Loofah Sandals
Mouchesrides
Sponge Felt
Impermeable Piline
Wrist Straps
Paroubek's Wrist Straps
Chest Protectors, Scarlet Felt
Chest Protectors, Grey Felt
Chest Protectors, Stockingette
Chest Protectors,
Chamois Lined
Chest Protectors, Pine Felt
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Chamols-lined Vests
Body Belts
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Throat Compresses
Turkish Towels
Powder Puffs
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Puff Boxes
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Nail Polishers
Nail Polishing Stones
Powder Books
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Complexion Cloves
Eyeshades, Silk
Eyeshades, Celluloid
Reading Shades
Vaccination Shields
Vaccination Pads
Nursing Aprons
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Sponge Bags
Sponge Wraps
Bathing Caps
Toilet Holdalls
Safety Pins
Combs and Brushes
Toothpicks
Nail Scissors
Manicure Scissors
Indiarubber Sponges
Indiarubber Massage Cloves
Indiarubber Massage Straps
Enemas
Chamois Leathers
Housemaids' Chamois Cloves
Sponge Baskets
Shaving Brushes
Tooth Brushes
Nail Brushes
Dr. Dale's Dentos

The above goods, in which we specialise, are quoted — in our current Price List, fully illustrated. —

If you are not on our list to receive this Catalogue regularly, please write to us.

SEABURY'S BELLADONNA PLASTERS

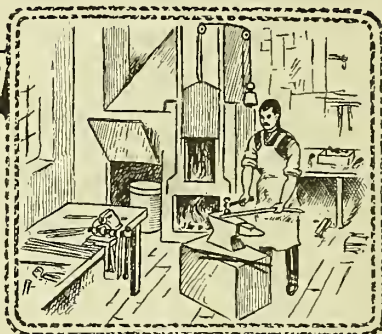


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OF OVER 40 YEARS  STANDING FOR
UNIFORMITY
QUALITY
PURITY
RELIABILITY

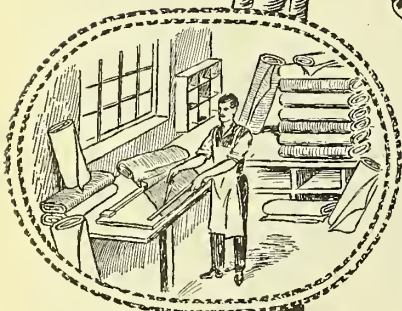
Guaranteed B.P. strength and to fully conform with all requirements.
COMPLETE LIST OF OFFICIAL AND NON-OFFICIAL PLASTERS IN RUBBER COMBINATION FROM
SEABURY & JOHNSON, 5 & 7 BARRACK ST., SYDNEY, N.S.W.
Representatives : FASSETT & JOHNSON.

Sangers

Trusses in the Making



FORGE



CUTTING

From Forge to Chemist

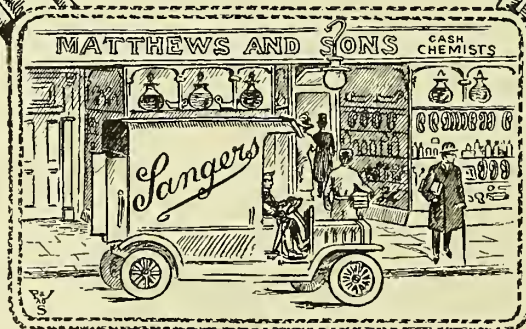
When buying **our Trusses**, it is satisfactory to know that you are sure of getting **perfection** in every detail.

These Trusses **are made on our premises throughout** by expert workers trained in the art, so that we do with confidence sell them to you, with the full knowledge that they will **not fail** to satisfy even your most critical clients.

They are made in **various sizes and strengths**, and at **prices so low**, that very **handsome profits** are made.



COVERING



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Euston
Road

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HIGH CO-EFFICIENT DISINFECTANTS by the RIDEAL-WALKER Method.
3 up to 20/24.

CONCENTRATED SHEEP DIP. Approved by the Board of Agriculture to be
used in the proportion of 1 to 100.

WOOD PRESERVERS: BRUNOLINIUM, BRUNOL, JETZIN.
For Preserving and Staining Wood. Protection from White Ants and Damp Rot.

CHEAP SOLUBLE CARBOLIC DISINFECTANT: SIZOLIN.

Large Contracts secured with H.M. INDIA OFFICE, WAR OFFICE, CROWN AGENTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS TO THE TRADE

THE STANDARDISED DISINFECTANTS CO., LTD. Export Office (D Dept.), 26 BILLITER BUILDINGS, E.C.
Works: LIMEHOUSE, LONDON, E., and LEICESTER.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT.

ON P.A.T.A. LIST. INCREASED PROFITS TO ALL WHO KEEP IT IN STOCK.

Orders of Twenty Shillings value and upwards Carriage Paid—
Cases Free, less 2½ % Discount for Cash.

	Advertised Price. Per Box.		Minimum Retail Price. Per Box.		Minimum Wholesale Price. Per Gross.
1d. Packets	1/- ...	12 in box	11d. ...		8/6
2d. "	2/- ...		1/10 ...		16/9
1d. linen Bags	1/- ...		11d. ...		8/6
2d. "	1/- ...	6 in box	11d. ...		16/9
Boxes, about 1½ lb.	4d. ...		3½d. ...		2/10 pr. doz.
" " 3½ "	8d. ...		7d. ...		5/8
" " 7 "	1/2 ...		1/- ...		10/-
" " 14 "	2/- ...		1/10 ...		18/3

SINGLE BAGS of following 3 sizes sent CARRIAGE PAID to any
place in the United Kingdom, so that there is no Stock to hold.

	Advertised Price.		Minimum Retail Price.		Minimum Wholesale Price.
28-lb. Bags (or Boxes)	3/- each ...		3/- ...		2/6 each
½-cwt. Bags	5/6 " ...		5/6 " ...		4/7 "
1-cwt. Bags	10/- " ...		10/- " ...		8/4 "

The following are also sent, carriage paid, cases free, to any
place in the United Kingdom, for net cash: 4—7 lbs. Boxes, 3/6
the lot; 6—7 lbs. Boxes and upwards at 10/- per dozen (list price).
Orders for assorted sizes to the value of 7/6 and upwards.

TIDMAN'S SEA SOAP, beautifully perfumed.

	Advertised Price.		Minimum Retail Price.		Minimum Wholesale Price.
Box of 3 large Tabs.	1/- each ...		10½d. ...		7/6 per doz. boxes.
6 small Tabs.	6d. " ...		5d. " ...		3/9
Bars about ½-lb.	5d. " ...		4d. " ...		3/- per doz. bars.
" " 1-lb.	10d. " ...		8d. " ...		6/- "

Accounts Monthly Net due 10th of following month. Terms
for Seidlitz Powders, Pinnacle Soap Stands, Toilet Soaps, &c.,
sent on application.

**TIDMAN & SON, Ltd., Wapping,
London, E.**

"ACME WEED KILLERS"

Have now a large sale through CHEMISTS, and early appli-
cation should be made for Illustrated Counter Bills and
Showcards.



POWDER WEED KILLER

Packed in small decorated tins.
Immediately soluble in cold water.

All tins Free. No return Empties.
Specially adapted for Export.

LIQUID WEED KILLER.

Strength: 1 gall. sufficient for 25 galls. of water.
AND DOUBLE STRENGTH.

"ACME" POWDER SHEEP DIP.

Approved by Board of Agriculture for Sheep Scab in Great Britain.

1s. 3d. Packet makes 20 Gallons.

AGENTS WANTED.

ARSENITE OF SODA. ARSENATE OF LEAD.

QUASSIA CHIPS.

**THE ACME CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.,
TONBRIDGE, KENT.**

AND RIVER STREET, BOLTON, LANCASHIRE.



**44%
TO
66%**

**PROTECTED
(P.A.T.A.) PROFIT**

Chemists interested in profitable and quick-selling lines should apply for particulars and terms respecting

DANZO BEETLE POWDER

—the new scientific exterminator of Beetles, Cockroaches, Ants, Crickets, &c.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR SHIPPERS.

Card boxes: 2 doz. 3d. tins, 2/1 per doz.; 1 doz. 6d. tins, 3/8; also in 1/- tins @ 7/5 per doz.; and 2/6 tins @ 18/- per doz.

Through your Wholesale House or direct from:

DANYSZ VIRUS, LTD. (Dept. 350)
52 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

STEINER'S VERMIN PASTE

Destroys RATS, COCKROACHES, &c.

Sold in 3d., 6d. and 1s. Glass Jars, and 2s. 6d. Tins.

Warranted for Home and Export Trade.

STEINER'S INSECT POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BLACKBEETLES, AND ALL OFFENSIVE INSECTS.

Sold in 3d., 6d. and 1s. Tins with Perforated Tops, and 2s. 6d. Tins.

Manufactured by **E. STEINER & Co.,**
Clemence Street, Limehouse, London, E.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

The most successful Vermin Exterminator ever introduced.

LOND OVUS

NOT A BACTERIOLOGICAL PREPARATION.

SAFE, SPEEDY, SURE.

Does not deteriorate in stock.

GIVES SATISFACTION TO EVERY USER.

It is the easiest preparation to apply and gives the very best results. **KILLS QUICKLY** all Rats, Mice, Beetles, Cockroaches, &c., and consumes them.

Obtainable from all Wholesale Houses or direct from the Manufacturer—
LONDON HYGIENIC CHEMICAL CO., 35 Walbrook, London, E.C.

"RODINE" RAT POISON GIVES THE BEST VISIBLE RESULTS



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Retail Prices:

6d., 1/-, 2/-, 3/-, 5/-.

Prices to Appointed Agents only: **3 3, 6/6, 13/-, 19/6, 32/6 doz.**

Minimum Carriage Paid Order **20/-.**

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It is undoubtedly the fascinating and fatal rat remover with a world-wide reputation. Millions of rats succumb daily to its effects. Wherever used it ensures complete clearance of rats. Shippers and Colonial Chemists are supplied at Trade Terms, and goods are delivered free to any shipping port in the United Kingdom immediately on receipt of draft on London Bank or indent through Wholesale House.

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EXPORT AGENTS: TOZER, KEMSLEY & FISHER, LTD., 84 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. REITH, Chemist, Cults, writes:—"I back 'Rodine' against all comers, Virus included, as it gives to the seller and user the best visible results."

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you are sure to be asked for
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Again I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Trade for the very kind support they have given me in the past, which is much appreciated. In our mutual interest I should be pleased to send a parcel of handbills and showcards, carriage paid, on receipt of a postcard.

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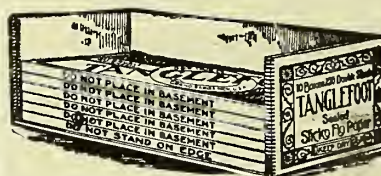
TANGLEFOOT FLY PAPER."

The Times, August 9, 1902.



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After 15 months' experience of the advantages of filling his own Syphons—freshly, as required by his Mineral Water customers, and supplying them under his **personal guarantee of the purity** of their contents and the scrupulous **cleanliness of the Syphons** (a result **only** obtainable with a syphon fitted, as these are, with a **detachable head**)—at a cost of only

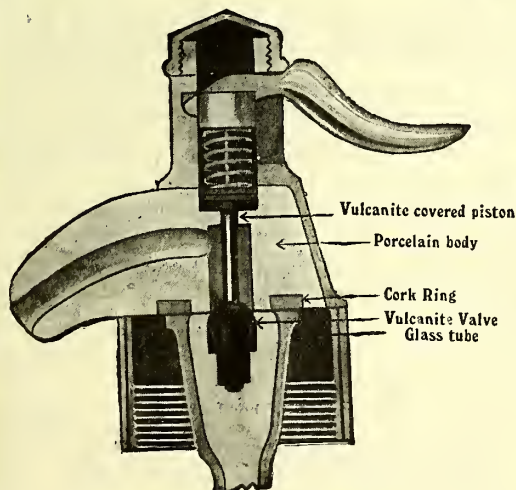
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TESTIMONY OF USERS:

"The most Perfect Hygienic Syphon on the Market."

If you contemplate filling your own Syphons
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Chemists are now becoming alert to the disadvantages of the ordinary Syphon. The usual heads are made of Tin, Lead, Antimony or Aluminium Alloys which dissolve in CO_2 ; therefore the water cannot be pure and its use may be attended with most serious results.

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NEW PATTERNS FOR 1914.

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Why best?—because every Flask from the cheapest (here shown) to the most expensive (again "cheapest" for its excellencies) contains identically the same supertested vacuum bottle and the well-known "ROC" shock-absorbing features which minimise breakage and yet enable accidentally broken bottles to be replaced in a moment.

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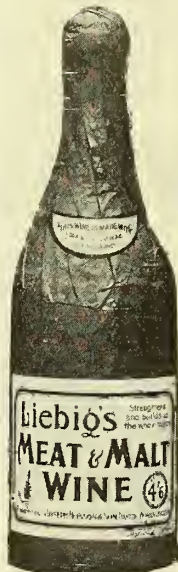
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1/2 oz. 1 oz. 1 1/2 oz. 2 oz. 3 oz. 4 oz.
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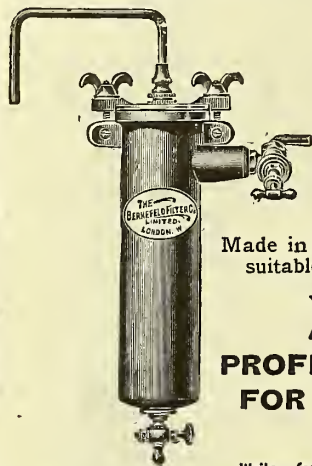
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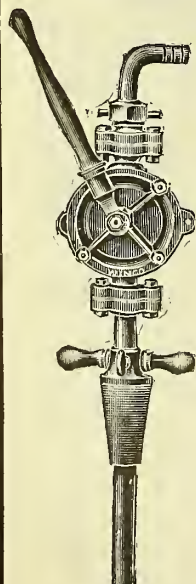
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CONGRESS OF MEDICINE, London, August 1913.Over 11,000,000 bottles sold yearly, proving the popu-
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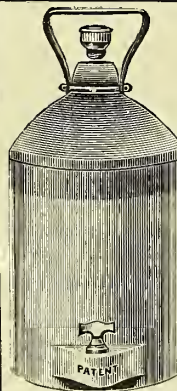
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INVALID WINEor concentrated Grape Juice, is the very
cream of the most luscious grapes grown.
Retail in PINT BOTTLES, 2/6Welch Grape Juice Co., Ltd., (Desk C),
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NO LICENCE REQUIRED.



The Patent Safety TAP JAR for DISTILLED AND MINERAL WATERS

Perfectly Hygienic. Glazed inside and
out with leadless glaze. Tap Key made
of Pure Tin. No leakage. No faulty taps.

SAMPLE & ESTIMATES FREE.

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THE BRYTSTELE OUTFIT

For Safety Razors

Safety Razors kept in a Brytstele Bath
do not require to be taken apart for
cleaning or drying. Brytstele Solution
keeps blades sharp for at least two
months without stropping. Blades
and Holders are kept bright, anti-
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ATTRACTIVE OUTFITS AS ILLUSTRATED.

Retail 1s. 6d. each...	Trade 13/- doz.
Refill Bottles (4 oz.)	
8 1/2d. each	" 5/6 "
Refill Bottles (10 oz.)	
1s. 4d. each	" 11/- "

Carriage paid on dozens only.

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IMPROVE YOUR SALES

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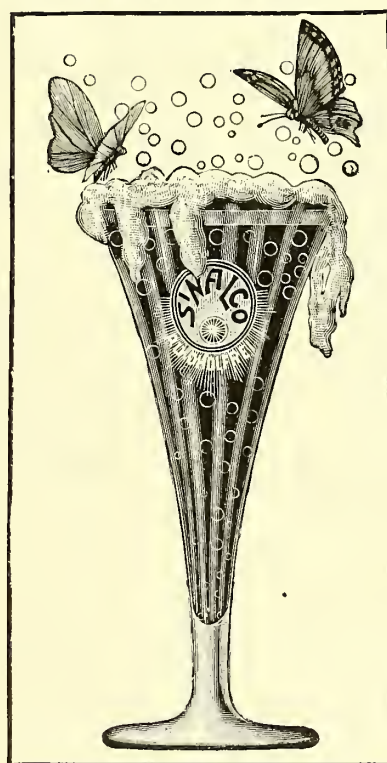
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ESSENCE

Sold in Con-
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Form or as
Syrup.



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NATURE'S OWN
COOLING AND
REFRESHING DRINK

"PROSET"

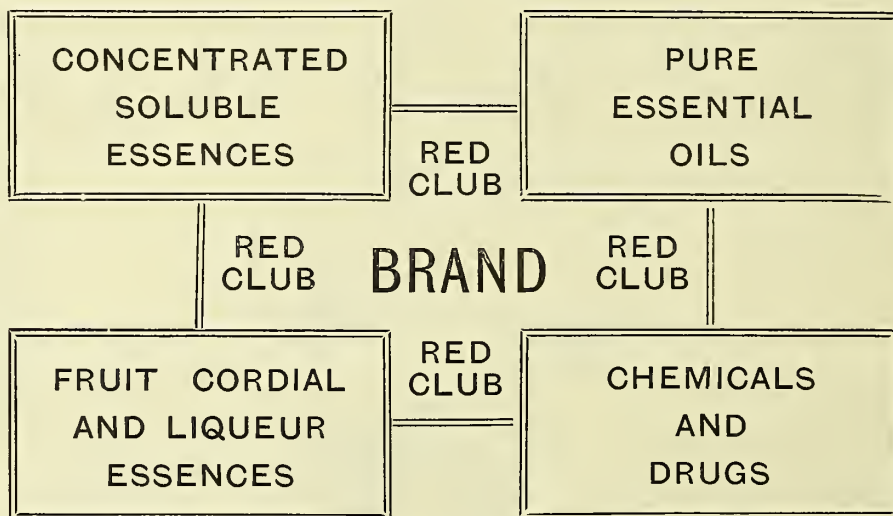
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Essence Distillers, Manufacturing, Analytical and Consulting Chemists to the Aerated Water, Brewing and Confectionery Trades.



HARMLESS LIQUID COLOURINGS FOR AERATED BEVERAGES.
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"NIAGARA" SOLUBLE HEADING POWDER.

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A highly concentrated heading liquid for imparting a rich, creamy, close, and lasting head to beverages of all kinds.

"NIAGARA SPRING-WATER CRYSTALS"

Enable water to absorb a much larger proportion of Carbonic Acid Gas, and thus greatly increase its briskness and vivacity.

EXTRACTS FOR BREWING NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES; FININGS FOR SYRUPS, BEERS, WINES, AND CORDIALS. CONCENTRATED VINEGAR ESSENCE. ALL CHEMICALS, DRUGS, HERBS AND MATERIALS EMPLOYED BY MINERAL-WATER MAKERS, BREWERS, CONFECTIONERS, LIQUEUR AND CORDIAL BLENDERS.

Liquid and Solid Preservatives.

Pure Salts for Mineral Waters.

Orders for Two Gallons and upwards of Essences can be shipped in bond. This quantity may be made up of different Essences, and the Bottles may be of different sizes.

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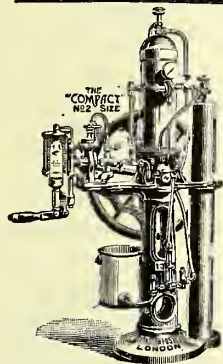
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11
GOLD MEDALS.

*The Best House in the World for all
requirements of the Mineral Water Trade.*

49
HIGHEST AWARDS.



THE "COMPACT" complete Soda-water Machine

For use with Compressed Carbonic Acid Gas is specially designed FOR CHEMISTS, and is provided with one or more filling machines.

Occupies little space. Ready for immediate use. Requires no fixing.

Produces Soda-water, Lemonade, etc., of the highest quality and greatest purity.

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No. 1.—Capacity 1,200 dozen per day, including Filling Machines for Bottles and Syphons ... £60

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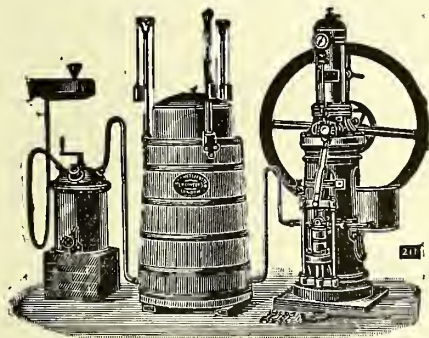
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We also make a smaller machine at £20.

THE PERFECTION OF SIMPLICITY.

AUTOMATIC CARBONATION.

To those who can spare space in which to generate their own gas, we offer the "Niagara" machines advertised below.



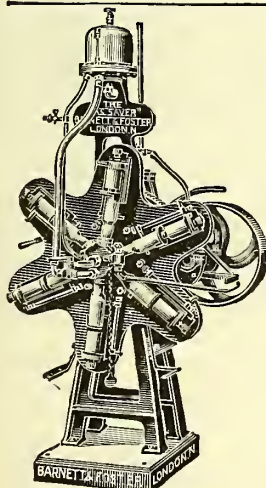
THE "NIAGARA" Soda-water Machine (Continuous Action).

This machine is superseding all other types for the manufacture of FIRST-CLASS Aerated Waters, and is in use in most of the leading manufactories throughout the world.

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Particulars of Larger Sizes on application.

NOTE.—These machines are sent out by us complete and ready for work. We include all necessary connecting pipes **without extra charge.** No "extras" to pay for after buying our machines.



THE "GAS-SAVER,"
Price £60

STUDY QUALITY—AS CHEMISTS MUST—

By Bottling on our Latest Types of Filling Machines. We Guarantee the

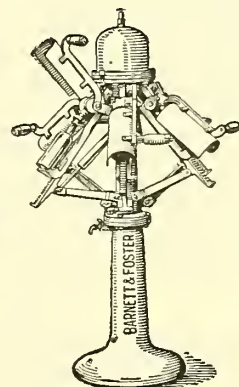
Highest Quality Soda-water at 60-lb. Pressure!

thereby Saving Gas, avoiding Bottle-breakage and improving quality of Products.—The secret:

BACK PRESSURE—PROPERLY APPLIED.

Particulars of the "GAS-SAVER," for filling Codd's and Niagara Bottles; The "ROUNABOUT," for filling Corked, Crowned and Screw Bottles sent on application.

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THE "ROUNABOUT,"
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CATALOGUE of all our Manufactures, including Syphon-filling Machines, Syphons, all classes of Bottles, Modern Bottle-washing Appliances, Ice and Refrigerating Plant, Essences, Flavours and Drugs, and every requirement of the trade sent FREE on application to—

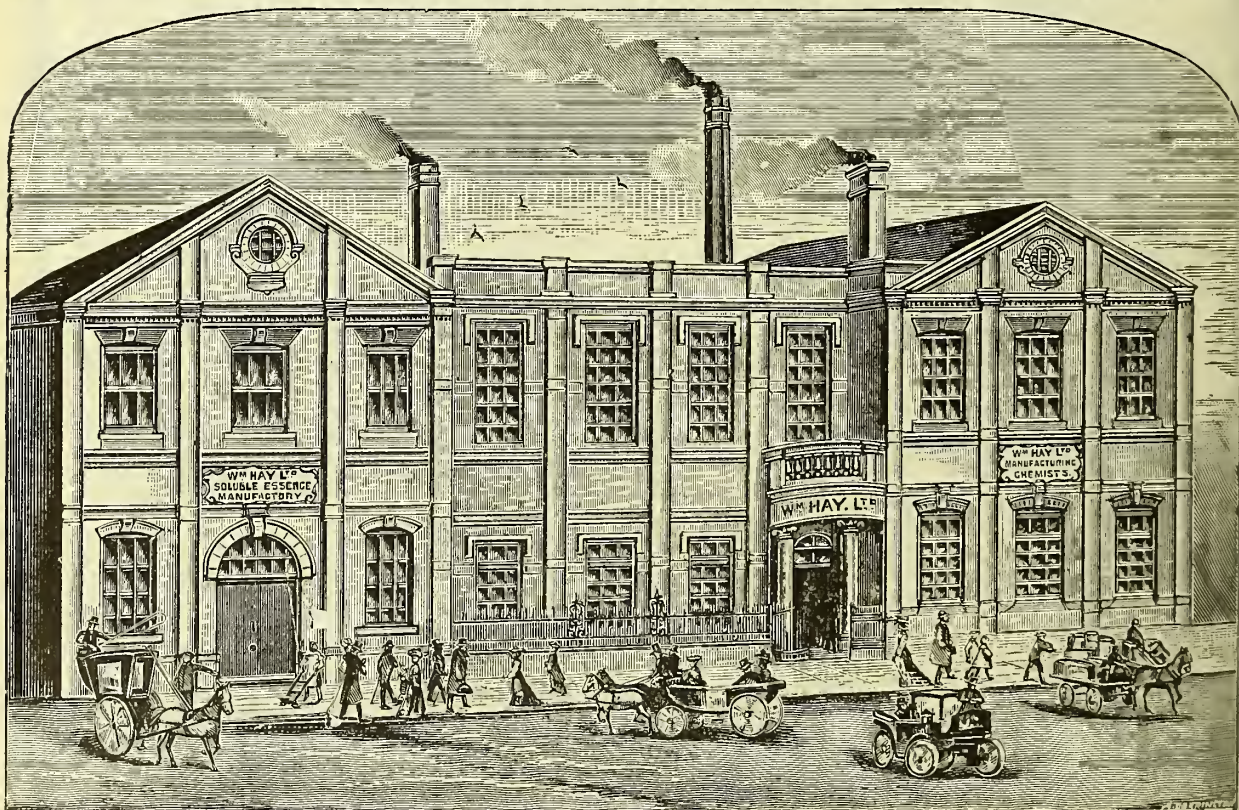
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ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET.
For the Manufacture of DELICIOUS NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.



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Orders for Two Gallons and upwards of one kind of Essence may be shipped under Bond.
Indentors when ordering should specify HAY'S Manufacture.

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FLUGEL'S AUTOMATIC CARBONATOR

is the only Machine

Producing a continuous supply of the **most perfectly aerated and filtered** water without the slightest work.

Your own
Syphons
filled at a cost
of One Penny
per Dozen.

Chemists
must fill their
own Syphons
to compete
with Direct
Supply.

Connect here to
Co₂ Tube. →

← Connect here to
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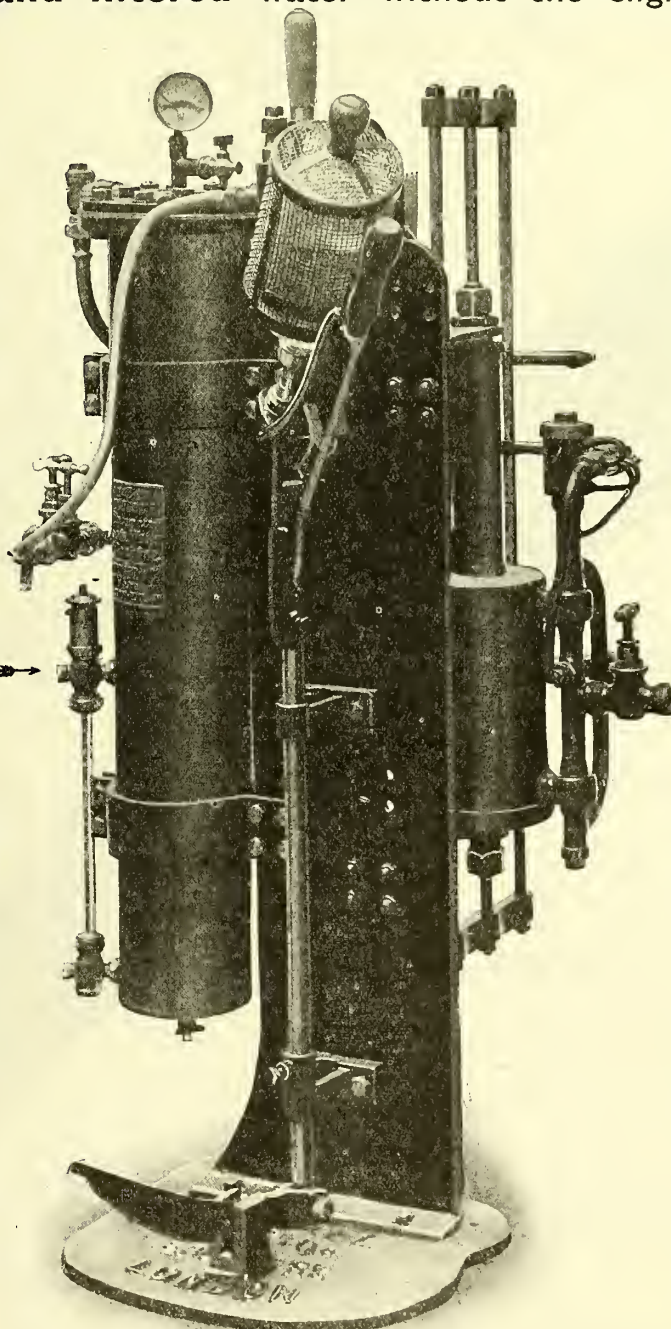
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For Places without
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Special easy
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Small Outlay.
Large Output.



Write at once for Illustrated Booklet.

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PURE LIQUORICE JUICE.

THE LANCET says :

"The above brand has long been known to be of standard purity. We found the specimen to be completely soluble in water, and entirely free from impurities of any kind. It is, therefore, well adapted for the pharmaceutical purposes for which it is so useful, while as a popular demulcent it is both safe and reliable."

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CHEMIST
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"The most esteemed of all."

*To be obtained of all
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ASK FOR SHOWCARDS AND HANDBILLS.

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Good!! it's

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HERB
BEER
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EXTRACT
OF
HERBS.



MILLIONS
OF
GLASSES
DRUNK
DAILY
BY
WORKERS
ALL
OVER
THE
EMPIRE.

A 6^p BOTTLE MAKES 8 GALLONS.

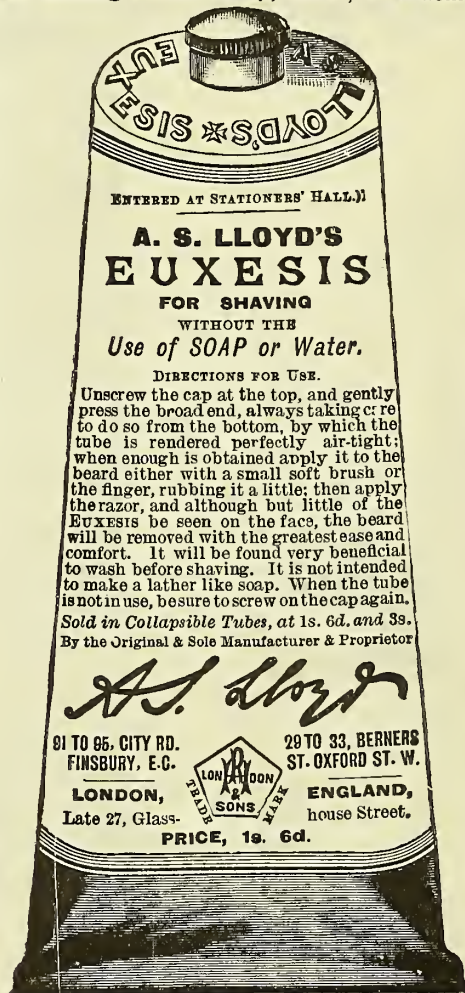
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MASON'S

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS

(THE GENUINE.)

For Shaving without Soap, Water, or Brush.



ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL

**A. S. LLOYD'S
EUXESIS**

FOR SHAVING

WITHOUT THE

Use of SOAP or Water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Unscrew the cap at the top, and gently press the broad end, always taking care to do so from the bottom, by which the tube is rendered perfectly air-tight; when enough is obtained apply it to the beard either with a small soft brush or the finger, rubbing it a little; then apply the razor, and although but little of the Euxesis be seen on the face, the beard will be removed with the greatest ease and comfort. It will be found very beneficial to wash before shaving. It is not intended to make a lather like soap. When the tube is not in use, be sure to screw on the cap again. Sold in Collapsible Tubes, at 1s. 6d. and 3s. By the Original & Sole Manufacturer & Proprietor

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LONDON,
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29 TO 33, BERNERS
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PRICE, 1s. 6d.

Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists
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R. HOVENDEN & SONS having purchased, under an administration suit, the Business of the late A. S. LLOYD, with the Receipt, Trade-mark, and Goodwill of the celebrated Euxesis, the Trade are cautioned that the original and genuine Euxesis is now manufactured at our Factory ONLY, and may be obtained at either of our Warehouses at the following prices:

10/- per dozen, 9/6 by the 3 dozen, 9/- by the 6 dozen.

Retails at 1/6 the Tube; 3/- size to order.

NOTICE.—THE GENUINE A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS bears a label printed in BLACK only on a Yellow ground, with our Trade Mark at the bottom, as Illustration.

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ELECTRIC (Trade Mark Regd.)

HAT BALLS. P.A.T.A.



Each in a nobby little hat, 24/- per gross Net.
Also Powder, packed in neat Envelopes
@ 12/- per gross Net.

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ELECTRIC (Trade Mark Regd.)

CLOTH BALLS. P.A.T.A.

SPECIAL

Now made in
fourteen
colours for
cleaning

ANY
COLOUR
CLOTH.

Also

WHITE

for all

LIGHT
COLOUR
CLOTHS.

54/- per gross
Assorted colours



SENIER'S SHOE BALLS. P.A.T.A.

WHITE

for

WHITE LEATHER
54/- per gross.

Also

SPECIAL.

Now made in assorted
colours for cleaning any
colour leather and
SUEDE SHOES
at the same price.

In Grey, Pale French
Grey, Brown, and in
12 other shades.



Correspondence invited. Samples supplied
to any Exporter for Suitable Markets.

Write—ALF. SENIER & CO.,

195 SEVEN SISTERS RD., FINSBURY PARK,

LONDON, N.

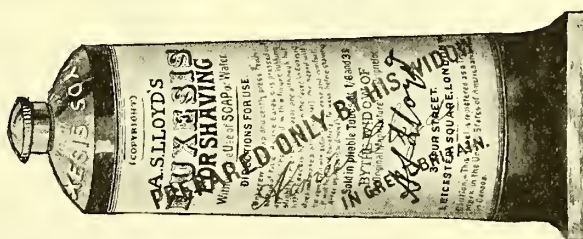
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A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS

For Shaving
without
Soap, Water,
or Brush.

CAUTION to the TRADE

Labels on the genuine EUXESIS not only bear signature of A. S. Lloyd in Black Ink, but also "Prepared only by his Widow and signature of 'Aimee Lloyd'" in RED.



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THE BEST IN QUALITY AND CHEAPEST ON THE MARKET. 20 YEARS' REPUTATION.



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DARTER, WILKINSON & CO.,23, 24, 25 Sandland Street, and
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WHITE WOOD BOXES**

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

These Boxes are made
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WOODEN BOTTLES &
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Boxes.**A boon to Ointment
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Pill Boxes.

Unbreakable and very light and saves half
the duty in Countries where it is charged
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imitations.

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**STIPENDUM
CORK
STOPPERS**

in
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suitable for
**KALIS, CITRATES,
DISPENSING, and all
FLUIDS.**

**STIPENDUM
COVERED POTS**

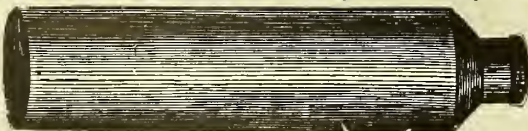
THE BEST FOR FACE AND TOOTH POWDERS,
PASTES, AND OINTMENTS.

GREASE PROOF.

For Samples & particulars apply to
The
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Tel. No. 3769
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**BROOKS, PEEL & CO.,**Manufacturers of Collapsible Tubes and Filling Machines for same. Patentees
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THE LAST WORD
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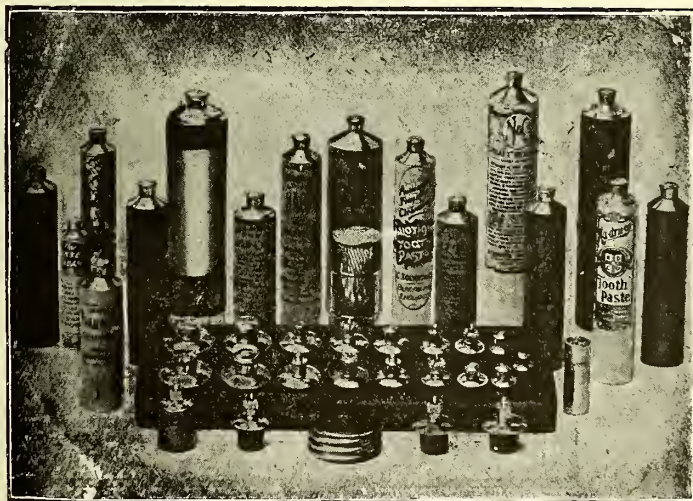
Use 'SEMREH' HALF-CAPS for PERFUMERY
Full particulars on request.

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Has a large sale. Agents wanted.

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Nicotine makes the very finest Insecticide for fumigating, vapourising, or spraying to destroy insects infesting vegetation.

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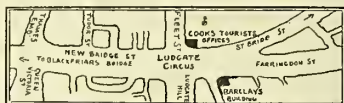
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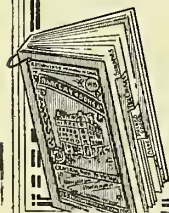
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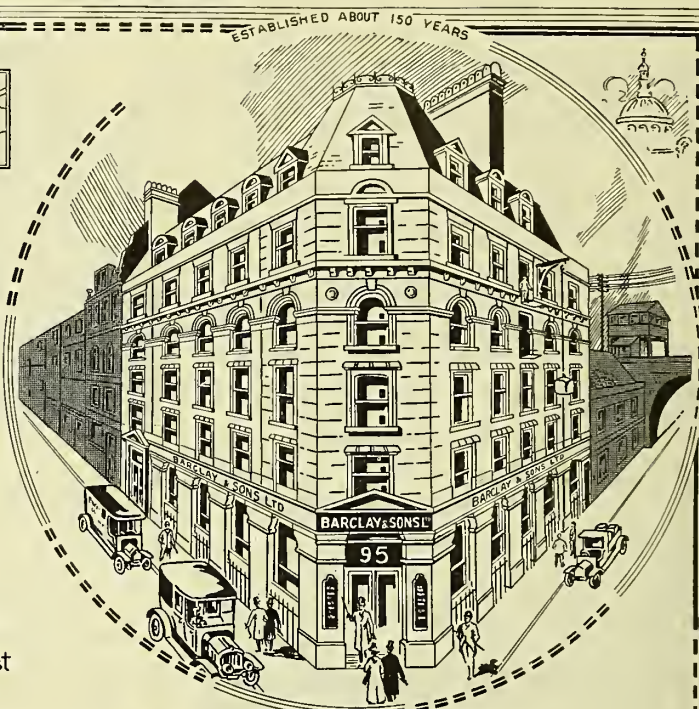
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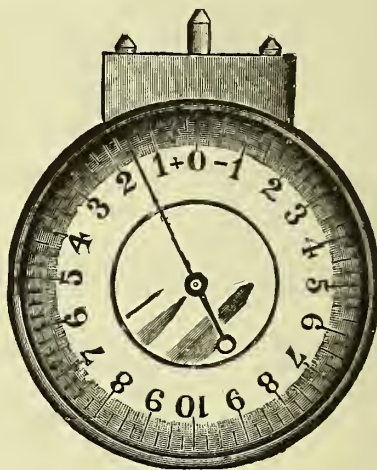


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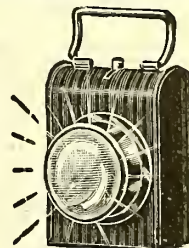
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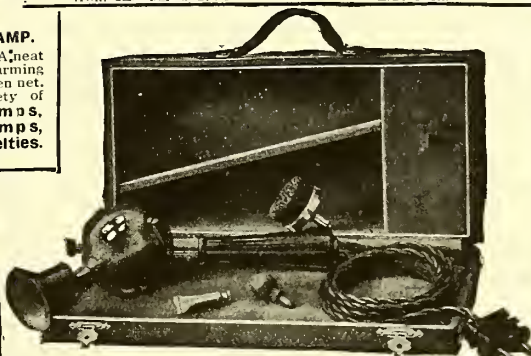
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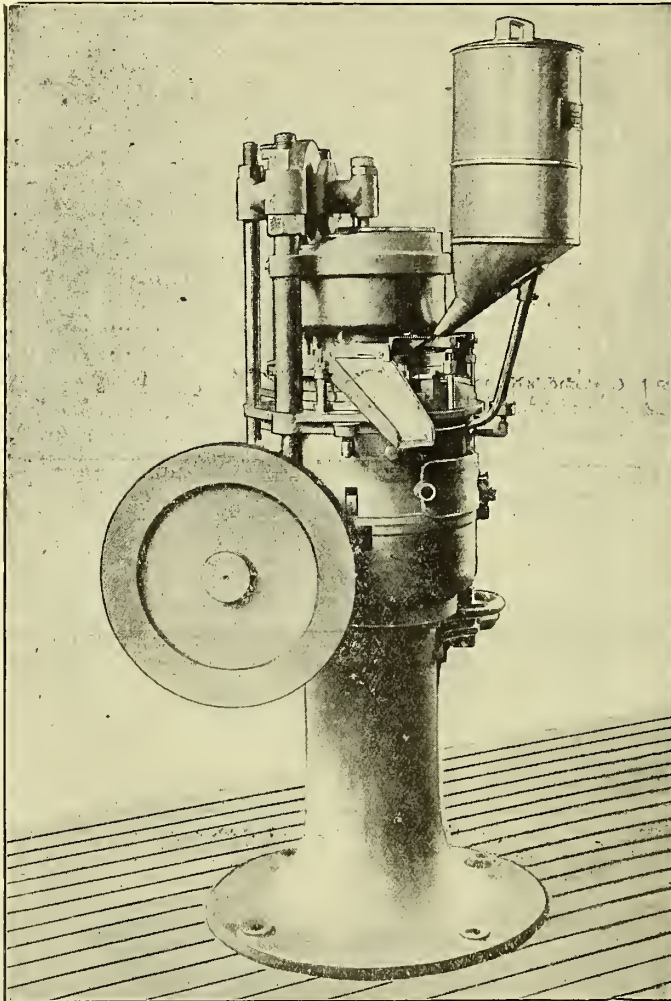


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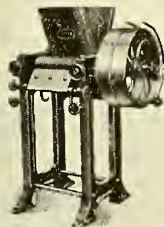
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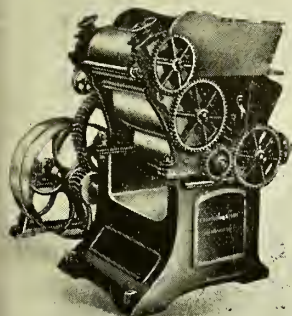
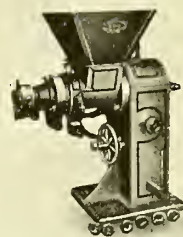
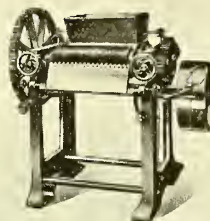
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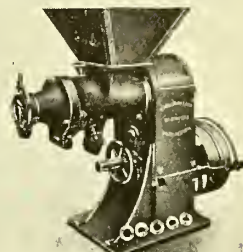
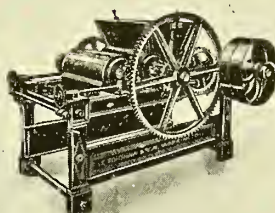
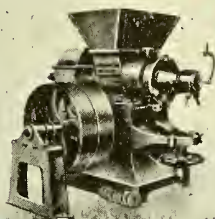
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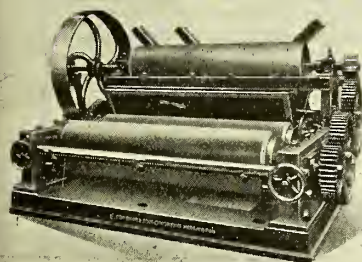
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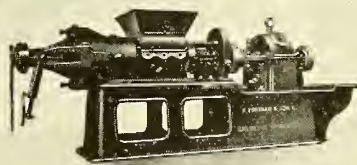
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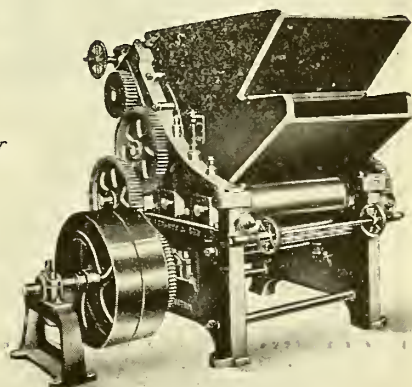
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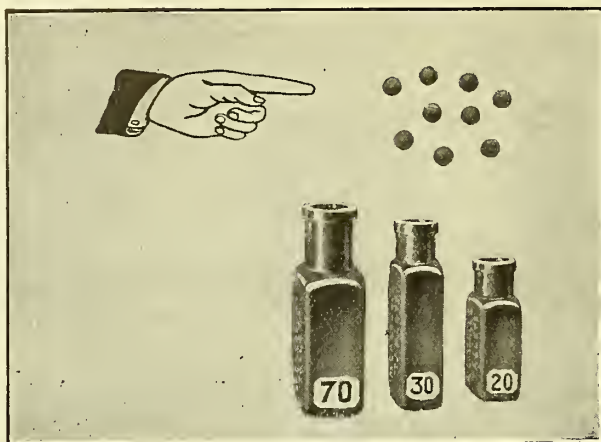
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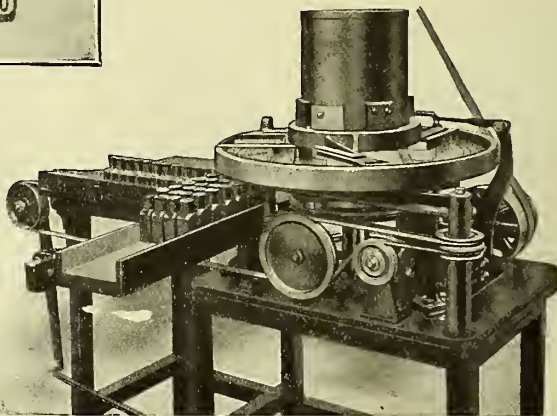
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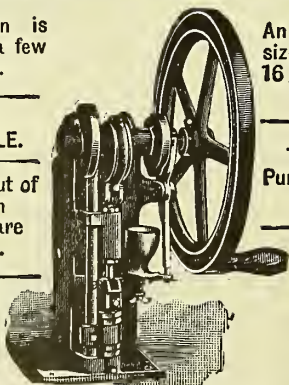
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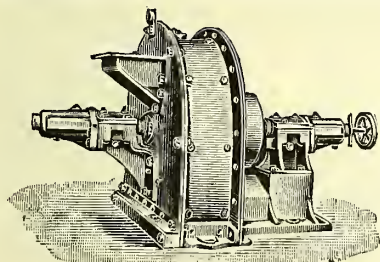
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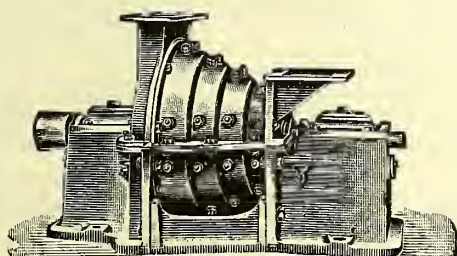
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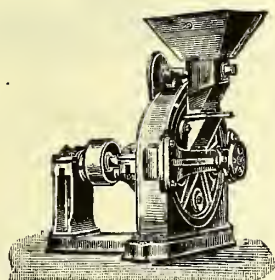
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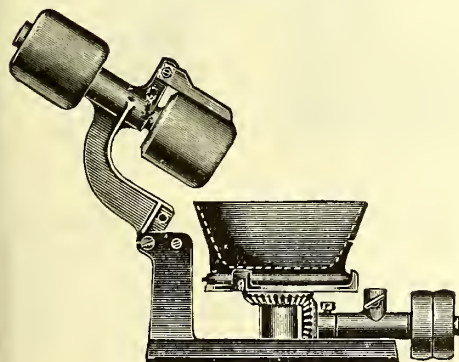
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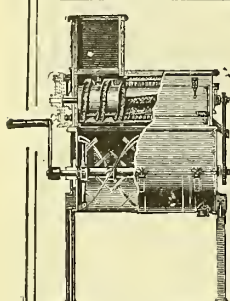


FIG. 1.
Sizes for Hand Use

Size	Holding capacity of Agitator about	Price
A	15 lbs.	£ 9
B	30 "	12
C	60 "	19
D	100 "	23

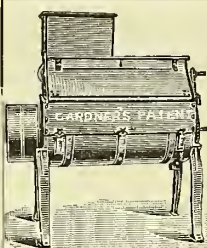


FIG. 2.
Power Sizes with Pulleys.

Size	Holding capacity of Agitator about	Price
C	60 lbs.	£20 0
D	100 "	24 15
E	150 "	27 10

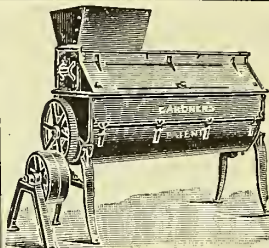


FIG. 3.
Pulley and Gear Drive.
The type recommended for Power users.

Size	Holding capacity of Agitator about	Price
D	100 lbs.	£27
E	150 "	30
F	200 "	35
G	300 "	45

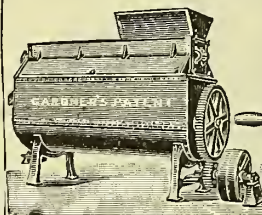


FIG. 4.
Large capacity Power-driven Machines.

Size	Holding capacity of Agitator about	Price
H	5 cwt.	£77
I	10 "	—
J	20 "	—



FIG. 5.
For Counter use and small quantities. Will do the same work and contains all the leading features of the Standard patterns.
Size A. About 15 lbs. capacity, £7 7
Size B. About 30 lbs. capacity, £9 9
Made in these Two Sizes only.

GARDNER'S Patent "RAPID" SIFTER, MIXER, AND CRUSHER. (Fig. 6.)
For breaking down large and hard lumps in **Sugar, Acids, Chicory, Salt, Colours, Soda**, small enough to be reduced, sifted, and mixed afterwards.

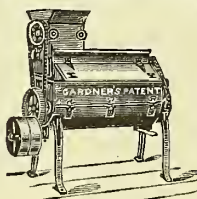


FIG. 6.

Size	Holding capacity of Agitator about	Price
C	60 lbs.	£26 0 0
D	100 "	33 0 0
E	150 "	36 10 0
F	200 "	44 0 0
G	300 "	55 0 0

GARDNER'S Patent "RAPID" SIFTER, MIXER, AND ESSENCE SPRAYER. (Fig. 7.) For adding **Liquids, Essences, Flavours, Liquid Colours, Oils, &c.** to **Sugar, Acids, Flour, Face Powders, Disinfectants, Seasonings**, and many kinds of Powders and Crystals during Mixing.

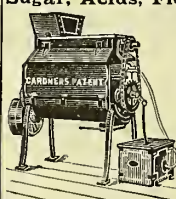


FIG. 7.

Size	Holding capacity of Agitator about	Price
D	100 lbs.	£35 0 0
E	150 "	38 10 0
F	200 "	45 0 0
G	300 "	55 0 0



FIG. 8.
Open Bottom Pattern.

Size A	...	Price £5 5
" B	...	7 0
" C	...	10 10
" D	...	13 10
" E	...	15 0
" F	...	16 10
" G	...	23 0

GARDNER'S Patent "RAPID" SIFTERS (Figs. 8 to 12) (Power Sizes) sift any kind of Dry Powders, and reduce to powder any that may be lumpy, such as **Tartaric Acid, Bicarbonate of Soda, Magnesia, Arrowroot, Sugar, Flour, Colours, Sheep Dip, &c.**



FIG. 9.
Hopper Bottom Pattern.

Size A	...	Price £6 0
" B	...	8 0
" C	...	11 10
" D	...	15 0
" E	...	17 0
" F	...	19 0
" G	...	26 10

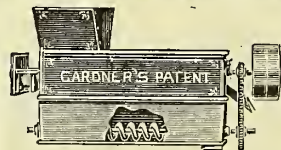


FIG. 10.
Worm Bottom Pattern.

Size B	...	Price £9 0
" C	...	18 0
" D	...	19 10
" E	...	21 0
" F	...	21 0
" G	...	28 0



FIG. 11.
Large Capacity Worm Bottom.

Size H	...	Price £38 0
" I	...	48 0

NOTE.—THE CAPACITY of SIFTERS entirely depends on material and mesh of sieve used.



FIG. 12.
Iron Stand Pattern.

Size B	...	Price £10 0
" C	...	14 0
" D	...	18 0
" E	...	20 0
" F	...	22 10
" G	...	31 0

NOTE.—All above prices advanced by 10% owing to increased cost of materials.

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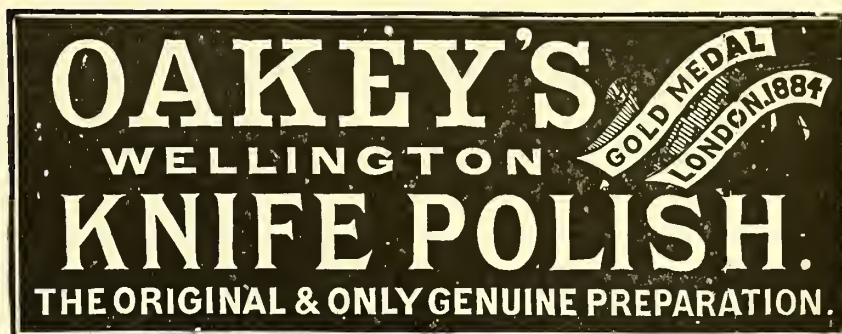
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1.—WEST OF ENGLAND (Coast).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns about £1,200, increasing; net profit £500 after paying assistant, etc.; excellent position; fine shop, fully stocked; good residence attached; price £1,050.

2.—SURREY (Death Vacancy).—High-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns over £1,000; good profits; scope for increase. Large house; well fitted and stocked; price £700; personally inspected.

3.—KENT COAST.—Light Family Retail and Dispensing Business, in central position; not a season trade; returns £750; net profit over £200; large house; price £500.

4.—DEVON.—Sound Light Family Retail and Dispensing, charming locality; easily worked; returns £700; net profit £200; very attractive Pharmacy, well stocked; good house; price £400 or valuation.

5.—NOTTS.—Sound ready-money Retail, entirely under management; returns over £1,000; net profit £256; plenty of scope; fully stocked; price £700, half can remain.

6.—HERTS (Market Town).—Light General Retail, with Mineral-water Plant; returns £600; net profit £150; nice house and shop, main-road position; price £250, half valuation.

7.—LONDON (South).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing in first-class residential suburb; returns £2,400, increasing; books properly kept; valuation terms arranged.

8.—LONDON, S.E. (Good Residential Suburb).—Light Family Retail and Dispensing; no near opposition; returns nearly £1,000; net profit £361; fine corner shop, well stocked; excellent house; price £900, or offer.

9.—NORFOLK.—Old-established Retail and Agricultural Business, in good market town; same hands many years; neglected; returns over £800; net profit about £250; fine premises; can easily do £1,200; valuation only required, no goodwill.

10.—BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—£500 secures a genuine good-class Business in this rising town; returns £1,117; net profit over £250; heavily stocked; good house; bargain for smart man; personally inspected and recommended.

11.—GLOUCS.—Very profitable Retail and Dispensing; scarcely any Patents; net profit about £300; good house; well fitted and stocked; same family many years; owner going abroad; price £460.

12.—HOME COUNTY.—Unopposed Light Country Retail Business, easily worked; returns about £500, increasing; modern house and Pharmacy, well stocked; price £350.

13.—BEDFORDSHIRE.—Light Cash Retail, no N.H.I. work; returns about £750; net profit £200; books audited; good house and shop; low rent; price £335, or valuation.

14.—NORTHANTS.—Unopposed Village Business, with valuable appointment; returns £420; net profit £170; large house and garden, etc.; pleasantly situated; price £150; worth attention.

15.—LONDON, S.W.—Profitable Cash Retail, Prescribing, and N.H.I.; no opposition; present returns about £25 weekly, increasing; gross profits half; modern Pharmacy; fully stocked; price £600.

16.—LONDON (Eastern Suburb).—Good middle- and working-class trade; returns £651; net profit £220; no near opposition; large house; low rent; same hands many years; price only £260.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

Messrs. BERDOE & FISH, having recently been successful in disposing of a large number of Businesses, are in immediate want of sound concerns, returning from £600 to £3,000. Cash buyers waiting. Strictest confidence guaranteed; private register kept. Correspondence cordially invited.

THOS. TOMLINSON & SON

CHEMISTS' VALUERS, TRANSFER AGENTS,
AND EXPERT STOCKTAKERS.

45a MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

Telegraphic Address: "Tomtom."

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every
10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

Price lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded.

BAYSWATER, W.—Returns £600; 1,200 new Prescriptions yearly; capable of increase; comfortable large house; rent £85, £80 let off; price £350. 5/4, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—A good eligible Business, much neglected, which is the cause of sale; shop in fine position; fixtures good; stock in working order; busy part; a gentleman with small capital, energy, and ability can have a real bargain; a very low price will be accepted; bona-fide buyers only entertained. "Aque" (2/28), Office of this Paper.

BRIGHTON.—Small Branch for Disposal owing to death; double-fronted, neatly fitted shop (under lady); plenty of scope. Sharp, 49 Edward Street, Brighton.

EALING, W.—Doing over £1,000, increasing; good-class Retail Dispensing; fine chance for gentlemanly Chemist; good residential neighbourhood; rent £36; owner retiring from trade. 274/12, Office of this Paper.

EASTERN Counties.—Genuine Business, with good Dental connection, market town; opening for Optics; last four years' takings average £750 (Dentistry £200); net profit £300; full profits; price £500, or £100 for goodwill and fixtures, and stock at valuation; rent £18; long lease; large house; good reasons for disposal. "Gudon" (278/7), Office of this Paper.

HEALTH Resort, South of Scotland.—For immediate Disposal, old-established, high-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic Business; rent (shop) £28; good position; returns increasing; terms, stock and fittings at valuation (about £400) and goodwill. Full particulars from James Inglis, Spa Pharmacy, Well Street, Moffat.

HEALTH RESORT (South Wales).—Sound modern Pharmacy for Disposal in very best position of popular seaside resort, all English; returns £2,400; net profit £650 clear; two Assistants kept; nice house; excellent stock; price £1,600, £400 can remain; exceptional offer. Apply, Berdce & Fish, Valuers, 35 Jewry Street, London, E.O.

INLAND Health Resort.—A first-class Dispensing Business; large handsomely fitted Pharmacy; very superior house; returns £1,400, which can be greatly increased. For full particulars apply to 279/4, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Light Retail, in good position; low rent; profits above the average; returns nearly £1,000, and rapidly increasing; satisfactory reason for sale, and full investigation allowed; to effect a quick sale, £500 will be accepted. "Liverpool" (157/50), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W. (best part, near Hampstead).—Light Retail; established over 25 years; no opposition; illness compels owner to sacrifice for value of stock and fittings; about £150 will purchase; part can remain. Apply, Passingham & Hall, Valuers, 50 Grafton Street, Tottenham Court Road.

MANCHESTER.—Chemist's Business for Sale, corner shop; good living accommodation; private entrance to house; populous district; well stocked; doing good business; scope for increase; Dispensing, also National Insurance; £200, or nearest offer, including everything; death of owner cause for disposal. Apply, Quilliam, Manchester.

NORTH MIDLANDS (Main Road).—Splendid situation; established 60 years; Dispensing and Light Retail; present owner retiring; exceptionally good fittings; good house; 7 years' lease; valuation, about £500. Apply, 1/2, Office of this Paper.

NORTH OF ENGLAND.—For Sale, an old-established Chemist's Business; corner premises; excellent Sundry trade and good Optical connection; great opportunity for increasing turnover, which is over £30 weekly; every investigation offered; books well kept. Apply, "Aurum" (1/9), Office of this Paper.

WEST END.—Light Retail and Dispensing Business, doing high-class trade and producing a net profit of £600 yearly, after paying all expenses; price £1,600; only cash buyers treated with; references exchanged. "Bromol" (4/18), Office of this Paper.

WEST RIDING, Yorks.—Established over 30 years; best position, industrial town; population 20,000; double-fronted shop; no qualified opposition within 1 mile; turnover, including N.H.I., £1,200; large scope for increase; Wines; price everything £600. 1/39, Office of this Paper.

A GOOD-CLASS old-established Country Business in market town in S.W. England for Sale; well stocked; comfortable house; best position; returns £1,150; net profit £300; ill-health reason for selling. Apply, 280/34, Office of this Paper.

A GOOD-CLASS, old-established Country Business, market town, South Wales, for Sale; returns £1,200; net profits £400; several profitable Proprietaries. Optics; changed hands twice in 100 years; rent £45; commodious premises; genuine reason for disposing; every investigation courted; price £800. 280/28, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S Business, old-established, for Sale, near Manchester, on main thoroughfare in populous district; shop, good living-house, and up-to-date stock; any reasonable offer considered; owner retiring. Apply, Alfred G. Deacon & Co., 14 Brown Street, Manchester.

COUNTRY Business; returns £550 under management; Retail and Dispensing; suit an elderly man; no heavy work; rent £28; newly fitted; healthy situation, close to South Downs; £175. "Sacrifice" (277/33), Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, old-established Chemist's Business, known as the Waterloo Pharmacy, Stroud. Particulars of S. J. Dudbridge & Sons, Stroud, Glos.

FOR Sale, one of the oldest Drug Businesses in York, consisting of Retail, Agricultural, Prescribing, and Dispensing, with a very good Sheep-dipping trade attached; in same hands 43 years; old age and failing health the cause of retiring; several Proprietary Articles introduced by the owner will be sold with the business, provided terms can be arranged. Apply, "Agricola," c/o Bleasdale, Ltd., Colliergate, York.

GENERAL Retail, with Studio and very profitable outside Photographic connection, for Disposal; suit first-rate amateur; Midlands; returns well over £1,200, including Insurance £170; little opposition; intended purchaser invited as Assistant or Partner for a time for investigation and every possible assistance from vendor. Reply, with banker's reference, 278/5, Office of this Paper.

GENUINE Cash Drug Business in one of Plymouth's main thoroughfares; good opening for qualified man; none in the district; takings about £400; ill-health cause of selling; £100, or nearest offer; bargain to immediate purchaser. Apply, F. Williams, 5 Eton Terrace, Plymouth.

IMMEDIATE Disposal, Light Retail and Dispensing Business, West of England town; plenty of Dispensing at profitable prices, with three Proprietaries having good sale; returns £600, could be increased; price £400. For particulars apply, 278/39, Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Suburban Business doing a very profitable Homeopathic Dispensing trade; good opportunity for extension at present time; owner retiring after 26 years' occupation; low rent; house and garden; one of the best suburbs of London. "H. C." (278/9), Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Business, in busy market town, easy distance from London, thoroughly well stocked, with Mineral-water Factory in perfect working order; very profitable and capable of great extension by investment of small additional capital; price £250, or near offer, considerably less than valuation of stock, fittings, and machinery; satisfactory reasons for disposal. 4/14, Office of this Paper.

OWNER Retiring.—For Sale, a very genuine old-established Chemist's Business, in midst of large manufacturing centre; excellent opportunity for qualified man. Full particulars, Alfred W. Dando & Co., Auctioneers, Dudley.

£40, or near offer.—Drug Stores, situate in N.W. district; takings £5 weekly under female management; rent £30; taxes low; no reasonable offer refused; stables at rear let at 2s. weekly; good opening for Panel or Dentistry; good house accommodation. 5/8, Office of this Paper.

£1,000 Returns.—Yorkshire.—Light Middle-class Store trade, with Wine Licence; splendid opening for N.H.I.; business is open to full investigation, and satisfactory reason for sale; price £300. "Torks" (157/49), Office of this Paper.

£3,000 Returns.—North Midlands.—Very old-established concern, General Retail, Agricultural, and own Preparations; sole cause of sale, breakdown in health; large commodious shop, house, and premises; goodwill £250 and valuation of stock and fixtures, about £1,800. Applicants with references apply to "Breakdown" (157/48), Office of this Paper.

TENDERS.

WIGAN UNION.

THE Guardians of the Poor of the Wigan Union invite Tenders for the supply of Drugs, etc., for the period ending March 31st, 1915.

Forms of tender, containing the conditions of contract and probable quantity of each article required, may be obtained at the Union Office, Victoria Buildings, King Street, Wigan, up to March 20th, 1914.

Tenders must be delivered to me, the undersigned, not later than 12 o'clock noon on March 23rd, 1914.

By Order of the Board,

H. GORDON ACKERLEY, Clerk.

King Street, Wigan, 4th March, 1914.

TO LET.

BLYTH, Northumberland.—To Let, large lock-up Shop, suitable for Chemist, situate best business part of the town, one minute's walk from the Railway Station; rent £65 per annum; immediate possession. For further particulars apply to Bateley & Bateley, House, Estate, and Land Agents, Central Buildings, Blyth.

DEVON (Seaside).—Good position for qualified Chemist, or Sight-testing may be added with success; modern premises; rent £26 10s.; best position. Apply, 2/19, Office of this Paper.

FELIXSTOWE, Undercliff shop centre.—To be Let, Shop; house over, suitable season's letting; 100 yards from sea and 3 mile from nearest Chemist; opening for Chemist and Photo Stores; rent £45. Apply, Archer, House Agent, Felixstowe.

IPSWICH, Foxhall Road.—House and Shop, three bedrooms and bathroom, in a new district, main road; good opening for Chemist; immediate possession; rent £25. Apply, F. Jarman, 55 Foxhall Road, Ipswich.

FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, the contents of a Surgery; a low price will be accepted. Write, "C," Ingram's Library, Twickenham.

TULL, National, registers and adds, newest model, used short while, for Sale, secondhand. Write, Chester, 116 Trafalgar Road, Old Kent Road, S.E.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

ADDRESS WANTED.

WILL Advertiser No. 266/30 in last week's issue of this Supplement under this heading kindly send us his present address? Several letters sent to him at the address left at this office have been returned by the Post Office authorities.

AGENCIES.

FAR EAST.—Experienced and active Traveller, who knows markets in the Far East, desires engagement either as Sole Representative or would arrange with three first-class firms for Drugs, Chemicals, Sundries, and Offices, and high-class French Perfumery; Chemist with British qualification; communications strictly confidential; intends leaving for the East shortly. "Indo-China" (280/1), Office of this Paper.

DANISH Chemist, 30 years old, wants to Represent English firms for Scandinavia; best reference. Offers to 6562, Sylvester Hvid, Nygade 7, Copenhagen.

FIRST-CLASS French house desire to take up sale in France of Chemicals, particularly those interesting the Rubber trade. Reply, 278/10, Office of this Paper.

OLIVE Oil.—Wholesale Agents wanted for first-class Italian firm for Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, Belfast, and all other important British places for Olive Oil; London free only for Export Representatives; excellent references required; Manager will call in few days on all these places for personal interview. Apply, 5/1, Office of this Paper.

TO British Manufacturers and Merchants wanting Trade in British Columbia.—Representative of Vancouver firm, now in England, is open to take up Agencies; fine opportunity for those desiring a new and promising market. Address, Box 76,258, c/o Potter's Advt. Offices, Koh-i-Noor House, Kingway, W.C.

PARTNERSHIPS.

AT once, qualified Manager, live out, between 25 and 30 years of age, for a newly opened high-class Retail and Dispensing business; owner would prefer a gentleman willing to invest about £100 (optional). Reply, 3/5, Office of this Paper.

WORKING Partner required by Baking Powder Manufacturers and Wholesale Druggists in Eastern Counties; qualification not necessary. Reply, stating capital available and experience, to Larking & Larking, Accountants, Orford Place, Norwich.

LADY, with slight knowledge of the business (but anxious to learn), would like to invest small sum with Chemist (lady preferred) with view to Partnership in small concern or as Assistant, with small salary and interest on capital invested; used to books. Miss Kendall, o/o 1 Beaconsfield Road, Deal.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

LONDON, S.W.—An outdoor Apprentice wanted in a good-class Family and Dispensing business offering an exceptional opportunity for learning the trade; time allowed for study and recreation; no premium; small salary given from commencement; two assistants kept. Apply, "Pyramidon" (1/33), Office of this Paper.

NORTH LONDON.—Well-educated youth wanted as Apprentice in good-class business near School of Pharmacy; personal supervision of principal; help given with studies; outdoors preferred. Clarke, Pharmacist, Mill Hill, N.W.

APPRENTICE wanted; passed Preliminary preferred, not essential; time off for study if required; no premium; outdoors. The Brook Green Pharmacy and Laboratory, 162 Shepherd's Bush Road, Hammersmith, W.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

RETAIL.

BEACONSFIELD.—Wanted, for first week in April, a gentlemanly Junior, about 21 years of age, for a Dispensing business; indoors; preference given to one who has served a regular apprenticeship in a good-class Pharmacy. State height and send full particulars, with photo, to Mr. R. W. Brooke, Chemist, Beaconsfield.

BEDFORD.—Unqualified Junior wanted for good-class business; Dispensing, Photography, Window-dressing; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars, to Anthony & Son, Chemists, Bedford.

BIRMINGHAM.—Manager, qualified, for small Branch; suit any one requiring permanency; must be good Salesman and Window-dresser; plenty of scope for progressive man. State age, salary required, references, and enclose photo if possible (this will be returned), Hull, Rexall Chemist, Selby Park, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—Wanted, competent, qualified Assistant for first-class Retail and Dispensing business; of good address. Reply, enclosing carte, with full particulars, T. Chase, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

BLACKPOOL.—Unqualified Assistant (outdoors), quick Retail. State age, height, references, and salary, send photo, J. Laurie, Chemist, Blackpool.

BOSTON SPA, Yorks.—Wanted, qualified man as Branch Manager; one just qualified would do; indoors; thoroughly comfortable; easy hours; good-class Retail and Dispensing; no heavy trade. Apply, stating age, experience, references, etc., to J. H. Hull, Tadcaster.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Wanted, reliable and capable Managing Assistant (to occupy good unfurnished house over Pharmacy); please give all particulars of experience and recent references; permanency for good man; state salary required, exclusive of rent and rates of house; one other Assistant kept. Mitchell, Chemist, Boscombe, Bournemouth.

BRADFORD.—Wanted, unqualified Assistant for Mixed business and Insurance Dispensing. Apply, stating age and salary required, to R. H. Stephenson, 84 Barkerend Road, Bradford.

BRIDGWATER.—Wanted, by Easter Tuesday, capable Assistant, married; 30-35; Light Retail and Dispensing business; short hours; no night, Sunday, or holiday duty; excellent opportunity for one desiring a comfortable and permanent berth; abstainer preferred. Apply, with full particulars, photo (to be returned), to W. Deacon, Pharmacist, Bridgwater.

BRIGHTON.—Competent, unqualified Assistant required for good-class Dispensing business; outdoors; age about 25 to 30. Apply, with full particulars, to J. Miller, 4 Victoria Road, Brighton.

BRISTOL DISPENSARY.—Wanted, Assistant Dispenser to the above Institution; must be fully qualified and prepared to take the appointment not later than April 24; salary £120 per annum. Applications to be sent to H. Merrett Stock, Small Street Court, Bristol.

CAMBRIDGE.—A competent and reliable Assistant required for a good-class University and General business; qualified or unqualified; knowledge of Photography preferred. Apply, with full particulars, to G. Beall & Son, Chemists, Cambridge.

CHICHESTER.—Smart Junior Assistant wanted (outdoors) for quick good-class Counter trade; must be capable Dispenser and Window-dresser. Apply, stating salary required, age, height, and all usual particulars, enclosing references and photo if possible, to Horton, Chemist, Chichester.

CITY.—Wanted, qualified (Minor) Assistant; quick and accurate; chiefly Dispensing; hours 8.30 a.m. till 7 p.m., Saturdays 1.30 p.m.; no Sunday or Bank Holiday duty; salary £130 per annum. Apply, "B." (4/19), Office of this Paper.

CREWE.—Qualified Manager for Mixed Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing; must be steady, reliable, and a good Counterman; half-day; outdoors. State full particulars, age, references of last two situations, salary required, Latham, 74 West Street, Crewe.

CROWBOROUGH.—A thoroughly capable Junior required in good-class Dispensing business. Apply, with full particulars of experience, age, height, salary (indoors), G. H. F. Dier, Pharmacist, Crowborough.

CUMBERLAND.—Assistant wanted; quick, reliable, and accurate Dispenser, N.I. and private; 8.30 to 8, Saturdays 9.30; alternate Sundays 3 hours; half-holiday. State salary, full particulars, and enclose photo to 279/34, Office of this Paper.

DONCASTER.—An experienced qualified Assistant required, about Easter, for good-class Retail business, with Health Insurance work; age 25 to 30; must be a good Counterman and able to take charge during absence of principal; outdoors. Apply, full particulars and salary required, Walter Plant, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 28 High Street, Doncaster.

EVESHAM.—Junior Assistant wanted; outdoors; easy hours. Apply, stating salary required, age, height, and usual particulars, Elliott, Pharmacist, Evesham, Worcestershire.

FALMOUTH.—A good Junior Assistant for high-class business, with knowledge of Photography. Williams, Chemist.

GODALMING.—Qualified outdoor Male Dispenser and Book-keeper required by firm of two Doctors; age under 40. State experience, references, age, salary required, to "B." The Square, Godalming, Surrey.

HANLEY, Staffs.—Wanted, a gentlemanly, capable Assistant; N.H.I. or Minor qualification desirable, but not necessary; must be good and neat Dispenser and Counterman; outdoors. Send latest references and usual particulars, with recent photo, Edmund Jones, Central Pharmacy, Hanley (formerly of Edinburgh and London).

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Brompton, S.W.—Junior Assistant Dispenser (male) wanted; Minor qualifications essential; commencing salary £100, increasing £5 yearly up to £130; hours 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and later if necessary; luncheon provided, and, if working late, time allowed for tea; 14 days' leave a year. Applications, stating age, experience, hospital or otherwise, accompanied by two recent testimonials, to be addressed to the Secretary.

HULL.—Qualified Assistant wanted for working middle-class district; permanency for suitable man. State full particulars, with references, salary, photo if possible (to be returned), and when disengaged, to 276/40, Office of this Paper.

KENT.—Junior Assistant wanted (outdoors) end of March; business Light Retail and Dispensing; hours short; Wednesday half-day. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required. Apply, "S. H." (2/11), Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE.—Well-known firm of Chemists require a capable and energetic qualified man to open a business in a district affording exceptional scope. State age, whether married, salary required, and when at liberty. 1/24, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Experienced Assistant in good-class Dispensing business; indoors. Please apply, with full particulars, to Anthony S. Buck, 179 Bedford Street, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL Suburb.—Improver or young Junior; time could be arranged for study, in Light Retail and Dispensing business. Particulars to 157/66, Office of this Paper.


LIVERPOOL.—Competent Assistant; outdoors; unqualified preferred; smart Counterman essential; no Parcel work. Full particulars to "Cash Pharmacist," c/o Messrs. Henry Jackson & Sons, Druggists' Sundrymen, School Lane, Liverpool.

LANDUDNO.—Junior for good-class Retail and Dispensing business; knowledge of Photography; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars, enclosing photo, to Winter & Co., Llandudno.

LONDON.—Junior Assistant, unqualified, required for first-class Dispensing business. State age, salary required, and when at liberty, 1/25, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—For the second week in April, a qualified Assistant, about 24 years of age; indoors; moderate hours. Apply stating age, experience, and salary expected, to H. S. Hairenc, 47 Haymarket, London.

LONDON, E.—Qualified Assistant required for working-class neighbourhood; duties—N.H. Dispensing, supervise packing, and look after Drug stock; hours: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Thursday free, Friday 9 to 10.30, Saturday 9 to 11.30; dinner 1½ hour, tea 1 hour; alternate Sundays, evening only, 7.30 to 9.30; wages 55s. and commission; young man (under 35) preferred. References and full particulars with first letter, "Permanency" (280/23), Office of this Paper.



RESULTS
OF ADVERTISING IN THIS SUPPLEMENT

LAST WEEK	MAR 7 1914
NATURE OF ADVT.	REPLIES
TRAVELLERS	27
BRANCH MANAGER	26
ASSISTANT	24
DISPENSER	24
INVOICE CLERK	16
PART TIME ASSISTANT	16

This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of Advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

TO SAVE TROUBLE.

MANY correspondents answering advertisements in this Supplement enclose remittances to cover the cost of forwarding their letters to advertisers who prefer to be addressed c/o this Office. The Publisher desires to make it clear that this is quite superfluous, and perhaps this reminder will obviate the necessity of the frequent return by him of such remittances.

ANSWER IN TERMS OF THE ADVERTISEMENT AND

REMEMBER you are one of possibly hundreds applying for the same position. Put your case before the advertiser so that he may be able to form a MENTAL PICTURE of your suitability.

BE BRIEF BUT CLEAR.—Millions of applications are consigned to the waste-paper basket UNCONSIDERED, because the reader cannot form this picture from the inadequacy of the material set before him.

LONDON, N.—Junior for good-class Family, Dispensing and Photographic business; outdoors; one recently finished apprenticeship preferred. State salary required, age, height, experience, when disengaged, and enclose photo, Starmer, 92 High Street, North Finchley, N.

LONDON, N.—Junior Assistant; outdoors; one whole day off weekly; Dispensing, quick Retail, and Photographic. Please mention salary required, references, when disengaged, and enclose photo, Long, 155 High Street, Stoke Newington, N.

LONDON, N.—Unqualified Junior Assistant; outdoors; good experience in Dispensing and Counter (knowledge of Optics not necessary). Apply, stating age, height, salary required, etc., to W. Burgess Dow, Pharmacist and Optician, 518 Hornsey Road, N.

LONDON, N.—Qualified Manager wanted for end of March; N.I. Dispensing. Apply, stating salary and references, etc., 2/5, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Evening work; wanted, for a good-class Dispensing and Retail business, an experienced Dispenser and Counter-man, with a knowledge of Photography, qualified preferred, for two evenings weekly, generally Friday and Saturday, from 6.30 till 9 (Saturday 10). Apply, with full particulars, to David Anderson, Chemist, Crouch End, N.

LONDON, N.E.—Wanted, Part-time Assistance, two or three afternoons and evenings a week; N.H.I. and small Retail. Letters only, stating qualification, experience, and salary, "X. Y. Z.," 397 Cambridge Road, N.E.

LONDON, N.E.—Junior Assistant (outdoors) for a good-class Suburban business. State age, height, experience, and salary expected, also enclose photo (if possible), to Matthews & Son, Chemists, 722 High Road, Leytonstone, N.E.

LONDON, N.W.—Junior required for Dispensing and Light Retail. Apply, A. J. Hall, Pharmacist, 196 Belsize Road, Kilburn, N.W.

LONDON, S.E.—Required, a qualified Assistant, accustomed to good-class Dispensing; must be reliable, a good worker, and an abstainer; hours 8.30 till 9, one evening a week till 11; alternate Sunday duty; salary £150 per annum (indoors). Please give full particulars in first letter, 278/18, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Manager, married, wanted for a modern Dispensing Pharmacy; salary £3 per week and free house; please state full particulars of experience and age. Apply, 4/29, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Assistant as second (outdoors) for Dispensing business, with some knowledge of Photography. Full particulars to A. B. Makepeace, Pharmacist, Sydenham.

LONDON, S.W.—Required, Dispenser; Minor qualification; salary to commence 50s. per week; age about 25; hours of work 8.45 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. approximately; no Sunday duty; 14 days' annual vacation. Write, stating full particulars, to 1515, Sells' Advertising Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, a well-referenced, qualified man. Apply personally, Drug Department, Francis & Son, Ltd., 448 & 450 Brixton Road, S.W.

LONDON, S.W.—Qualified Assistant wanted for good-class Dispensing and Retail business; about 26 preferred. Apply, with usual particulars, to "A. H. H.," Topholme & Son, 1 Colborne Terrace, Earl's Court.

LONDON, S.W.—Assistant, good Junior, end of March, for Dispensing and Family business; good hours; knowledge of Optics not needed. Apply, in writing, with photo, giving usual particulars, to H. T. Escritt, Pharmacist and Optician, 284 High Road, Streatham, S.W.

LONDON, S.W.—Capable Assistant, with Dispensing experience; outdoors; hours 8.30 to 9, Saturdays 8.30 to 9.30; Sunday duty every third, 6 to 8 p.m. State experience and salary required, Bruce's, Ltd., Chemists, Broadway, Ealing, W.

LONDON, W.—A vacancy occurs for a first-class Head Assistant; tall, of good appearance and address; qualified; personal application necessary. Manager, 164 Piccadilly, W.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Manager for March 28; salary £2 10s. and commission and use of rooms over business; Optics an advantage, but not essential. Full particulars to E. F. Strickland, 2 Station Parade, Ealing Common, W.

LONDON, W.—Assistant, with good-class Dispensing experience. State age, height, salary required, and all particulars, to Harding, The Avenue, West Ealing.

LONDON, W.—Required immediately, Junior with good Dispensing experience; outdoors. Apply personally, or give full particulars of previous engagements, age, height, salary required, and when disengaged, Sharpe & Son, 34 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.

LONDON Suburb.—Qualified Branch Manager for good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; comfortable residential premises over shop; good prospect, with opportunity of acquiring an interest eventually. Give full particulars, including age, height, experience, salary expected, references, and photo, to 1/11, Office of this Paper.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W.—Wanted, part-time male Assistant Dispenser; Mondays 1 to 5. Applications, stating qualifications, experience, remuneration required, with testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned. A. W. Bodger, Secretary.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified Manager for Light Retail and Dispensing; salary £2 10s., rising to £3 if suitable; elderly not objected to; no Sunday duty. Apply, Hall, 359 Claremont Road, Rusholme.

MANCHESTER (near).—Qualified Assistant at once; temporary; permanency if suitable; comfortable position; no objection to elderly; state salary, age, etc. Apply, in first instance by letter, to "D. C.," 355 Hyde Road, Manchester.

MANCHESTER (near).—Unqualified Assistant for Light Retail and Dispensing; outdoors. Please send particulars of salary required, age, and references to Isaac Stout, Chemist, Elliott Street, Tyldesley.

MARGATE.—Qualified Assistant, competent, for high-class Dispensing and Counter; permanency. Send references and full particulars to V. J. Woolfs, 16 Cecil Square, Margate.

MARGATE.—Assistant for good-class Dispensing and Retail business; age about 25; indoors; permanency; comfortable home. State particulars of last two engagements, age, height and photo if possible, W. M. Rosser, J. Baily & Co., 2 Ethelbert Terrace.

MIDLANDS.—Qualified, young (or competent unqualified); outdoors; permanent or temporary; duties—Counter and Dispensing. Photograph, please, with full particulars, to 280/18, Office of this Paper.

NEAR Oxford.—Wanted, qualified Assistant to take charge of Dispensing and assist in General Retail business. Apply with full particulars, to "C.," c/o Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., 48 Southwark Street, S.E.

SHREWSBURY.—Junior (outdoors); please give full particulars in first letter of age, height, salary required, and where experience has been obtained. Apply, A. Williams, Chemist, Castle Street, Shrewsbury.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.—Outdoor Assistant, age 25; required for April 6; must be active and obliging, a neat and accurate Dispenser, good Window-dresser and Salesman, and thoroughly reliable. Apply, with usual particulars, or personally, to P. Bolton, English and Foreign Chemist, 5 Sussex Place, South Kensington, S.W.

TORQUAY.—Junior (as third), indoors, 3 kept, age about 20, for high-class Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, stating experience and salary required, to H. F. Bourne, 11 Strand, Torquay.

A GENTLEMANLY qualified Assistant required early in April for first-class Country Retail and Dispensing; outdoors; short hours; no Sunday work; good Counterman and Dispenser, permanency; commencing salary £120. Apply in first instance, giving full particulars and copies of recent testimonials, to "A. B.," (1/1), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; outdoors; Dispensing, Light Retail, Photography. Apply, with photo, references, and salary required, to W. Pitchford, 54 Cotham Hill, Bristol.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, for good-class business, with Photography; outdoors; easy hours; no Sunday duty. Please send full particulars in first letter of age, height, experience, and addresses of last three employers, salary required, and enclose photograph, to S. T. Hicks, Messrs. W. T. Hicks & Co., 28 Duke Street, Cardiff.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, required immediately for Mixed Country business, with some Insurance Dispensing. Apply, with salary, age, and references in first instance, Jones, Chemist, Mountain Ash.

ASSISTANT wanted, with good Dispensing experience; time off one whole day one week and half a day the next week alternately; usual summer holiday. Please state age, experience, references, salary required, and when disengaged in first letter or apply personally, to Bishop & Vincent, 460 Holloway Road, London, N.

ASSISTANT for Optical Counter in first-class Dispensing and Optical business; an excellent opportunity of gaining experience in Optics; F.S.M.C. certificate not essential; no State Insurance Dispensing; State experience, with usual particulars, salary required (indoors), Saxby, F.S.M.C., Cheltenham.

ASSISTANT, about 22; indoors; accustomed to good-class Dispensing and a good Salesman; usual half-holiday, and, if desired, a little extra time daily for study. State usual particulars and enclose photo if convenient to G. Dauncey, 6 Nugent Terrace, St. John's Wood.

AT once, good Junior Assistant; outdoors or indoors. Apply with full particulars in first letter, with photo (to be returned), D. Thomson & Co., 137 Queen's Crescent, N.W.

COMPETENT Assistant; outdoors; busy middle-class Dispensing and Retail; hours reasonable; pleasant berth. Lloyd & King, Cheltenham.

COMPETENT, unqualified Assistant required; hours 8.30 to 7. Saturday 1 o'clock; no Sunday duty. State experience and full particulars to Burgons, Ltd., Ackers, Street, Manchester.

COMPETENT Assistant, with Dispensing experience (Junior kept); hours of business 8.30 to 10; usual half-day off weekly; alternate Sunday duty 6 to 10 (evening only); state experience, names of references, when disengaged, and salary required (indoors). Apply, letter only, "Chemist," 300 Amhurst Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.

ELDERLY Chemist for supervision of branch establishment; easy hours and comfortable berth; in- or out-doors; home away from business if indoors. Apply, stating salary and giving references, to "Yorkshire" (155/61), Office of this Paper.

ELDERLY qualified Chemist required to fill a comfortable position with a well-known firm; hours easy; work light. State age, salary required, and when at liberty, 1/26, Office of this Paper.

GOOD salary and commission for qualified Manager; opportunity given of acquiring interest in sound business. Give usual particulars and when disengaged to C. A. Stokes, M.P.S., Chemist, Bristol.

IMMEDIATELY.—Part-time Dispenser, unqualified, man or lady (Hall). Apply, Atkins, Chemist, East Hill, Wandsworth, S.W.

IMMEDIATELY, in- or out-doors, smart Junior for Light Retail, with N.I. Dispensing; hours 8.30 to 8; half-holiday weekly and also one afternoon off from 1 to 5. Apply, giving full particulars (with photo), to Bowkitt, Chemist and Optician, 121 Grimsby Road, Grimsby.

IMPROVER or Junior wanted; outdoors; good-class country business; no heavy trade; no Sunday duty. Apply, giving full particulars, to Meynell, Tenterden, Kent.

IN April, near Hammersmith, London, S.W.—Manager, qualified, married, for Light Cash Retail Branch; N.H.I. Dispensing; usual half-holiday; alternate Sundays; other relief when required; good house attached; permanency. State age, salary required, send testimonials, 280/25, Office of this Paper.

J. EDMUNDS & CO., LTD., Cash Chemists, 33 High Street, Kingland, London, N.E., require a smart qualified Assistant, capable and industrious; good salary to suitable man; must have good references; age not under 25. Apply, by letter in first instance, giving full particulars.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted the first week in April, accustomed to first-class Dispensing business; must be quick. State salary required (outdoors) and experience to John Atkins, Chemist, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.

JUNIOR wanted at once; usual hours and half-holiday; Photography essential. Full particulars (in- or out-doors) to A. J. Colston, Pharmacist, Malvern Wells.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted; state wages etc.; could live in. Apply, 155/56, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR or Improver wanted in good Dispensing business by Easter; indoors. Apply, with full particulars of references and experience, stating salary required and enclosing photo, to A. E. Hobbs, 33 Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells.

JUNIOR (outdoors) wanted as Improver; a good chance to gain Dispensing experience for a willing and obliging youth about 19. Apply, Guests, Chemists, Upton Park.

LIBERAL Salary. — Experienced unqualified Assistant wanted about April 21; 6 months' engagement. Write usual particulars, Windemer, Chemist, Harrogate.

LOCUM, qualified, wanted for three months; elderly or delicate gentleman preferred; country; immediate. Apply, A. R. Mulligan, Pharmacy, Market Deeping, Lincs.

LOCUM wanted for six weeks; qualified; good Dispenser; hours 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Saturdays 11, Thursdays 1. Apply, with full particulars, 4/40, Head Office of this Paper.

MESSRS. TIMOTHY WHITE CO., LTD., Chemists, Portsmouth, have a vacancy for an unqualified Assistant; permanency and good salary.

MANAGING Assistant, after Easter, in first class business in Central London; must be good Counterman and have had good Dispensing experience; salary and commission. Write, stating fully age, experience, and salary expected, 280/33, Office of this Paper.

MESSRS. TIMOTHY WHITE CO., LTD., Chemists, Portsmouth, require a capable Pharmacist as Manager; easy hours; good and progressive salary, with excellent prospects.

PART-TIME Assistant required; Extractor, Impressions; three evenings a week, every other Sunday 6-9. Apply, "Neam" (279/3), Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME Assistant; one studying; duty about five hours daily; £1 & week. "Hampshire" (156/39), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED or thoroughly competent unqualified Assistant required for good-class Dispensing business; progressive salary to suitable man desiring permanency. Please state usual particulars and salary required, etc., to 275/22, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Branch Manager wanted for London; age 26 to 35; energetic and enterprising; must have knowledge of Photography and able to dress or superintend the dressing of Windows artistically and usefully; no one need apply whose references cannot bear strictest investigation. Apply personally, between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m., or by letter, stating fullest particulars, salary required, also photograph enclosed, Parke's Drug Stores, 65 Harwood Street, N.W.

QUALIFIED Assistant, March 28; Light Retail, Dispensing, and Mixed business; indoors; comfortable home. State salary required and usual particulars, Bowler, Chemist, Belper.

QUALIFIED Assistant required immediately for Branch; General Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing; another Assistant kept. Apply, with full particulars as to age, experience, salary required, and references, to Innes & Son, Chemists, Stalybridge.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted for first-class Dispensing and Retail. Apply, stating full particulars as to height, age, salary required, etc., enclosing photo, to Balkwill & Co., 106 Old Town Street, Plymouth.

QUALIFIED Assistant, with good Dispensing experience. Apply to the Manager, c/o Cooper, Son & Co., 24 Sloane Street.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted, age about 23, March 22; take charge of Dispensing and assist at the Counter; live at shop, board out; two others kept. Apply, Percy T. Harris, 183b King's Road, Chelsea.

QUALIFIED Manager wanted; a young and active man and good Dispenser. State experience, references, and salary required, R. Needham, Chemist, Stalybridge.

QUALIFIED Manager (outdoors), age about 25, required for Branch Retail and Dispensing business; must have had considerable experience and be able to furnish first-class reference. Address, stating age, height, references, etc., and enclosing photo (to be returned), to T. & W. Woodruff, Chemists, Cheadle, Ches.

QUALIFIED Assistant and Junior (outdoors) required for good-class Dispensing business. Apply, giving full particulars, to E. Courtenay, 2 Queen's Terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W.

QUALIFIED married Assistant wanted in South for high-class Dispensing business; good unfurnished flat provided. State age, salary required, to "Chemists," c/o Messrs. Maw, Son & Sons, 7 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted, with prospect of future Management; good salary and commission; easy hours. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, and enclose photo if convenient, 2/3, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, elderly Chemist wanted to assist Light Retail and Dispensing six hours daily; house provided; age, salary required, and when disengaged. Apply, "Kent Coast" (280/38), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Senior (or Junior entertained) for N.H.I. Dispensing and assist at Counter and in Management. State age, height, references, and salary required to "Midlands" (157/57), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant, elderly, at an early date, for Light Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing business; Lancashire; healthy locality; duties very light; very comfortable home. State terms (in- or out-doors), Locum or permanent, and when at liberty, to "Castol" (2/25), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant, not over 30, capable of taking full charge, required for good-class business in Manufacturing district; salary to commence at £150 per annum. Apply, 155/42, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant; good Retail and Dispensing, with Photography; no Sunday duty; live out. Apply, giving all particulars and salary expected, to Wiles & Holman, Haslemere, Surrey.

QUALIFIED Assistant or Manager at once for General Retail and Dispensing business, N.H.I.; state age, reference, and salary required. Apply, Bushby, Upper Brook Street, C.-on-M., Manchester.

QUALIFIED Assistant, age about 25, outdoors, for good-class Retail and Dispensing; knowledge of Photography. Apply, with full particulars, enclosing photo, Edwards, Chemist, Godalming.

QUALIFIED Assistant required for a good-class business, about 23; good Dispenser. State full particulars, 1/12, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted at once; outdoors; short hours; comfortable berth. Apply, A. E. Pumfrey, 14 St. Aldates, Oxford.

QUALIFIED Junior; outdoors; good-class Retail and Dispensing. Mather, Godalming.

QUALIFIED Manager, about 30; good prospects to suitable man; must be good Salesman and Dispenser; rooms over shop if desired. State salary required with commission (hours easy), 158/1, Office of this Paper.

RELIABLE qualified men wanted; no Sunday duty; good openings for competent men. Kindly state full particulars in first letter, experience, salary required, and when disengaged, and also enclose photo, to Superintendent, Taylors' Drug Co., Ltd., Post Office, Box 141, Leeds.

REQUIRED at once, for three months, unqualified Assistant; indoors; easy hours; time off to attend classes if required; West of England. 2/37, Office of this Paper.

SMART Junior Assistant required for business in the Midlands; outdoors. State age, experience, and salary required to 2/16, Office of this Paper.

STEADY, experienced Branch Manager required for March 30; good house and commission; one who can work up business will find himself appreciated. State salary required, whether now disengaged, and name of last employer, to 1/10, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; must be experienced Dispenser; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars as to age, height, experience, salary required, etc., Secretary, Hedges (Chemists), Ltd., Dale End, Birmingham.

UNQUALIFIED; part-time; immediately; evenings 6 to 10 p.m. on weekdays; neat and accurate Dispenser. Apply personally, Swire & Co., 33 Edgware Road, W.

WANTED at once for a City business, a qualified Assistant, accustomed to Dispensing; short hours; close at 1 o'clock on Saturdays; salary to commence 50s. per week; age not to exceed 45 years. Apply, by letter, with usual particulars, to "Calumba," c/o Street's, 30 Cornhill, London, E.C.

WANTED, Junior Assistant (outdoors), unqualified, for Light Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, stating age, height, salary required; when disengaged, and photo (to be returned), with references, to G. Henley, Chemist, Lyme Regis, Dorset.

WHOLESALE.

LIVERPOOL District.—Young Traveller wanted. 2/33, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Thoroughly experienced Pill Maker wanted. State full particulars of age, experience, and wage required to 5/5, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT Laboratory hand, with a full knowledge of the manufacture of the various Salts of Quinine and other similar Chemicals, required in the works of a London Manufacturing house. Apply, stating age, experience, and wages required, to 154/57, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT and experienced Warehouseman required by a Wholesale Chemical firm. Full particulars, stating salary, to "Chemicals" (280/35), Office of this Paper.

DESPATCH Counter.—Experienced man wanted in S.E. London; one used to Packed Goods preferred; must have good knowledge of town and country work. State particulars of experience, age, and salary required, to 156/34, Office of this Paper.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD., have a vacancy in their Pharmaceutical Laboratories for a qualified Chemist, preferably with some experience of Manufacturing Processes. Apply, with full particulars, to "E. H. J.," 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

FOREWOMAN wanted, to take charge of Stockroom in Packed Goods Department of London Wholesale Druggists; must have thorough knowledge of details of Bottles, Packages, etc., and capable of keeping Stock accurately and in good condition and controlling staff under head of department. Reply, giving full particulars of previous experience, salary required, etc., etc., to 157/23, Office of this Paper.

PATENTS and Sundries Department.—Capable man or woman to take charge. Apply, stating age, experience, and wages desired, to J. F. Macfarlan & Co., Abbeyhill, Edinburgh.

REQUIRED, Representative, about 30 years of age, with energy and good selling ability. Write, giving full particulars of past and present positions, and names of references, in confidence, to "Salesman," Box 123, Mitchell's Advertising Office, 1 Snow Hill, London, E.C.

TRAVELLERS wanted all over the country to call upon Chemists, Drug Stores, etc., with Quinine Prescriptions; liberal commission. Apply, 2/24, Office of this Paper.

WET Counterman required for Wholesale Warehouse, 70 miles from London; permanency for good man; commencing pay 28s. per week. Give full particulars of experience, etc. "R. C. C." (1/36), Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.—Wet and Dry Assistant required for South Africa; unmarried; not over 35 years of age; passage paid out; three years' agreement. Apply, by letter only, to "L.," 14 Lafone Street, London, S.E.

YOUNG man wanted, accustomed to Pill Manufacturing and Coating. Apply, stating age, experience, and wages required, 155/240, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

(Colonial, Indian and Foreign.)

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; **6d.** for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid. The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

ITALY.—English Dispenser at once; knowledge languages not necessary. H. Roberts & Co., Florence.

SHANGHAI.—Qualified Assistant, about 23, required for old-established English Chemists; four years' agreement; passage paid out and home; terms (approximately) £180 first year, with annual advance of £24; furnished room and medical attendance provided. Apply, with full particulars, to 86/550, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant, speaking French, required for Mar 2. Apply, giving the usual particulars as to age, experience, etc., to Dr. A. Tissières, Pharmacie Anglaise, Vevey, Switzerland.

REQUIRED, a fully qualified Chemist to take charge, in August, of a Pharmacy in India; age 30 to 35; four years' agreement; passage paid. Address, with all particulars, to "A. A.," c/o Henry S. King & Co., 65 Cornhill, E.C.

WHOLESALE.—Wet and Dry Assistant required for South Africa; unmarried; not over 35 years of age; passage paid out; three years' agreement. Apply, by letter only, to "L.," 14 Lafone Street, London, S.E.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every
10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

[HOME.] RETAIL.

Price lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded.

AFTER Easter.—Young (26½), qualified, 10 years' all-round experience, desires post in good-class business; excellent references. Give particulars duties, hours, salary offered, kind of business to 1/30, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (20), with West-End Dispensing and Stock experience, requires re-engagement (no apprenticeship). W. Catt, 186 Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster, S.W.

ASSISTANT; part-time; London; 19; Chemist's son; Dispensing, quick Retail; best references. Write, 9 Alwyne Villas, Canonbury, N.

ASSISTANT, or manage Drug Store; energetic, thoroughly competent, and reliable; good Salesman and Dispenser; age 40; unqualified; moderate salary. "Statim," c/o Price, 38 Vallance Road, London E.

AT Liberty Thursdays, reliable Assistant (unqualified); any capacity; services exchanged for Optical experience or salary. "Drug," 2 Iverson Road, Brondesbury.

BRANCH or Senior; 35; tall; single; 20 years' high-class Store and Dispensing (12 years London, including 9 years as Branch Manager); just disengaged; Window-dresser; permanency; registered; London area preferred. "T. W.," 168 Heathfield Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

BRANCH Pharmacy Manager; experience includes Dentistry and Optics; April; unregistered. 2/2, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT, energetic Assistant; thoroughly experienced; used brisk working-class trade; accustomed sole control; abstainer; unqualified; disengaged; moderate salary. "Dispenser," 604 Woolwich Road, Charlton.

COVENTRY or District.—Unqualified; 22; accurate Dispenser; Window-dressing; 6 years' undeniable references; permanency desired. C. Simelair, 35 London Road, Brighton.

DISENGAGED 9th.—Manager or Assistant; 36; references good. "Chemists," 27 Portsmouth Street, C-on-M., Manchester.

DISENGAGED; 41; Dispensership required; qualified. Barker, 1 Robinson's Place, Woodbrook, O.dham.

DISPENSER (Lady), qualified, experienced, excellent testimonials; seeks post, Leigh, Westcliff, or Southend. 278/32, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER to Doctor; unqualified; 32; excellent references; seaside preferred. Carroll, Stourport, Worcestershire.

DISPENSER; 26; unqualified; outdoors; London; 8 years' experience; disengaged. Apply, Kirby, 31 Goldsmith Avenue, Acton.

DISPENSING, Bookkeeping; Monday, Wednesday, Friday evenings. Smith, 2 Little Green, Richmond, Surrey.

EVENING work wanted; Dispensing or Surgery Attendant. "A.," 24 College Street, Chelsea.

EVENINGS, except Saturday. "Pharmacist," 23 Thornhill Crescent, Caledonian Road, N.

EVENINGS after 5; qualified; Counter or Dispensing. "L.," 84 Huntley Street, W.C.

EVENINGS, Mondays, Wednesdays, Saturdays; lady Dispenser; qualified. "B.," 7 Carleton Road, Holloway.

EXPERIENCED Manager or Senior, 36, desires engagement; good-class business; excellent references; 20 years' experience. "Ristin" (280/13), Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED, unqualified Assistant (26), shortly disengaged, seeks engagement; excellent Dispensing, Counter, and Photographic training; well recommended. "Adamson" (3/25), Office of this Paper.

FRENCHMAN, 22, desires situation, South England; lodging and food first six months or equal salary required. Vallot, Pharmacie Loisel, St. Maur, Seine, France.

GERMAN qualified Chemist (30), speaking fluently French and a little English, seeks position as Dispenser during the summer months; small salary required. 278/23, Office of this Paper.

IMPROVER, 19, seeks situation; splendid experience; excellent character; London, West preferred. "Chlorophyll" (3/23), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR (19) requires position in high-class Dispensing business. Knight, 135 Charendon Road, Southsea.

JUNIOR; 18; Dispensing, Counter; Eastern Counties preferred. R. Dormor, Lambeth Street, Eye.

LADY Dispenser (Hall) seeks post in or near London; splendid experience; excellent references. Reply, "S.," 8b The Parade, Golder's Green.

LADY Secretary and Dispenser (unqualified), educated, seeks situation. "E. C.," 26 St. Agnes Place, Kennington Park.

LOCUM or permanent; qualified; good all-round experience, especially Dispensing; tall; 40. Longman, 229 Westminster Bridge Road, S.W.

LOCUM, qualified; good experience; well recommended. "Pharmacy," 3 Upper Russell Street, Brighton.

LOCUM; London; 35; reliable; now disengaged; excellent references. 5/6, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; 30; West End or City; good all-round experience; steady and reliable; first-class references; permanency. "Ecco," 46 St. John's Park, Highgate, N.

MANAGER or Senior; varied experience. 279/13, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER desires permanency; Drug-stores; Hall qualification; age 47; abstainer; active, energetic; good experience; interview by appointment. "Vera," 16 Nelson Street, Greenwich.

MANAGER or Locum; middle-aged; active; varied experience; town or country; best references; disengaged. "M.P.S." (2/26), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Senior; unqualified; 33; Dispenser, Counter, Window-dresser, Photography; provincial and London experience; worker; highest references; permanency; outdoors. "J. S. P.," 38 Racecommon Road, Barnsley.

MANAGER; London; abstainer; exceptional qualifications; business increaser; tall. "Speed" (4/28), Office of this Paper.

MANAGERSHIP wanted by exceptionally experienced man; town and country; permanency; outdoors; City preferred. "Qualified," 53 Angell Road, Brixton.

N.H.I. Dispensing, etc., two or three evenings per week; S.W. district preferred. 279/2, Office of this Paper.

N.H.I. Dispenser requires situation, London, mornings, evenings; qualified; small salary. "Alpha" (4/17), Office of this Paper.

OUTDOORS; unqualified; middle-aged; experienced; temporary or permanent. De Sauls, 36 Chudleigh Road, Lewisham, S.E.

PART-TIME situation wanted. Full particulars to Farrell, 12 St. Nicholas Street, Coventry.

PART-TIME; at liberty Tuesdays and Thursdays; West-End experience. 5/3, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, 24, desires berth, preferably Locum for summer; excellent knowledge of Homoeopathy, and first-class General experience. 278/6, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, 30, energetic, married, desires responsible permanency as Manager; West-End, Photographic, Agricultural, Analytical experience; excellent testimonials; present post four years; good salary and reasonable hours required. Hollows, 6 Gordon Road, Exeter.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist, 40, would render most loyal services for fair remuneration; moderate hours; London area. Aiton, 36 Disraeli Road, Putney, S.W.

PHARMACIST (37) seeks appointment, Manager or other position of trust; good references and experience; Dispensing, Counter, Photography. "Pharmakos" (280/130), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, Scotsman, 32, first-class Dispensing and business experience, as Branch Manager or to take sole charge. 2/27, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 29; Assistant or Branch Manager; abstainer; outdoors. "C. E. B.," c/o Clark, 268 Kingsland Road, N.E.

QUALIFIED Manager; Store and West-End experience. Hunter, 10 Popes Road, Brixton.

QUALIFIED; young; best Dispensing and varied experience; whole or part time berth. Apply, "H. E.," 30 Ovington Street, Chelsea, S.W.

QUALIFIED Manager; good experience; married; disengaged. "Chemicus," c/o Imperial Restaurant, Victoria Street, Bristol.

QUALIFIED; Manager or Dispenser; good all-round experience. "London," 92 Fentiman Road, S.W.

QUALIFIED; Manager or Senior; young; married; all-round experience; total abstainer; seaside preferable; permanency; disengaged end of present month. Apply, 280/7, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; Manager or Locum; married; good experience. Burton, 35 Avenue Road, Blackheath, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED; Manager, Locum, or Dispenser; good all-round experience. "Pharmacist," 5 Balcombe Road, Horley.

QUALIFIED; permanency or Locum; 34; reliable; good Dispensing experience. "Chemist," 16 Sandy Lane, Bootle, Liverpool.

QUALIFIED (25), Scotch, tall, wishes situation; good Dispensing experience; disengaged end of March. 275/26; Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, Minor; elderly, tall, active; good personality; exceptional experience, including N.H.I. Dispensing; permanency desired; married; salary moderate. 280/22, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; Managership (good permanent); middle-aged; married; furniture; first-class experience; excellent references. 1/16, Office of this Paper.

SENIOR (unqualified), Manager, Assistant; Agricultural, Dispensing, Photo. Precoribing; business builder-up; tasty Window-dresser; Locum, relief, N.H.I. work; references from three last places. "Yorkshireman" (1/23), Office of this Paper.

STEADY, energetic, and reliable man, 25, seeks berth in S.E. district; use medium-class trade, N.H.I. Dispensing.. 1/37, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Manager; first-class references; good experience; 30; tall; sober, reliable; good Salesman and Window-dresser. "Enterprise," Cottenham, Cambs.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; 25; disengaged; 10 years' sound experience, Dispensing, Counter, Photographic; temporary or permanency. Smith, 10 Ansell Street, Hammersmith, W.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; 22; Scotsman; good Dispenser; disengaged; City preferred. Wilson, 77 Florence Road, New Cross, S.E.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; middle-aged; Mixed or otherwise. Marcus, 27 Goodiers Lane, Salford, Manchester.

UNQUALIFIED; 25; good experience; quick Dispenser; tall. "Statim," The Laurels, Monmouth.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; disengaged shortly; country town; Retail, Dispensing, N.H.I.; Extractor; single. "Aspirin" (2/17), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED, 24, tall, good experience, desires Part-time position; close to college; excellent references; disengaged after Easter; Midlands preferred. 3/12, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED, capable Assistant; 7 years' first-class experience; disengaged April 1. Reply to 3/19, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; age 40; all-round experience; London preferred; married. "Statim," 72 Tremadoc Road, Clapham, S.W.

UNQUALIFIED; elderly, energetic; Dispensing, Counter, Branch. "Chemicus," 32 West Street, St. George's, Salop.

YOUNG Lady desires situation in a Chemist's business to put up stock or for Counter work; 2½ years' experience in a well-known Wholesale house. M. Williams, 37 Burgoyne Road, Harringay, N.

YOUNG lady Dispenser (Hull certificate) desires post, Doctor or Institution (first berth); near Leamington preferred. Miss Holland, 15 Regent Street, Leamington.

WHOLESALE.

Price lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded.

AMBITIOUS young man (24) requires post as Traveller, Wholesale Office, Retail, and Travelling experience; would accept indoor post with view to travelling. 4/23, Office of this Paper.

ANALYST, 26, Manufacturing and Dispensing experience, desires post, abroad or provinces, any capacity; disengaged. "Jaco," 99 Crofton Road, Plaistow, Essex.

ANALYTICAL Chemist and Works Manager desires change, anywhere abroad; specialities—Coal-tar distillation and utilisation of the products, Manures, Weed-killers, Disinfectants, Agri- and Horti-cultural requirements, and Galenicals. 276/19, Office of this Paper.

MY ten years' experience in Manufacturing, Producing, and Selling the highest-class and most successful Toilet and Perfumery lines is at your service in return for a remuneration of £208 per annum. "Calox" (1/17), Office of this Paper.

PROVINCIAL.—First or Second Dry Room, Sundries or Patents; 22 years' experience; excellent references. Smith, 137 Harrowby Street, Liverpool, South.

QUALIFIED; 31; Manager; first-class experience in Retail and Manufacturing of Toilet Preparations; organiser; energetic; capable of controlling staff; up-to-date methods; permanency. 277/24, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE; preferably West of England, Wales, or London; sound connection; experienced Sundries, Packed goods. Leyland, 8 Goldhawk Road, W.

THE whole or part time services of an up-to-date, experienced Advertising and Sales Manager are at the disposal of anyone requiring their business developed on "out-of-the-rut" lines; can devise unique schemes for sales promotion, write strong, forceful copy for press or booklets; first-class organiser. "Aene," 3 Pemberton Row, Fleet Street, London.

TRAVELLER; 5 years' sound connection South Coast and West of England; now disengaged; expenses and commission. "A." (278/22), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, calling upon Chemists, desires to Represent good enterprising House (Soaps excluded); part expenses and commission basis. "Lancs" (3/14), Office of this Paper.

"GUIDE TO PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS IN PHARMACY," etc.—Many of our readers will be considering from time to time what to do with their sons, and in this connection may desire to ascertain the degree of difficulty of examinations for pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, etc. This little volume contains full information as to the regulations, together with sample papers and many useful hints on all the subjects given at the Preliminary examinations for these professions, and it is a book necessary to the intending competitor and useful to the parent seeking information.—*The Schoolmistress.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Black Heath, S.E. Established 1898. Telephone 81 Lee Green. Shares for Sale (free of commission, subject).—425 Allenbury "B" 6 per cent. Preference, 23s. 9d. o.d.; 200 Alby Carbide Ordinary, 36s. c.d. 1s. share; 200 Day & Martin, 3s.; 270 Maxawatte Ordinary, 3s. 3d.; 150 St. Ivel 6 per cent. Preference, 15s. 6d.; 175 Veno Drug, 24s. 9d. c.d. 1s. 6d. share; 200 International Sponge 6 per cent. Preference, 11s. 3d.; 200 Ilford Ordinary, 15s. 6d.; 300 Bovril Deferred, 7s. 11d.
Wanted (subject).—Meggeson Ordinary and Preference; 125 Wright, Layman Preference, 20s. 4½d.
List of Shares for Sale and Wanted sent free on application. Every effort made to effect business for Buyers and Sellers in all Stocks and Shares. Bankers, London County and Westminster.

BIG BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND SHOPFITTINGS.—12-ft. Wall Fixture, Mahogany-fronted Drawers, Gold Labelled, Lockers and Shelving, £8 10s.; 8-ft. Wall-case, £7 10s.; 12-ft. Counter, Mahogany top, £4; Nest Counter Drawers, 30s.; 27-in. Perfume Case, with Desk, 35s.; 15 dozen Shop-rounds, "Glassine" labels, £5 10s.; 4-ft. set Glass Window Shelves, Tapped Bars and Brackets, 45s.; 5-ft. ditto, 55s.; 6-ft. Dispensing Case, Mirror Centre and Mirror Backs, 65s. R. TOMLINSON & SONS, Headquarters Chemists' Fittings, Bond Street, Birmingham.

SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptional fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, E.C.

CHEMISTS' Fittings Silent Salesman Showcases, Drugfittings, Dispensing-screens, Wall-cases, Perfume-cases, Desks, Glass-front Counters, Counter Drawers, Shop-soiled, Second-hand, at unbeaten prices; before you decide get my estimate, you can't do better; 30 years fitting Pharmacies. George Cook, the Chemists' working Shopfitter. New address: Catherine Street, City Road, E.C. (few doors from Old Street).

BEST cash price for all old Cameras, any make, also all old Photo goods, no matter how damaged; any kind you may have send them along; cash will be sent same day; no waiting; we buy all and return nothing. S. E. Hackett, 23 Joly Road, Liverpool. E.

GOLDEN Opportunity.—The complete set of handsome Mahogany Fittings for smart Pharmacy; good as new; to be cleared at half their original cost; space wanted. Particulars, I. Mills, the Chemists' Practical Shopfitter, Shop Front Builder, Lacia and Tablet Works, 163-5 Old Street, London, E.C.

£40.—Complete set of Pharmacy Fittings, secondhand, comprising 10-ft. Mahogany Drug Fixture, 8-ft. Mahogany and Plate-glass Serving Counter, Nest of Counter Drawers, Dispensing Screen and Counter, Mahogany Wall Showcase, Mahogany and Plate-glass Perfumery Showcase and Desk; all in excellent condition. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

Get more money
out of your window. You can do it at little cost and no trouble. Your window at present shows goods and quotes prices. We will make it argue the case for the goods and convince people of their merits. Postcard brings details.

BROMLEY, Chemist, Whetstone, Middlesex.

ARE YOU ALIVE

to the possibilities of my new window centres? Dress a window without—then with—note the result. The public is attracted—sales of Specialities increased and your profits. Centres (see last week's advt.) 2/6. Special ones can be hired. Send for one and particulars of my extended service at once. N.B.—I can only supply one Pharmacist in a town. A Pharmacist writes: "Am delighted with same. Send more."

BILLYARD ALLISON, Pharmacist & Business Specialist, RETFORD.

50,000 gross LIVER PILLS

Balance of Contract left on our hands, to be cleared in parcels of 50-gross lots and upwards at special price of

Threepence per gross

Carriage paid. Send 5d. in stamps for sample gross and formula.

LAWRIE, CARSON & CO., 13 Johnson's Court, London, E.C.

EXCHANGE COLUMN

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number. No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"MODERN Physician," complete edition, new, 5 vols.; any reasonable offer accepted; cost 35s. 9d. 278/11, Office of this Paper.

DENTAL.

DENTAL chair in good condition; wood; Ash's make; a bargain. May be seen at 81 Wigmore Street, W.

A RARE bargain; mahogany lock-up dental case, containing 20 forceps (some plated), key, gum lancet, 3 blades, bone handle, 2 files, 31 stopping instruments, 29 small, pair tweezers, 19 gold and gilt springs, bottle cement, also stopping metallic (2 oz.), pair lancets in case, mirror, wire, etc.; property of deceased dentist; 50s. the lot. "Executor," 8 Cundun Road, Newport, Mon.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

1 CWT. precipitated chalk; 3 lb. ol. citronella; 3 lb. ol. sassafras. Roberts, Chemist, West Bromwich.

SHOP FITTINGS.

MAHOGANY drawers, counter, showcases, etc.; cheap. Full particulars, Barlow, Chemist, Pocklington.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TYPEWRITER, No. 5 Blikk; perfect condition; bargain 70s. Starmer, North Finchley.

50+ GROSS clean 2 to 40 oz. panelled bottles; half price list. 11 Bewley Street, Hulme, Manchester.

FUME cupboard, in excellent condition, costing over £14, and laboratory apparatus; cheap. Call or write, Ronchi, 22 Ely Place (top floor), Holborn Circus.

WANTED.

UPRIGHT weighing machine. Williams, Chemist, Aldeburgh.

"MINOR" books wanted for cash. "Student," 5 Cuthill Road, Camberwell, S.E.

½ or 1 oz. ointment tins; names immaterial. 11 Bewley Street, Hulme, Manchester.

"MARTINDALE," Vol. I, last edition, wanted. Stevenson, 122 Great Suffolk Street, S.E.

WANTED to exchange first-class microscope for high-power prism binoculars. 2/20, Office of this Paper.

"BRITISH Pharmaceutical Codex," 1911; "B. P. J. Formulas"; lowest price. Bosustow, Chemist, South Norwood.

A QUANTITY of 40-oz. syphons; good condition. State lowest price to Hilton & Bates, Mineral Water Manufacturers, Newton Heath, Manchester.

WANTED at once, second-hand pill machine, in good condition, cheap; also 15-gr. suppository mould. "Statim," (277/7), Office of this Paper.

COMPLETE second-hand set of good shopfittings, shop-rounds, jars, etc. Please give full particulars, "Drugs" (2/27), Office of this Paper.

GOOD second-hand pill-rounding machine for power, Niblett or other good make. Give full particulars and lowest cash price to 155/24, Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. Gower, Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, London, S.W.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

WILL someone oblige with present address of George Nesbit Wynne, M.D., late of Ashton-under-Lyne? John Parkes & Co., Warwick.

"THE CHEMIST-OPTICIAN" is the first book which chemists should read who want to know how to make money off spectacles and eyeglasses. Published at 4s. (by post 4s. 3d.), can be obtained from the C. & D. Offices in London or Melbourne, and from the wholesale and sundries houses at the published price.

MINOR EXPERIENCES.

Diplotegia (185/39) writes:

I presented myself at Galen Place, London, on January 1, along with about thirty-five other Minor aspirants. The sight was not inspiring, as a more woe-begone company one could not wish to come across. However, we were admitted at last, and I was called to.

CHEMISTRY.—I had to make crystals of copper sulphate from the oxide provided, so I set them going first. Being an even number, I next commenced my quantitative work as follows: "From the acid on the bench make 100 c.c. of N/1 sulphuric acid. Pure anhydrous sodii carb. provided." This presented no difficulty, and I had finished it by 10.45. I next attacked the "salt" provided, which I found to be calcium citrate. Having plenty of time, I applied every test I knew to prove my work. I finished my report about 12.30. The crystals were small but distinctive, so I felt rather pleased with the morning's work.

DISPENSING consisted of the following paper:

Ext. ergotæ	...	...	...	...	gr. ij.
Ft. suppos. Mitte vj.					
Zinc. oxid.	...	...	...	...	gr. ij.
Ext. bellad. al.	...	...	...	...	gr. ss.
Ft. pil. Mitte xij.					Varnish.
Pasta hamamelis, B.P.C.					Send 2 oz.
Liq. Donovan.					Send 6 fl. oz.
Sodii bicarb.	...	...	...	...	gr. x.
Liq. arsenic.	...	...	...	...	m.v.
Tr. muc. vom.	...	...	...	...	m.x.
Inf. gent. co. ad	...	...	...	...	3viij.

Fig.: T.d.s. p.c. Mitte uncias sex.

These prescriptions did not present any difficulty. I had to make the inf. gent. co. I prepared 200 c.c. of liq. Donovan, rejecting the slight excess. During the afternoon we were told that the result of our day's work would be announced about 6 o'clock the same evening. I waited, and found I was through the first day. I again attended for the oral examination on January 5 at 2 P.M. My first subject was

BOTANY.—"What is a leaf? What are its functions? Explain what becomes of the carbon dioxide absorbed by the leaf; what substances are formed? Describe the structure of a leaf, commencing externally. What is cutin? What is the use of the epidermis? What is the palisade parenchyma for? Does it cover the whole surface of a leaf? What are veins, and what is their use? What do you mean by spongy mesophyll? What are stomata? Describe a transverse section of the petiole of a leaf. Explain the passage of food-material from the soil to the leaf; through which portion does it ascend? What becomes of the elaborated sap? Which tissue carries these organic substances away from the leaf? What becomes of it? Where is excess stored?" I was beginning to despair, as the questions seemed endless, when I was shown a piece of acacia, and asked what kind of leaf it was. "Describe it. Why is it hairy on the under-surface only?" and then, not feeling too sure of things, I went to

MATERIA MEDICA.—Here I was shown a piece of *Krameria argentea*: how distinguish from *Triandra*? Aconite-root, English and Japanese; how distinguish between them? Give characters and composition of English aconite-root. What is the difference between aconitine and aconine? Genuine frankincense and American frankincense; source of each? Pimento, black pepper, and cubeb-fruit. A large piece of larch-bark; its source? Ever seen it growing? Is it an evergreen? Lastly, two samples of belladonna-root; give its characters and composition; what is the dark line seen in a transverse section? Feeling more confident, I went to

PRESCRIPTION-READING.—I had to transcribe a prescription from English into full Latin, and then to do a simple calculation; after that about half-a-dozen prescriptions to translate into English, and finally to state about fifteen doses. Next came

PHARMACY.—What is collodium? What is pyroxylin? How make it? What is collodium vesicans? How make liq. epispasticus? How is cinnamon-water prepared? Does the oil pass over? Explain, then, why it does so when cinnamon oil does not boil below 200° C. Give composition of dec. aloes eo., liq. arsenicalis, and how they are made. Ingredients of tr. lavand. co., tr. rhei co., tr. chlorof. et morph. co.; strength per 10-min. dose? Strengths of liq. iodi fort., tr. bellad., suppos. bellad., suppos. ac. carbol., suppos. plumbi c. opio, and then I was shown one or two pieces of apparatus. Feeling quite at home now, I went to

CHEMISTRY.—"Just write down the preparation of ether, chloral, and aniline, with formulæ of reactions, etc.," which I did quite satisfactorily. Then a few questions on borax, boric acid, ammon. carb., and, in conclusion, a few ques-

tions on Boyle's, Charles's, and Graham's Laws, Avogadro's Hypothesis, and the relation between the different laws, which ended with a smile and a nod from Mr. Examiner.

About five minutes later I shook hands with the Chairman, who said I had satisfied the examiners with a few marks to spare; but rather ruddily I rushed off to the post-office, hardly hearing the words, but feeling as if I was walking on air.

First Day of the Uniform.

I HAD often experienced a hankering after a uniform à la John Bell & Croyden. The article in the *C. & D.* clinched the matter, and my assistants and I were duly measured. On Monday, February 16, they arrived, and the parcel was unpacked amid great excitement. We all donned them at once, and then the fun began.

The first customers were a lady and little boy. The latter was vastly interested, and I heard him say to his mother as he left the shop, "Mother, Mr. S. has a coat on."

He was followed by one of the local doctors, who immediately saluted in a most deferential way. He put his hands to his mouth and whistled for a taxi. "You remind me of the commissionaire outside the Hôtel Russell." This to the senior assistant, who is blessed with comfortable anatomical proportions and consequent importance. Nevertheless, the medico approved of the innovation, but objected to the red collar and cuffs. He immediately fetched his partner, who also expressed approval.

Alas! the local butcher then got wind of the news, and enjoyed himself hugely on the doorstep. Being a strong Tory, he considered the colour excellent. "Smocks," he called them.

Enter one of our most esteemed lady clients. "You look as if you are all going hunting," was her remark. Still she approved, and said they looked very clean. Another lady said we looked as if we were going to be "soldiers." The local grocer went by standing up in his cart to peer between the carboys, with a broad grin across his countenance.

"Why this uniform?" Such was the query of our old colonel client. I knew if we could please him we should be safe; so I suggested that as no doubt he liked his food prepared under strictly clean conditions, the same would apply to his medicines. He agreed heartily, and was evidently pleased.

In came a spinster of gentle birth. "So you have adopted a 'livery'?" was her greeting. I had to explain, and again won approval.

The junior errand-boy then returned from his round. Immediate convulsions and administration of sal volatile and suitable outward application to the posterior region to secure due respectful attitude.

On the whole the experiment is a success, but a fairly thick hide required by wearers for the first few days, and a stiff upper lip as one observes the twinkle in the eyes of clients, who may say nothing but are thinking furiously.

Our American Letter.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

The American Druggists' Syndicate is the biggest rival in the United States to the United Drug Co., its capital amounting to two and a half million dollars.

Insecticide Act Judgments.—Under the Insecticide Act, 1910, a large number of judgments have been entered against infringers, chiefly on the ground of non-declaration of inert ingredients or incorrect weight or measure.

Bleached Flour.—On February 24, the Supreme Court at Washington decided that in order to bring about a conviction under the Food and Drugs Act it must be proved that the article impugned contains "added poisonous or deleterious substances" in sufficient quantity to injure health. This decision was given in a case where flour had been bleached by treatment with nitrogen peroxide. The decision will, states Dr. Carl Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, revolutionise the administration of the law and make it difficult to enforce the Food and Drugs Act.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.—According to the "Fédération Internat. Pharmaceut.," the number of journals of pharmacy is 224, of which France has 55, Germany and the United States 23 each, Austria 14, Hungary 7, Italy 10, England 6, etc. The "Journal de Pharmacie et Chimie" is the oldest, having been founded in 1809. It is the only journal which has been established for over a hundred years. Nineteen of the journals are more than fifty years old.